











A HISTORY

OF THE

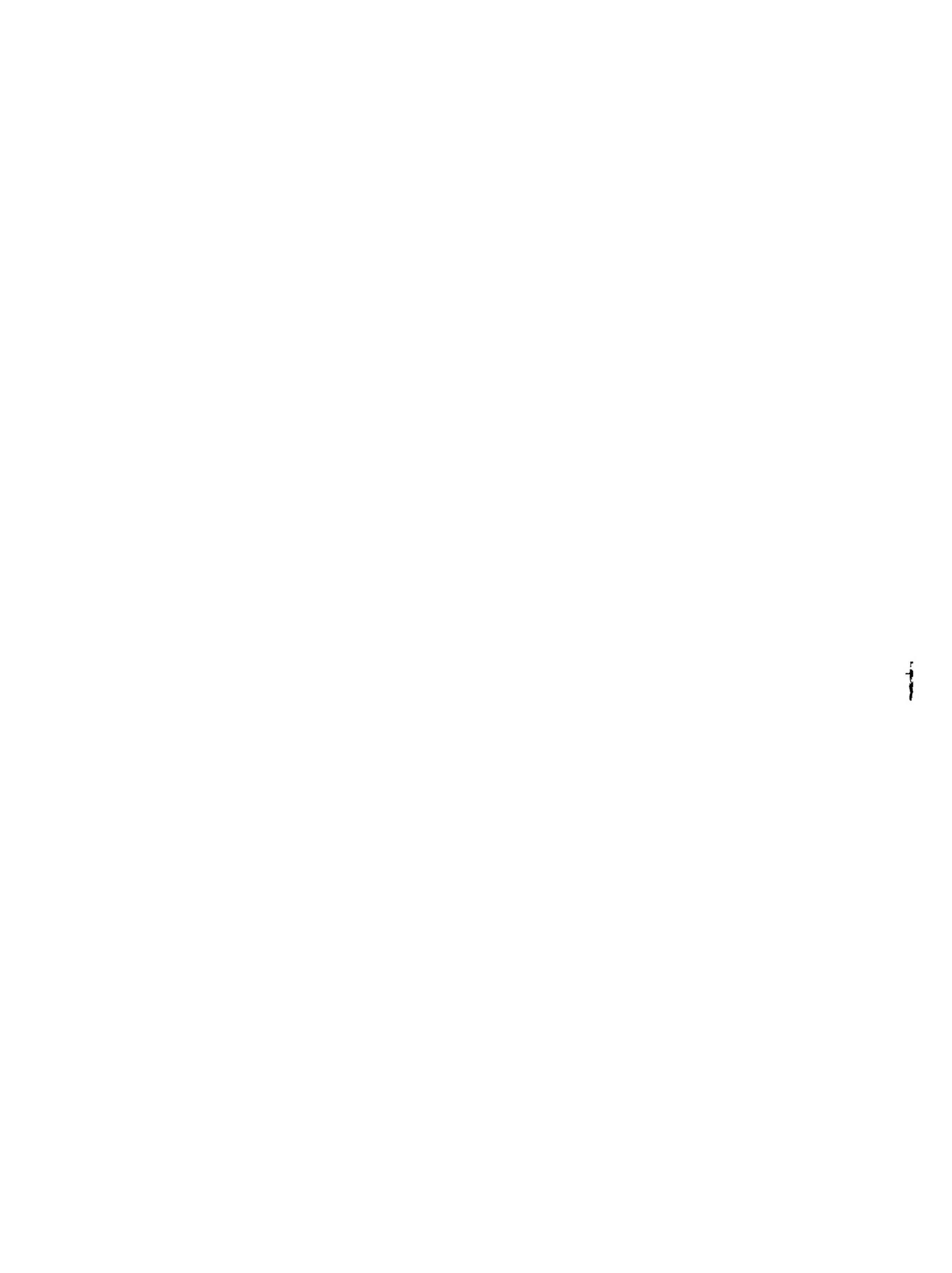
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE,

&c. &c. &c.



VOL. II.







HISTORY  
OF  
The University of Cambridge,  
ITS  
COLLEGES,  
HALLS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

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IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

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LONDON:

PRINTED FOR R. ACKERMANN, 101, STRAND,

BY T. HARRISON AND J. C. LEITCH, 373, STRAND.

M.DCCC.XV.



HISTORY  
OF  
The University of Cambridge.

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JESUS COLLEGE.

The foundation of this college bears date 1490; but the house itself had long before existed as a priory of Benedictine Nuns, commonly called *Fewl Fugines*, endowed, about the middle of the twelfth century, by Malcolm IV. King of Scotland, and Earl of Cambridge and Huntingdon, and by him dedicated to the honour of St. Radegund, the virgin queen of Clotaire I. King of France. Even prior to this endowment, and at a period not far distant from the date of the Conquest, a little cell of Benedictines is said to have been established on the same spot, and to have received from Pope Honorius II. the impropriation of the rectory of St. Clement's, in Cambridge, about the year 1153. But it is not our purpose to dwell on the conventional antiquities of the place, any further than as they will incidentally come into notice in treating of its present endowments and structures. In process of time, the nunnery became notorious all over the kingdom for the licentious irregularities of its fair inhabitants, who, immuniti both of their patroness and of their founder (for Malcolm was styled *the Foul*, *as* well as Radegund), and (as Fuller quaintly observes) "falling as far short in

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" chastity as she (the virgin queen above-mentioned) overdid therein," were dispossessed by John Alcock, Bishop of Ely, who, in quality of their diocesan, obtained a licence from King Henry VII. to convert the prostituted nunnery into a convent.

We have already mentioned the date of the charter of foundation. By this charter, the new college was dedicated to the most Holy Trinity, the Blessed Virgin, and St. Radegundis, or Radegund aforesaid\*. The name which it has retained in common usage, notwithstanding this dedication, appears to be derived from the conventional church founded by Malcolm (now the chapel of the college), and by him consecrated to the name of Jesus.

The original establishment, thus founded, consisted, it appears, of a Master, six Fellows, and six Scholars. The subsequent additions to this number will be noticed hereafter. It does not seem that the Founder assigned any considerable funds out of his own private fortune for the maintenance of this establishment. Although, by the charter, the nuns of St. Radegund are expressly charged with great dilapidations, a large part of the priory lands still remained, and devolved upon the new college by virtue of the royal licence.

JOHN ALCOCK was born at Beverley, in Yorkshire; received his education at Cambridge (in what college is unknown), where he took his degree of LL. D.; was made Dean of St. Stephen's at Westminster, by patent, dated 1st Edw. IV. (1462), and Master of the Rolls; Prebendary of Sarum, 1468†; Bishop of Rochester, 1471; Keeper of the Great Seal, 1473; Bishop of Worcester, 1476; President of Wales, by letters patent, dated 16th Edward IV.; Bishop of Ely, by papal bull, dated 6th of October, 1486, which received the king's assent on the 7th of December following; and, finally, in the month of March, of the

\* Carter says, to the Virgin, St. John the Evangelist, and St. Radegund.

† Cole's *Athenæ Cantabrigiæ*

same year (1st Henry VII.), Chancellor of England, which high office he held only for about half a year\*.

From this list of dignities and promotions, it will appear, that Alcock was in high favour at court, and that he knew how to retain it under the patronage of both governments, those of York and Lancaster: yet it is recorded, to his honour, that he was in disgrace during the protectorship of Richard Duke of Gloucester, on account of his attachment to the unfortunate Edward V. “He was a man,” says Bale, “from his earliest childhood, devoted to the study of letters, and to the exercises of piety; and who advanced progressively in virtue, so that, throughout England, no name stood higher in reputation for holiness than his. He is said to have lived very abstemiously, and by severe watchings, studies, abstinence, and other deeds of mortification, to have conquered all the rebellious sollicitings of the flesh.”

Besides the foundation of Jesus College, he is celebrated for many other works of charity and munificence, according to the fashion of the day. The following are noticed by Godwin.—While Bishop of Worcester, he gave a fine northern front to the church of Westbury; he instituted a school at Kingston-on-Hull, and founded a chantry on the south side of the church there, over the burial-place of his family: to conclude, in the words of our author, “a fundamentis deinde ex-“ citavit aulam illam tam speciosam quam spaciosam palatii sui Eliensis, una cum“ solario pulcherrimo ibidem, et in singulis fere domibus episcopalibus multa“ aedificavit.” His character for old-fashioned liberality is summed up by observing, that almsgiving and hospitality consumed all of his revenue that was not bestowed upon these splendid and useful erections.

He died on the 1st of October, 1500, at Wisbech, after filling the see of Ely fourteen years; and was buried in a chapel built by himself on the north side of

\* Godwin *de Pr. sub. Angl.* p. 269

the presbytery, “ ubi monumentum visitur olim splendissimum, sed a recordibus  
“ nescio quibus pudendum in modum deformatum\*.”

In the combination-room of Jesus College there is an original portrait of the Founder, and another, says Mr. Cole (if it be not the same), on the glass window in the Master's lodge; and the same antiquary informs us of a third, also on glass, in one of the upper windows of Great Malvern Abbey, in Worcestershire†.

His coat of arms, in allusion to his name, was three cocks' heads; and the college still does, in many places, and did of late in many more, bear visible marks of the taste of the times, in carved work and painted glass, illustrative of the same conceit. The reader will find them enumerated in Mr. Dyer's *History of Cambridge*, vol. ii. p. 66.

The history of his famous Sermon, which he began to preach at one o'clock in the afternoon and did not end till past three, has been the occasion of much more witty observation than so simple a fact appears to deserve. It was printed in the year 1494; but whether it is still preserved in the libraries of the curious we are ignorant. “ He also wrote poetry: among the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum, 1704, imperfect, is a comment upon the seven Penitential Psalms, in English verse. In the University library is a MS. of his, entitled ‘ Abbey of the Holy Ghost.’ What Mr. Wharton says of him is more to his credit, ‘ Omnis animi dotibus amabilis’.”

Among the minutes of the Literary Society at Peterborough, communicated in a letter from the Rev. Dr. T. Neve to the Rev. Littleton Brown, dated July 23, 1741, is the following entry:—“ Alcock, Bishop of Ely, his Exhortation made to two Religious Systers in the time of their Consecratyon,” &c.; but it is not stated whether this is a printed work or in MS§.

\* Godwin *ub. sup.*

† Cole *ub. sup.*

‡ Dyer *ub. sup.*

§ Nichols's *Lit. Anc.* vol. VI. p. 138

## SUBSEQUENT BENEFACTORS.

JAMES STANLEY, D. D., the sixth son of Thomas Earl of Derby, was educated at Cambridge; Deacon of St. Martin's, London; Archdeacon of Richmond, December 5, 1500. On the death of Dr. Richard Redman, the successor of Alcock in the bishopric of Ely, he was promoted to that see in 1506. Godwin, after mentioning his high birth, adds, with an ironical turn not usual to him, “*De quo præterea nihil boni traditur*.” Of the eight years and a half that he presided over his bishopric, he afforded but a very small portion to the concerns of the church, spending his summers at his palace of Somersham, “*ubi mulier*—“*culam alebat que dicam cocubinam: cuius consortio plusquam nimium ute-*—“*batur*,” and his winters, for the most part, in the baronial mansion of his brother the earl. He died on the 22d of March, 1514; and was buried, according to Dugdale, in the chapel of St. John the Baptist, in the collegiate church of Manchester. Sherman, the historian of Jesus College, indignant at the little account made of this worthy prelate by Godwin, records his donation to the college of the impropriation of the rectory of Great Shelford, in Cambridgeshire, towards the foundation of a new fellowship; besides which, he was the first to give statutes to the college, which were afterwards confirmed by Pope Julius II.; so that, although Bishop Alcock “*vivendi ratum administravit*,” Bishop Stanley “*vivendi normam adhibuit*.”

JOHN GUNTHORPE, D. D., Master of King's Hall, 1457, is mentioned by Carter as a benefactor to the library of this college. Of him more will be said hereafter.

THOMAS THURBY, LL. D., 1528, was born at Cambridge, and received his education and his degree of Doctor of Laws from that University. When Henry VIII. in the year 1540, erected Westminster into a bishop's see, Dr. Thurlby

\* Godwin *ab. sup.* note p. 271.

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was appointed to fill it; but, upon the dilapidation of the revenues of that bishopric, he was translated, in 1550, to Norwich; and finally, in 1554 (under Queen Mary), to Ely, being at the same time appointed one of the queen's Privy Counsellors. On the accession of Elizabeth, he was made a prisoner in the Tower, for his opposition to the Reformation, and deprived of his bishopric. Being afterwards released, he obtained permission to reside, together with Tunstall, the ejected Bishop of Durham, under the roof of Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury; in which situation he continued to his death, which took place at Lambeth in 1570, where he lies buried in the chancel of the parish church, at the head of his friend Tunstall. He gave to this college the perpetual patronage of six livings in Cambridgeshire, viz. Fordham, Gilden-Morden, Whichford, Hinxton, Swavesey, and Comberton\*.

Sir ROBERT READ, of Bore-Place, in Kent, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1507, and one of the executors named in the will of Henry VII. whom he survived about ten years, was educated at Buckingham, since called Magdalen College, and one of the earliest ornaments of that foundation. “ He was afterwards Fellow of King's Hall, and founded Lectures in the University, with proper salaries, on ‘ Philosophy, and Lectures on *Terence*’.” This foundation was established by the king's letters patent, and consisted of “ three public Lectures on Humanity, Logic, and Philosophy, commonly called Barnaby's Lectures, to be read in the schools in Term-time.” His claim to notice among the benefactors of Jesus College consists in the donation of 100*l.* to found a fellowship, and of a brewery near the bridge (which has since been sold), conditioned for payment of 4*l.* annually to each of the Professors of Philosophy and Logic.

JOHN RESTON, D. D. Master of the College, 1546, founded a fellowship.

\* Godwin, p. 273.

† Dyer, vol. II. p. 260.

JOHN FULLER, LL.D. (of whom more hereafter among the Masters of the college), founded four fellowships, for the support of which he gave the manor and advowson of Gravely, in the county of Cambridge, and bequeathed the fourth part of his estate to the college by will.

THOMAS SUTTON, Esquire, Founder of the Charter-House, gave the impropriate rectories of Elmstead, in Essex, and the perpetual advowson of the vicarage, besides a sum of 500*l.* in money.

TOBIAS RUSTAT, Esquire, son of the Rev. Robert Rustat, A.M. of this college, in 1687, was Yeoman of the Robes to King Charles II.; and died at the advanced age of eighty-seven, a bachelor, in 1698. He gave to the college eleven scholarships and exhibitions, to the value of from 30*l.* to 40*l.* per annum each, for the orphans of clergymen in England or Wales. He has a handsome mural monument erected to his memory in the north transept of the chapel, and an original portrait by Sir Peter Lely in the hall.

RICHARD STERNE, Archbishop of York (of whom more among the Masters of the college), gave a yearly pension of 40*l.* for four scholarships, appropriated to natives of Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire.

HENRY CESAR, D.D. Dean of Ely, in 1614 (youngest brother of Sir Julius Caesar, Master of the Rolls, and son of Caesar Adelmar, physician to the Queens Mary and Elizabeth), bequeathed 1000*l.* towards the foundation of two fellowships and four scholarships in Cambridge; and this college was made choice of by his nephew and executor, Sir Charles Caesar, for the purpose of establishing the bequest. But Archbishop Laud having persuaded him to lend the money to King Charles I. the legacy was, in consequence, entirely lost to the college after the death of Sir Charles, who for a considerable time paid the salaries out of his own pocket, till all hopes of repayment had vanished.

JOHN DUPORT, D.D. (of whom more among the Masters), gave the rectory of Harlton.

**HENRY BRUNSELL, LL.D.** Prebendary of Ely, founded three exhibitions of 8*l.* per annum each.

**EDMUND PROBY, D.D.** and **SIR THOMAS PROBY**, of Eaton, in Hants, Baronet, jointly gave the rectory of Tewin, in Hertfordshire.

**WILLIAM COOKE, LL.D.** President of the college, and Chancellor of Ely, “ was a considerable benefactor. In his lifetime he gave 50*l.* towards adorning “ the hall, and as much for a silver basin and ewer for the table; 6*l.* 10*s.* towards “ adorning the chapel; 10*l.* towards repairing Shelford church after the damage “ done by the great storm in 1701; and 5*l.* 5*s.* towards the alterations for the “ ornament of his college. By his will he gave 600*l.* for the purchase of an “ estate to be settled upon the college, to increase the revenue thereof, and his “ law books, worth upwards of 100*l.* to the library. He also gave 100*l.* to the “ church of Harlton, for the purchase of an estate for a salary to a schoolmaster “ there. He died October 24, 1707, æt. 74, and lies buried in the college “ chapel, under a marble.—See his epitaph and character in Thoresby's *Hist. of* “ *the Church of Leeds*, p. 107\*.” He was nominated, in the year 1637, to represent the University before King James's ecclesiastical commissioners, on account of the refusal to confer a Master's degree on Father Alban Francis, the Benedictine monk, whom that ill-advised monarch had endeavoured to impose upon them in the prosecution of his design for the restoration of the Roman Catholic faith.

**WILLIAM BOSWELL, or BOUSWELL**, of Suffolk, Fellow of the College in 1606, A. M. in 1607, and Senior Proctor in 1624; chief Secretary to the French embassy of Lord Herbert of Cherbury, was likewise a benefactor to this college.

**LIONEL GATFORD, A.M.** 1625, gave two scholarships, of the annual value of 10*l.* each, for Clergymen's orphans of the degrees of B. A. and M. A.

**JOHN SHERMAN, D.D.** 1665, author of a MS. History of this College,

\* Carter, p. 211.

which is preserved in the college library, was a native of Dedham, in Essex, Lecturer in Logic 1656, Proctor 1660, Canon and Archdeacon of Salisbury 1670, and died the following year. He bequeathed 130*l.* to the college.

WILLIAM PETTY, the celebrated traveller, Chaplain to the Earl of Arundel, who brought from Athens the famous Arundelian marbles, was a Fellow of this society in 1612, and bequeathed to it a legacy of 200*l.*; but his benefaction was never secured by the college.

The Ecclesiastical Patronage of this college consists of the vicarages of All Saints and St. Clement's, in the town of Cambridge; the vicarages of Comberton, Gilden-Merden, Hinxton, Swavesey, Whittlesford, and Fordham, and the rectories of Harlton and Gravely, in the county of Cambridge; the vicarage of Elmstead, in Essex; the rectory of Tewin, in Hertfordshire; the rectory of Stanley Regis, in Gloucestershire; the rectories of Cavendish and Whatfield, and the vicarage of Hundon, in Suffolk.

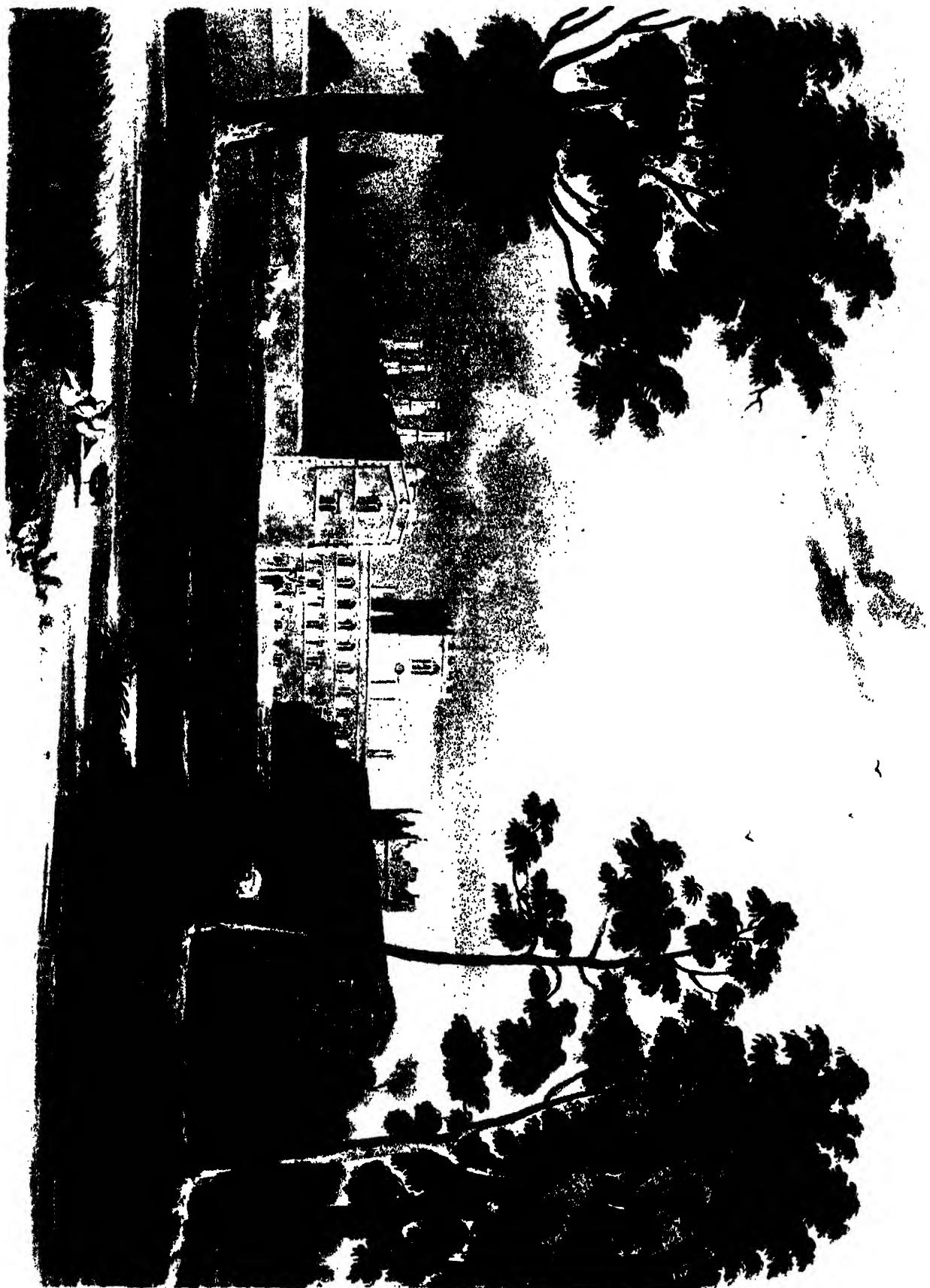
The society is composed of a Master, sixteen Fellows, and fifteen Scholars upon the foundation; with thirty-one other scholarships and exhibitions. Of the fellowships, as has been already seen, the foundation extended to six only, ten having been added by subsequent benefactions. Of the whole sixteen, eight must be held by persons born in counties north of the Trent, and eight by persons born in counties south of the same river. The college being so peculiarly indebted, both for its foundation and its subsequent endowments, to the see of Ely, the Bishop of the diocese is not only the Visitor, but is invested with a peculiar jurisdiction and interest in the administration of the society; so that, on more than one occasion, he is said to have resided "in *his own house* of Jesus College." This jurisdiction is still exercised in the election of Fellows, which is not, as in other colleges, vested exclusively in the hands of the society; but, on every vacancy, "the remaining Fellows nominate two candidates, and the Bishop

“ of Ely makes choice of one of them;” and there is also one fellowship (that founded by Bishop Stanley), to which the Bishop has an exclusive right both of nomination and appointment. The mastership is in the absolute appointment of the Bishop.

The fifteen foundation scholarships, value  $3l.$  per annum each, are open to all counties. Of the eleven Rustat scholarships, already mentioned, it should be added, that their *certain* value is  $15l.$  per annum each, which is generally increased by an addition of  $15l.$  or  $25l.$  according to merit at an annual classical examination. Besides these, there are four of  $10l.$  each, to natives of Nottinghamshire or Yorkshire; one of  $30l.$  to a son of a living Clergyman, the counties of Nottingham and Lancaster to be preferred; one of  $15l.$  also to the son of a Clergyman, with preference to an orphan, but open to all counties; three of  $8l.$  and one of  $2l.$  each, open to all; one of  $10l.$  to Doncaster or Arksay free-schools; two of  $12l.$  to Seven Oaks and Tunbridge schools; two of  $10l.$  to Clergymen’s orphans, B. A. and M. A.; one of  $6l. 8s. 6d.$  to Caisitor, Louth, or Alford schools; one of  $3l. 6s. 8d.$  to a native of Lancashire, Hereford, Cumberland, or Essex; two of  $4l. 10s.$  for the county of Anglesea or Merioneth, and the parish of St. Peter le Poor; and one of  $6l.$  to Loughborough school. The annual prizes consist of books, value  $6l.$  for the best Latin and English declamations, and  $18l.$  per annum to one or more deserving Bachelors.

The Visitor of the college is the Bishop of Ely.

This college is situated at the east end of the town, on the road to Newmarket, and from its insulated position in the midst of meadows open to the river, has an air of greater retirement than most of the other buildings in the University. It is principally built of brick, which gives it a dark and heavy appearance; but the square tower of its chapel (the ancient conventional church), and the form of its principal area, which is built round on three sides, and separated from the meadow





by an iron railing on the fourth, together with its antique gateway on the south, break the general uniformity of a collegiate structure, and invest it with a peculiar degree of interest, which is wanting to more regular and magnificent buildings.

The principal front has a southern aspect, and extends to about 180 feet in length, looking out upon the garden of the Fellows on the one side, and that of the Master on the other, of the great entrance, which is approached by a walk, or lane, of separation.

The area already mentioned, which is the most modern part of the building, was begun in 1637 and completed in 1643, and is about 141 feet in length to 120 in breadth. The remaining part, which is venerable for its great antiquity, consists principally of a small court surrounded by a cloister, of no great dignity in point of dimensions, but admirably suited to the general character of the edifice. This cloister does not, of itself, form a part of the ancient nunnery\*; but the chapel, the library, and some other remaining edifices, still boast of their identity with the original habitation of the chaste nuns of St. Radegund, and, as such, are entitled to rank among the most curious specimens of antiquity which the University affords.

The CHAPEL.—The style of building is what may be called the simplest and earliest departure from that which was introduced by the Normans. It belongs to the twelfth century, the period of the introduction of that variety. Its form is that of a regular cross, “composed of the north and south transepts, nave, and “ chancel, in the middle, over which, at the intersection of the arches, rises the “ square tower, reminding us of the *Abbey of the Holy Cross*, founded in France “ by St. Radegund. The arches are a little pointed in their first approach to “ what is called, though inaccurately, the Gothic, in their departure from the “ semicircular Saxon. The massy pillars, the little narrow windows in the chan-

\* Dyer, vol. II. p. 87.

" cel, arched, though not quite semicircularly, are all criteria which determine  
" the age of the building\*."

Two ancient inscriptions are still discoverable, both clearly to be referred to the conventional age of the fabric. They are the following :—

1. MORIBUS ORNATA JACET HIC BONA BERTA ROSATA.
2. HIC JACET FRATER JOHANNES DE PYKENHAM, MAGISTER SACRE THEOLOGIE, PRIOR HUJUS LOCI, CUJUS ANIMAE PROPITIETUR DEUS.

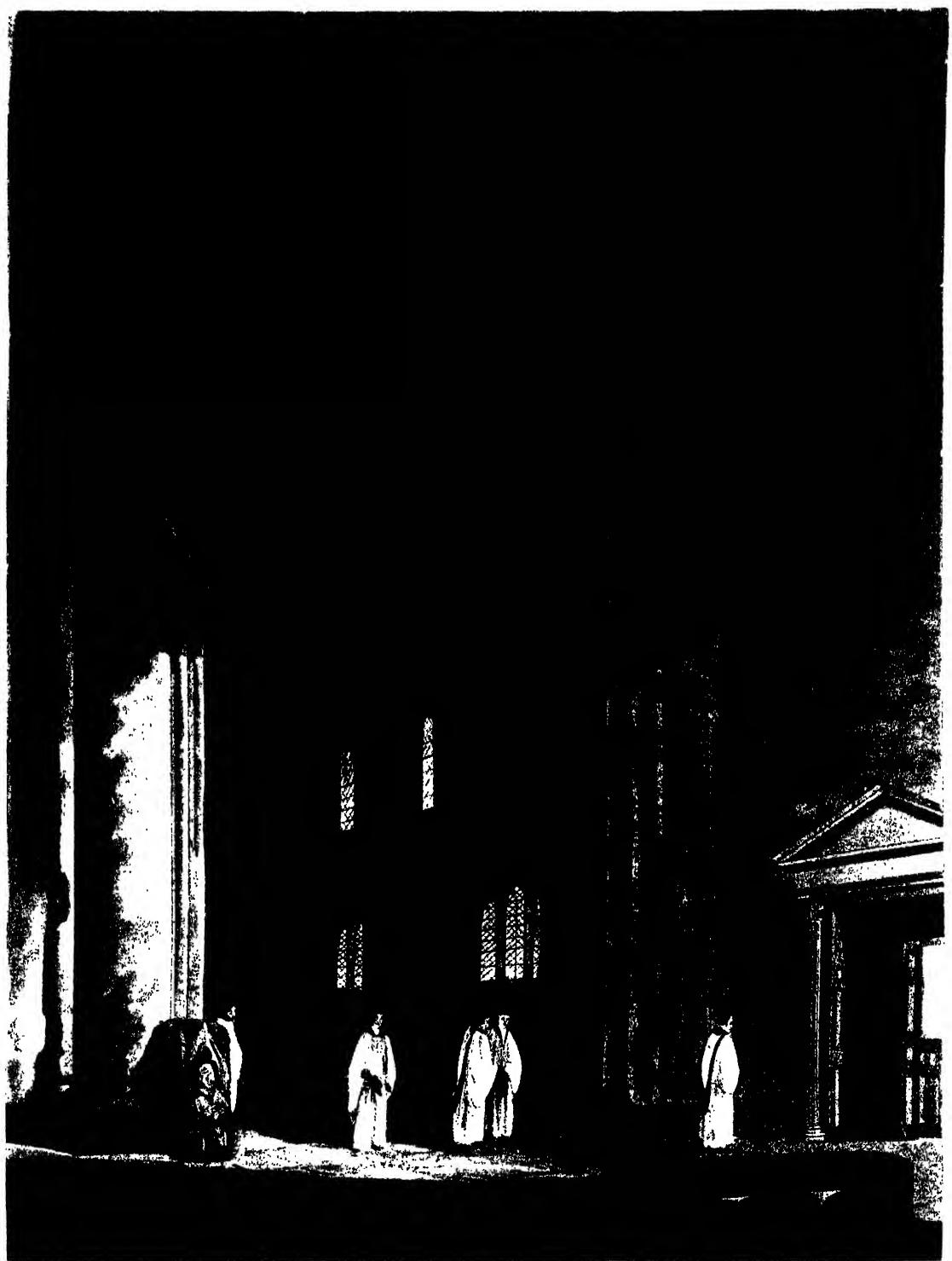
The first is evidently intended to memorialize the worth of a departed sister; and the second, although no other trace now exists of the worthy Master John Pykenham, seems to have excited a degree of needless doubt and wonder, when it is remembered that many orders of nuns had their prior to administer those secular duties which the abbess or prioress was unable, from her sex and character, with propriety to fulfil.

A picture by Jouvenet, a French artist, the gift of Dr. Pearce, the present Master, is placed over the altar. Its subject is *The Presentation in the Temple*.

The LIBRARY forms also a part of the old buildings; and contains, together with about two hundred MSS. (some of great variety), several early printed and curious books; among others, *The Life of Sainte Redegundis*, black letter, printed by Pynson; of which Dr. Farmer, who gave it to the library, observed, "that though he had been for many years inquisitive after pieces of this sort, he did not know that another copy existed in the world." Mr. Dyer, notwithstanding his sublime contempt of the *Bibliomania*, has nevertheless treated his readers with some specimens of this singular performance†. Among the principal benefactors to this library is mentioned Dr. Gascoigne, who left his entire collection to it in the year 1663.

\* Dyer, p. 88, citing Bentham's *Ely*, and *Dallaway*.

† Dyer, vol. II. p. 91.





The HALL is a handsome room, 54 feet long, 27 broad, and 30 high; and is ascended by a flight of steps. At the upper end are portraits of Archbishop Cranmer, painted (says *The Cambridge Guide*) by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and presented to the college by Lord Carysfort; Tobias Rustat (the benefactor already mentioned), by Sir Peter Lely; and Archbishop Sterne.

The MASTERS LODGE is an excellent dwelling-house, and very agreeably situated. Among the pictures it contains are, another portrait of Cranmer, a copy from Holbein; and portraits of Archbishop Bancroft, Drs. Ashton and Cary, Masters of the College.

The COMBINATION-ROOM contains an original picture of Cranmer, date 1547, the gift of Lord Willoughby; and a whole-length of the Founder, Bishop Alcock, who is represented as kneeling, with a book in his hand, and the mitre and crosier on a table before him.

The GROVE, lying northward of the college, is of considerable extent and beauty; the gardens of the Master and Fellows, already mentioned, spacious, and well stored with fruit-trees and plants, botanically arranged.

#### MASTERS.

1. WILLIAM CHERBES, D. D. a native of Whitby, in Yorkshire; and, in 1466, a Fellow, and afterwards President, of Pembroke Hall, was appointed Master of Jesus College by the Founder, who, it is said, acted under his advice in converting the monastic into a collegiate institution.

2. JOHN ECCLESTON, D. D. 1506; died February, 1515; Chancellor of Ely. He was three times Vice-Chancellor of the University, and died in that office. Though named *John Eccleston* by Fuller and Le Neve, he appears, says Cole, in all the MSS. and in the Orator's book, under the appellation of *Alexander Egliston*. "He was a most pleasant and merry man."—COLE'S MSS. vol. xiii. p. 115.

3. THOMAS ALCOCK, LL.D. 1515, Archdeacon of Ely. Resigned July 14, 1516.
4. WILLIAM CAPON, D.D. 1516. Resigned 1546.
5. JOHN RESTON, D.D. November 10, 1546. He was a Fellow of the college at the time of his election.
6. EDMUND PIERPOINT, D.D. 1551, Fellow of Christ's College. He was deprived by Queen Mary in 1553.
7. JOHN FULLER, LL.D. 1555, Fellow of All Souls, Oxford; Chancellor of Norwich and of Ely, in which last-mentioned cathedral he had also a prebendal stall. He has been already mentioned among the benefactors, as well as the preceding Master.
8. THOMAS REDMAN, D.B. 1559, Fellow of Trinity College.
9. EDWARD GASCOYNE, LL.D. 1560, Fellow of Peter-House, Prebendary of Ely, and Chancellor of Norwich; appears, says Carter, to have died in 1562.
10. JOHN LARKYN, D.B. 1562, Fellow of the college.
11. THOMAS ITHILL, LL.D. 1563, Fellow of Magdalen; afterwards Prebendary and Chancellor of Ely; died May 9, 1579. This Master was originally of Welch extraction, but a native of Billesdon, in Leicestershire, and grandson, by the mother, to George Curwen, of Curwen, in Lancashire. In 1572, a complaint was made against him by Dering, the Puritan, to Secretary Cecil, "as  
" an enemy to God's Gospel, and so faint a professor, that he did little good  
" in the church." It seems, that his zeal for the good cause of the Reformation, which had been evinced by the part he took in the convocation which settled the Church Articles, became suspected on account of his brother, who was a missionary from Louvain, and settled at Cambridge, where he was taken up for his attempts to convert some of the members of the University, and committed to the custody of the Master of Jesus, who suffered him to make his escape.

12. JOHN BELL, D. D. 1579, Fellow of Peter-House, and Prebendary of Ely in 1589. He was made Dean of Ely ; and dying October 31, 1591, was buried in that cathedral ; but, by the date of his successor, he had resigned his mastership the year before.

13. JOHN DUPORT, D. D. 1590, Fellow of the college, Precentor of St Paul's, and Prebendary of Ely ; already mentioned among the benefactors. He was one of the translators of the Bible ; and died towards the end of 1617. He was son of Thomas Duport, of Shepshed, in Leicestershire, Esquire, and father of Dr. James Duport, Greek Professor, of whom more hereafter when we treat of Trinity College\*.

14. ROGER ANDREWS, D. D. 1618, Fellow of Pembroke, Archdeacon and Chancellor of Chichester, Prebendary of Ely and Winchester. He was one of the translators of the Bible, and appears to have resigned his mastership, as he did not die till 1635, three years after the appointment of his successor.

15. WILLIAM BEALE, D. D. 1632, Fellow of Pembroke, Archdeacon of Carmarthen ; elected Master of St. John's in the ensuing year, by which he vacated the mastership of this college. " He was very active in gathering the University plate for his Majesty's service, and conveying it to him," says Walker ; and for that reason, principally, became so obnoxious to the republican party, as to be marked, together with Dr. Martine, Master of Queen's, and Dr. Sterne, his successor in the mastership of Jesus, for peculiar persecutions, which have been briefly noticed already in our account of Queen's College, and shall be more fully detailed hereafter. When he was turned out of his mastership, he repaired to the king at Oxford, and, upon the ruin of his cause, fled beyond seas, " where he died heart-broken, about the year 1651. He always feared the king's

\* Chalmers's *Gen. Biog. Dict.* article " Duport (James) :" but in the following article, " Duport (John)," it is made a question, whether the Master of Jesus was an ancestor of the Greek Professor.

“ murther, and endeavoured, in vain, to dissuade the moderate part of the other side from it ; and though the perpetration of that villany was what chiefly occasioned his end, yet he had a persuasion of the Restoration, which he intimated at the time of his death. He was a person of such eminent worth and abilities as rendered him above the reach of commendation.”—WALK. *Suff. of the Clergy*, p. 148.

16. RICHARD STERNE, D. B. 1633 (of whom already among the benefactors), was Fellow of Bene’t at the time of his election ; and was dispossessed by the Parliament in 1643, March 13. He will again be mentioned more than once.

17. THOMAS YOUNG, A. M. April 12, 1644, was substituted by the Parliament in the room of the former Master ; and in like manner dispossessed in his turn, for refusing to subscribe the Engagement, November 14, 1650. He was “ a Scotchman, Vicar of Stowmarket, in Suffolk, a Presbyterian, and said to have a principal hand in the work entitled *Smectymnuus*\*.”

18. JOHN WORTHINGTON, D. B. 1650, afterwards D. D. a native of Lancashire, and senior Fellow of Emanuel, put in by the Parliament, and turned out on the Restoration, when the mastership was restored to

19. RICHARD STERNE, now D. D. August 3, 1660. He was the same year, December 2, consecrated Bishop of Carlisle, upon which he resigned the mastership ; and, in 1664, was translated to York.

20. JOHN PEARSON, D. D. November 30, 1660, Fellow of King’s ; resigned April 14, 1662, upon being elected to the mastership of Trinity, from which he was afterwards promoted to the bishopric of Chester. He has been already noticed in our account of King’s College.

21. JOSEPH BEAUMONT, D. B. April 17, 1662 ; Fellow of Peter-House, Pre-

bendary of Ely ; resigned April 21 of the following year, upon being appointed Master of his former college.

22. EDMUND BOLDERO, D.D. April 25, 1663, Fellow of Pembroke ; died July 5, 1679, aged seventy-two ; and was buried in the college chapel.

23. HUMPHREY GOWER, D.D. July 11, 1679, Fellow of St. John's, Prebendary of Ely, translated the same year to the mastership of St. John's ; son of Stanley Gower, Rector of Brampton Bryan, in Herefordshire, and afterwards of the Holy Trinity, in the town of ~~of~~ Dorchester ; born about 1638, and received his education, first at Dorchester, afterwards at St. Paul's school, and from thence removed to St. John's, where he became a Fellow in 1658. He was appointed to the mastership of Jesus by Bishop Gunning ; and, on December 3, of the same year, was elected to his former college ; Margaret Professor in 1683, "a year of trial ; being noted," says Mr. Baker, "for his firmness, integrity, and prudent conduct in the government of his college, as he has been since for his extraordinary abilities in the chair." He was considered as a very learned man, but left no literary memorial of himself of any consequence. He died March 27, 1711, and was buried in St. John's College chapel.—NICHOLS'S *Antec-*  
*dates*, vol. iv.

24. WILLIAM SAYWELL, D.D. October 31, 1679, Fellow of St. John's, Prebendary and Archdeacon of Ely ; died June 9, 1701, and is buried in the chapel of his college.

25. CHARLES ASHTON, D.D. July 5, 1701, Fellow of Queen's, and Prebendary of Ely. He was a native of Derbyshire, and died March 26, 1752, in the eighty-seventh year of his age ; and is also buried in the chapel. "Dr Ashton was judicious and acute as a critic, but apparently not anxious for fame, many of his MSS. and books, with notes in them, being in the college library unpublished. His edition of Hierocles's excellent *Commentary on the Golden Verses*

## HISTORY OF THE

“ of *Pythagoras*, is without his name ; or, it should rather be said, with another person's, R. W. (Warren.) All the notes in Reading's edition of *Origen on Prayer*, are Dr. Ashton's. After his death, Mr. Kellar, Fellow of the college, published a valuable edition of *Justin Martyr* from Dr. Ashton's papers. Mr. Wakefield also has particularly noticed a *Tertullian* in this library, as being replete with notes by Dr. Ashton. I have also myself perused a Dictionary marked in the same manner.\* Mr. Cole's 51st volume contains “ Collections by Dr. Ashton relating to the University,” transcribed from a copy of the original made by the Mr. Kellar already noticed. Cole prefaces his transcript by the following curious detail :—“ When I was Rector of Blecheley, I met accidentally a Mr. Scott, Fellow of Jesus College, at Cosgrove, on a visit to my worthy friend, Dr. Fuller Forester, late Chancellor of Lincoln ; and knowing Mr. Kellar had a copy of Sherman's History of Jesus College, with MS. notes by Dr. Ashton, I mentioned it to Mr. Scott, with a desire of getting a copy of it, if agreeable. Mr. Scott assured me of his being able to procure it for me. But soon after I had a letter, informing me, that Mr. Kellar was of opinion, the secrets of the college should not be disclosed but to those of the society. Within these few months I mentioned this to Dr. Halifax, who told me he made no doubt but he would get the original from Dr. Caryl. He applied to his gravity, and had the same success. Mr. Kellar I know a little, who has called upon me more than once ; but, after my first refusal, I had no inclination to make a second application for what a more liberal-minded man would have communicated with pleasure.” Dr. Ashton was a very eminent critic, as well as antiquary. “ It is too honourable for the parties not to mention, that it used to be observed, that all the other colleges, where they chuse their own Master, could not shew three such heads as the only three colleges where

\* Dyer, p. 80.

“ the Masters are put in upon them, viz. Bentley of Trinity, Ashton, and Waterland of Magdalen.”—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

26. PHILIP YONGE, D. D. April 3, 1752, Prebendary of Westminster, Fellow of Trinity, and Public Orator (which last office he resigned in October of the same year). In 1753, he resigned the mastership, on being nominated to the bishopric of Bristol; from which he was translated to Norwich in 1761, and was succeeded in that see, in 1783, by Dr. Bagot. Bishop Ross, in a letter preserved by Nichols (vol. iv. p. 188), speaks of him as “a very worthy man,” who “will endeavour to do all the good he can.”

27. LYNDFORD CARYL, D. D. 1758; great-grand-nephew of Joseph Caryl, author of the *Commentary on Job*\*; an eminent non-conformist divine; which

\* A most voluminous and ponderous work, so happily suited to the taste of the day, that it gave rise to a proverb, “*Poor Job made rich Caryl*.”—NICHOLS’s *Antec.* vol. III.

“ Poor Job!” says Warburton in one of his letters to Hurd, “ it was his eternal fate to be persecuted by his friends. His three comforters passed sentence of condemnation upon him; and he has been executing *in effigie* ever since. He was first beheaded to the stake by a long *catena* of Greek fathers; then tortured by Pineda; then strangled by Caryl; and afterwards cut up by Wesley, and anatomized by Garnet.”—“ He (Dr. Caryl) made great interest to succeed Dr. Ashton as Master, but failed, his principles not being liked by Bishop Gooch; but on Dr. Yonge’s resignation, he got appointed by Bishop Mawson.” He was in the Newcastle interest, and used great exertions against the election of the Duke of Grafton to be Chancellor. “ In 1780, not being acquainted with this republican head of a house, I asked Dr. Halifax to ask him to lend me Sherman’s MS. which he refused me. Possibly he might be offended that I did not wait on him myself. He is one of those literary misers that, making no use of their treasures themselves, grudge others the benefit of them. The following expression of Nicholas Le Fevre, preceptor to King Louis XIII. in the *Pithaean*, may be fitly applied to this man.—‘*M. de Mesmes, sot Bibliotaphe?*’ to which this note is added.—‘*On appelle Bibliotaphe, ou tombeau des livres, celui qui aint quelque livre rare et curieux, ne le communique à personne, mais le garde sous le clef et l’enterre, pour ainsi dire, dans son cabinet.*’”—COLE *Ath. Cant.*

induces Cole (in a curious party-paper among his collections, entitled "Factious Republican Petitioners in 1780,") to observe, upon its having been hinted to him, that Dr. Yates, then Vice-Chancellor, was one of the "Committee," "I was not surprised at it, having heard what were his polities; and if Dr. Caryl should be another, the very name would be congenial, as well as his principles\*." He continued Dr. Richardson's List of the Graduates of the University down to his own time. He died June 18, 1781, at Canterbury, aged seventy-five; and was buried in the chapel.

28. RICHARD BEADON, D. D. June 28, 1781; Public Orator, 1775, which he resigned 1778; Rector of Stanford Rivers, 1775; Bishop of Gloucester, 1789; of Bath and Wells, 1802. "There is a good Master," says Cole in a letter dated July 2, 1781, "sent to Jesus College, with whom every one seems pleased, and Dr. Gooch in particular." He had just before been making the following observations:—"Would you believe, that, last Saturday, a grace was offered, to abolish all observation of saints' days at St. Mary's? I am told, one college is full of Methodists. We are acting as understrappers for the Dissenters and Deists; and what will be the issue, God knows. But it is easy to foresee the destruction of this church, which has brought it on its own head."—NICHOLS'S *Antec.* vol. i. p. 671. "He was made Master," says Cole in another place, "by the Bishop of Ely, in recompence for his many and great obligations to Dr. Gooch, whose son married Dr. Beadon's daughter."—*Ath. Cant.*

29. WILLIAM PEARCE, D. D. 1789, the present Master.

ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS WHO HAVE BEEN MEMBERS OF THIS COLLEGE.

THOMAS CRANMER, Fellow of this college, the history of whose elevation to the see of Canterbury we shall give in the words of Bishop Godwin†.

\* Cole's MSS. vol. LIV. p. 287.

† *De Praesul.* p. 137.

“ The cause respecting the king’s divorce had for more than five years been  
“ entangled in the inextricable labyrinth of the Papal Court, and it seemed as if  
“ there were no prospect of its coming to any issue, when an Alexander was  
“ found to cut the Gordian knot which it was pronounced impossible to untie.  
“ The king happened to be considering of the appointment of new envoys to  
“ Rome at the very time when the wisdom of Cranmer pointed out to him a  
“ direct and compendious way to the attainment of that happy freedom which is  
“ now enjoyed by the English church, in shaking off from our necks the yoke of  
“ that intolerable tyranny under which the nation had hitherto groaned.

“ It happened, at the time we are now speaking of, that Gardiner the Secretary, and Edward Fox the king’s Almoner, being on a journey, stopped for refreshment at the house of a gentleman named Cressy, in the town of Waltham, where there then chanced to be abiding a certain theologian, of great repute for learning and piety, and a Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, by name Cranmer, who was tutor in the same University to the two sons of Cressy, and had just brought his pupils from Cambridge to their father’s house, on account of the plague. Being invited by the two courtiers, who were well acquainted with his reputation, to join their company at table, they did not scruple to ask his opinion respecting the king’s suit, which was then the subject of general conversation. This he endeavoured at first to elude; but being much pressed, at last complied, and delivered the following sentiments:—‘ Truly, it is not becoming me, without previous meditation, to speak on so weighty a point before such grave masters. But seeing that ye command me to unfold to you my thoughts, I am enforced to say to you, that, to my mind, the king vainly looks for the remedy of his afflicted conscience to the Court of Rome, where there wont to be so many delays and hinderances of justice, that they who are once entangled in them may rarely hope to set themselves free. It

“ ‘ is my advice therefore, that, bidding a long farewell to Rome, he may consult “ ‘ on this matter the gravest and discreetest theologians to be found in all the “ ‘ Universities of Europe: and, if he abide by their judgment, there will be “ ‘ little reason why he should be studious, hereafter, to enquire what the Court “ ‘ of Rome may think of his business.’

“ This most wholesome advice of Cranmer’s was, the next day, communicated “ by Fox to the king himself; who, embracing it instantly, as if sent from Hea- “ ven, exclaimed, ‘ This man, whoever he may be, hath hit the very mark indeed, “ and hath pointed me out a path which, if I had pursued three years ago, I “ should now have had in my chest one hundred thousand pounds, which I have “ foolishly squandered away at Rome.’ It pleased him, therefore, that the man “ himself should be summoned, to whom, when he arrived, he gave immediate “ orders to reduce his opinion to writing, commanding the Earl of Wilton to “ receive him into his mansion, and to furnish him with books and all things else “ that were necessary to the accomplishment of his work. Thus provided, he “ composed a little book, wherein, after proving that the king might lawfully “ refer his cause to the adjudication of theologians, he endeavoured to shew, both “ from the holy Scriptures, and from Councils, and the orthodox Fathers of the “ Church, that the king’s marriage with Catherine, being forbidden by the laws “ of God, could not be rendered valid by any dispensation of the Pope. When “ the king had read this book, he demanded of the writer, whether what he had “ there written he would dare to maintain before the face of the Pope himself; “ to which he boldly answered, Most willingly. Therenpon the king commanded “ him straightway to proceed to the Pope as his ambassador, assigning him for “ his partners in the mission the Earl of Wilton, Stokesley, Carn, Benett, and “ others. Yet these men could effect nothing, being put off from day to day by “ the usual delays, until, leaving Cranmer behind them, the rest, wearied out,

" returned to England. Cranmer then delivered his book to the Pope, at the same time offering to defend the arguments it contained in a solemn disputation. But nothing was farther than this from the thoughts of his holiness, who, on the contrary, bestowing on the English doctor the office of Grand Penitentiary throughout England, Wales, and Ireland, gladly dismissed him to execute the remainder of his master's commissions at the Imperial Court\*."

The zeal and ability displayed by Cranmer on these important occasions were so gratifying to his employer, that, upon the death of Archbishop Warham, in the month of August, 1532, he being still absent on his mission in Germany, the king thought fit to recommend him to fill the vacant see. This nomination Cranmer himself opposed, and as it appears with sincerity, on grounds both of inclination and duty. Means, however, were found to overcome all his scruples, and he received his consecration on the 30th of March, 1533.

The history of his life, after this extraordinary promotion, is so blended with that of the country at large, that we have only to refer our readers to the annals of the period, especially Burnet's *History of the Reformation*; besides which, his individual biography has been written by Strype, and is a book of considerable authority. He was a native of Arslacton, in Nottinghamshire, and descended from a good family, which is said to trace its ancestry to the Conqueror. While a member of Jesus, he married, and thereby lost his fellowship, but his wife dying within a year after, the fellowship was restored to him. This marriage is said to have been one of the scruples of conscience that most weighed with him against accepting the primacy.

His martyrdom (of which the most detailed accounts are every where to be met with) took place on the 21st of March, 1555.

\* Godwin *ub. sup.*

“ He was one of the fourteen who composed the Common Prayer, and had a principal hand in drawing up King Edward’s Injunctions.”

THOMAS GOODRICH, LL. D. according to some, but by others named D. D. was raised to the see of Ely in 1534; and died at Somersham, May 10, 1554, having presided over that bishopric twenty years. He received the Great Seal as Chancellor on the 19th of January, 1551; but was deprived of that office on the accession of Mary, though continued in the see of Ely. He was the son of Edward Goodrich, of Kirby, in the county of Lincoln, where he was born. He was a zealous promoter of the Reformation, and, soon after his promotion, sent a circular mandate to the clergy of his diocese, ordering them to erase the name of the Pope out of all their books, &c.; which he followed up, in 1541, by injunctions “ to see that all images, reliques, table-monuments of miracles, shrines, &c. be so totally demolished and obliterated, with all speed and diligence, that no remains or memory of them might be found for the future:” which injunctions were so punctually obeyed in his diocese, that no traces whatever have been suffered to remain of many famous shrines and altars which were formerly the objects of general resort in that district. He was appointed, in 1540, one of the revisers of the translation of the New Testament, and had St. John’s Gospel allotted to him for his share. He was also one of the compilers of the Common Prayer, was esteemed a patron of learning, and celebrated for his munificence in buildings and works of art.

JOHN BALE, Bishop of Ossory, in Ireland, was born at Cove, near Dunwich, in Suffolk, about 1495, of poor parents; entered in a monastery of Carmelites at Norwich, at the age of twelve; from thence removed to Jesus College, where he took his degrees, and, from a zealous Roman Catholic (in the support of which faith he was early distinguished by many learned polemical writings), became a most active and (as it appears) sincere convert to the doctrines of the Reformation.

tion; an event which he records himself, saying “that he was involved in the utmost ignorance and darkness of mind both at Norwich and Cambridge, till the word of God shining forth, the churches began to return to the true fountains of divinity; and that the instrument of this conversion was not a priest or monk, but the most noble Earl of Wentworth\*.” The resentment of the Romish clergy was so awakened by this lapse of one of their most hopeful champions, that it required all the court influence of Cromwell to protect him against the effects of their fury; and, on the death of that nobleman, he found himself compelled, for safety, to submit to a temporary banishment in Holland. On the accession of Edward VI, he returned, and was presented to the rectory of Bishop’s Stoke, in Hampshire, and shortly afterwards nominated to the bishopric of Ossory, the 15th August, 1532. Here his ardent zeal in support of the Reformation exposed him to worse dangers than those from which he had formerly escaped at Cambridge. His life was daily and hourly threatened by repeated acts of outrage, which, after the accession of Queen Mary, assumed so formidable a complexion that he was again reduced to seek his safety in flight. His second compulsory residence in Holland was terminated by the death of the queen; but he never chose to resume the duties and dangers of the episcopal function, and died a Prebendary of Canterbury, in the month of November, 1563.

During this varied and eventful life he found leisure to render himself distinguished by his writings both literary and theological, of which the catalogue preserved by Fuller† is calculated to excite the admiration of a less studious age. But his great work is that which was first published at Wesel, in the year 1549, under the title of *Summarium illustrium Britanniae Scriptorum*; and afterwards, with considerable additions, and divided into nine centuries, as *Scriptorium illustrium*

\* *Gen. Biog. Dict.*

† *Worthies*—“Suffolk.”

*majoris Britanniae Catalogus*, one of the earliest and also of the most important monuments of literary biography extant. Among his smaller compositions (he was a poet, as well as a divine and historian,) are to be found some specimens of those extraordinary dramatic performances, familiar to our ancestors under the name of *Mysteries*, or *Moralities*. Miles Huggard, author of a book entitled *A Displaying of the Protestants*, published in 1556, speaking of the resignation of Father Peytoe, a prior, who had been the subject of very general abuse, says, “He did not, as that malicious and heretical friar Bale did, who being reproved for a detestable sermon he made in Hampshire of a worshipfull man, did not only seke revengement in causing the partie to stand on the pillorie, but also made a shamefull book against him, entitled *An Erpostulation against a ranke Papiste of Hampshire*, most shamefully reviling the said man of worship, more like a filthy ruffian than like a man that seemed to the worlde to have the sprete of God.” It is very certain, that this apostle of the Reformed Church was not more refined in his language than most of the controversial writers of his day; but, in some cases, he thinks it necessary to apologize, and, particularly in his great work on the Writers of England, pretends that “when he said that Jezebel reigned in England, he meant the Pope, and not Queen Mary\*.”

WILLIAM HUGHES, Bishop of St. Asaph, D. D. consecrated on the 18th of December, 1573; died 18th November, 1600. He was a native of the county of Carnarvon, and son of Hugh ap Kenrick; the Welsh not having at that period adopted the use of family surnames.

EDMUND SCAMBLER, Bishop of Norwich, 15th December, 1584; translated thither from Peterborough, to which he was elected on the 16th January, 1560. The cause of his translation is insinuated, in a note of Dr. Richardson's to God-

\* Cole's *Athenae*, art. *Bale*, where the reader will find some curious specimens of the art of railing and invective in Mr. Cole's own strictures on the Writers of the *Biographia Britannica*.

win's *Præsules*, to have been "ob insigne suum meritum in dilapidandis episcopatis libis." He died May 7, 1594, and was buried in his cathedral church.

HUGH BELLOTT, or BILLETT, D. D. Bishop of Bangor, 30th January, 1585; translated to Chester 1595; died 1596, and was buried in the church of Wrexham, in the county of Denbigh. He is styled by Godwin "Collegii S. Joannis alumnus;" and I am ignorant of the authority on which he is elsewhere placed among the *Jesuits*.

GEORGE LLOYD, or FLOYD, D. D. "a Fellow," says Godwin, "of *Magdalen*;" Bishop, first of Sodor and Man, afterwards, in 1604, of Chester. Died August, 1615, "magno sui desiderio relicto."

RICHARD BANCROFT, D. D. born at Farnworth, in Lancashire, September, 1544; Student of Christ's; A. M. of Jesus; Canon of Westminster; Bishop of London, 21st April, 1597; Archbishop of Canterbury, December 10, 1604; Privy Counsellor, and, in 1608, Chancellor of the University of Oxford; died of the stone November 2, 1610, aged sixty-seven, and was buried at Lambeth. "Lord Bolingbroke, in his remarks on the History of England, accuses this prelate of endeavouring to establish practices and principles absolutely destructive of the general constitution of the English government, by presenting the twenty-five articles, called *Articuli cleri*, and petitioning the king to grant prohibitions against them." He was an able statesman and great controversial divine, and indulged his animosity against the Puritans so far as to become peculiarly obnoxious to the leaders of that party. He was the principal overseer, or inspector, of the translation of the Bible now in use.

JOHN OWEN, D. D. Fellow of Jesus, and Archdeacon of St. Asaph, was consecrated Bishop of the same diocese on the 20th of September, 1629. He instituted sermons to be preached in the Welsh language, and contributed most munificently to the decoration and improvement of his cathedral, having nothing

more at heart (according to Bishop Godwin) than the good of the church over which he was appointed to preside. “ He was the son,” says Walker\*, “ of the “ worthy and grave Mr. John Owen, some time Rector of Burton Latimer, in “ Nottinghamshire ; was one of the Taxors in the University A. 1608, and Chap- “ lain to Prince Charles, who, on his accession, promoted him to his bishopric “ at the instance of Dr. Laud. When the tumults began, he was one of the “ *protesting Bishops*, was imprisoned with the rest of them in the Tower, and forced “ to compound for his temporals at the price of 500*l.*” He died at Perthkinsey, October 16, 1651, and lies buried in his own cathedral, under the Bishop’s throne. Lloyd adds of him, “ that he was of a sweet and modest nature ; and that, as “ he was related to, so he was much beloved by, most of the gentry of North “ Wales.”

**GRIFFITH WILLIAMS, Bishop of Ossory, 1641.**

**THOMAS WESTFIELD, D. D.** a native of Ely, and Fellow of Jesus, Arch-deacon of St. Alban’s, Bishop of Bristol, 1641, “ episcopalem hanc cathedram, “ quam sibi 25 retro annis oblatam detrectaverat, jam sero temporibus iniquissi- “ mis adeptus†.” He died June 25, 1644, and is buried in his cathedral church.

**HUMPHRY HENCHMAN, D. D.** Bishop of Salisbury and of London, has been already mentioned in the account of Clare Hall, of which college he was Fellow ; but Jesus College also lays claim to him‡.

**RICHARD STERNE, D. D.** Master of this college ; Bishop of Carlisle on the Restoration, 1660, 2d December ; Archbishop of York, May, 1664 ; died June 18, 1683, and lies buried in the Minster, “ ubi marmor sepulchrale ipsius memo- “ riam posteris commendat.” His benefactions to his college have been already

\* *Suff. of the Clergy.*

† Godwin, p. 506.

‡ See Carter.

noticed. “ He was Chaplain to Archbishop Laud, and assisted in the Polyglott: “ he also wrote two or three pieces mentioned by Antouy Wood\*;”—“ He was “ born,” says Walker†, “ at Mansfield, in Nottinghamshire, but descended from “ a Suffolk family, and had been Scholar of Trinity College, and Fellow of “ Christ’s or Corpus Christi (I am not certain which) in this University. Upon “ the breaking out of the rebellion, he was very active in sending the Cambridge “ plate to his Majesty; for which he (together with Dr. Beale, Master of St. “ John’s, and Dr. Martin, Master of Queen’s,)‡ was by Cromwell (who had with “ some parties of soldiers surrounded the several chapels whilst the scholars were “ at prayers) seized and carried in triumph to London; and though there was “ an express order from the Lords’ House for their imprisonment in the Tower, “ which met them at Tottenham High Cross (wherein notwithstanding there was “ no crime expressed), yet were led captive through Bartholomew Fair, and so “ far back as Temple Bar, and back through the city to prison in the Tower, on “ purpose that they might be hooted at or stoned by the rabble-rout. When “ they were first seized, they were used with all possible scorn and contempt

\* Dyer.

† *Suff. of the Clergy*, p. 146.

‡ The history of this persecution is thus related by John Vicars, the Puritan, author of *Jehovah Jireh*, or God in the Mount, or England’s Parliamentary Chronicle. It is curious and entertaining to compare the statements.—“ It pleased the Lord (who is indeed the only God that heareth prayers and giveth mercifull returns thereto), that, I say, the very next day after the said public humiliation, being Thursday, September 1, 1642, it pleased the Lord most graciously to give us divers sweet and most memorable returns to our prayers; as,” &c.—“ Also, the very same day in the afternoon, a brave and courageous troop of London dragoons brought to the Parliament that most mischievous viper of our church and state too, Matthew Wren, Bishop of Ely, as also Dr. Martine, Dr. Beal, and Dr. Stern, three very pestilent and bad birds of the same viperous brood, who are all now lockt up in cages, most fit for such ravenous vultures and unclean birds of prey.”

“ (Cromwell was more particularly insolent towards them), and when one of them desired a little time to put up some linen, Cromwell told him, ‘ That it was not in his commission.’ In the villages as they passed from Cambridge to London, the people were called by some of their agents to come and abuse and revile them. They were also led leisurely through the midst of Bartholemew Fair: as they passed along, they were entertained with exclamations, reproaches, scorns, and curses; and it was a great providence, considering the prejudice which the people had to them, that they found no worse usage. After their confinement, though they often petitioned to be heard, yet they could never obtain either a trial or their liberty. They had been a full year under restraint in other prisons, when they were at length, Friday, August 11, 1643, by order of the Parliament, sent on board the ship, the name of which was the Prosperous Saylor, then lying at Wapping. As they went to Billingsgate to take water, a fellow was like to have been committed for saying, that they looked like honest men. But another of the true stamp, looking these grave learned divines in the face, reviled them, saying, ‘ That they did not look like Christians;’ and prayed, ‘ That they might break their necks as they went down the stairs to take water.’ This harsh usage they found by land, but yet they found far worse by water. Being come on ship-board, they were instantly put under hatches, where the decks were so low, that they could not stand upright, and yet they were denied stools to sit on, or so much as a burthen of straw to ly on. Into this little case, in a small ship, they crowd no less than eighty prisoners of quality; and that they might stifle one another, having no more breath than what they sucked from one another’s mouth, most maliciously and (certainly) to a murtherous intent, they stop up all the small auger-holes, and all other inlets which might relieve them with fresh air: an act of such horrid barbarism, that nor age, nor story, nor rebellion can parallel.”

ROBERT MORGAN, D. D. Archdeacon of Merioneth; Bishop of Bangor, July 1, 1666; died September 1, 1673, and is buried in his cathedral.

JOHN PEARSON, D. D. Bishop of Chester (mentioned among the Masters of this college).

THOMAS HERRING, D. D. Dean of Rochester; Bishop of Bangor, January 15, 1737; Archbishop of York, 1743; of Canterbury, 1747. He has been noticed under the head of Bene't College.

MATTHEW HUTTON, D. D. Bishop of Bangor, November 13, 1743; Archbishop of York, December 10, 1747; of Canterbury, April 29, 1757; was a direct descendant of another Matthew Hutton, Archbishop of York, and born at Marske, in Yorkshire, January 5, 1693. He received his education at Rippon, was entered of Jesus College in 1710, and became a Fellow of Christ's in 1716. The next year he was presented by Charles Duke of Somerset to the rectory of Trowbridge, in Somerset, and shortly after to that of Spofforth. In 1735, he obtained a prebend in the cathedral of York; and the year following attended King George II. to Hanover, and received a canonry of Windsor on his return. His higher promotions followed in rapid succession; but he did not long enjoy the primacy, being carried off by an inflammation in his bowels, occasioned by too long abstinence from food during a tedious attendance in the House of Lords, on March 19, 1758, without ever having occupied, while living, his palace of Lambeth, in the chapel of which he lies interred. He was the liberal patron of Archdeacon Blackburne, and appointed Dr. Ducarel to the office of librarian at Lambeth.

PHILIP YONGE, D. D. Master of the college; Bishop of Bristol, 1758; of Norwich, 1761.

RICHARD BEADON, D. D. Master; Bishop of Gloucester, 1789; of Bath and Wells, 1802.

## LEARNED WRITERS AND EMINENT MEN.

SIMON FORMAN, M. D. son of a chandler in Westminster; travelled, in 1580, into Holland, where he took his degree of M. D. “ He was an eminent physician and astrologer ; author of treatises ‘ *De Revolutione Mundi*,’ ‘ *De Laude Philosophiae*,’ and others on the subjects of Medicine, *Astrology*, and ‘ *Theology*\*.” Of his skill in the second of these sciences, some very wonderful stories are told by Lily, in his *History of his Life and Times*, which may be read as not the least amusing among the specimens extant of the credulity of the age. His character does not seem entirely free from being implicated in some of the mysterious circumstances attending the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury.

JOHN DOD, B. D. Fellow, 1585, called “ the Decalogist,” and “ the last of the Puritans,” was a native of Shotledge, in Cheshire ; born in 1547, and sent to Jesus College, at the age of fourteen, in 1561 ; incorporated M. A. of the University of Oxford in 1585, the same year that he was elected to a fellowship in his own college. He became, early in life, one of the most popular among the Puritan preachers. In this office he was twice silenced on account of non-conformity ; and, during the periods of his suspension, wrote a *Commentary on the Decalogue and Proverbs*. “ At length, by the interest of the family of Knightley, of Northamptonshire, he was presented, in 1624, to the living of Fawsley, in that county. Here he recommended himself, as before, not more by his earnest and affectionate services in the pulpit, than by his charity and hospitality, and particularly by his frequent visits and advice, which last he delivered in a manner peculiarly striking. A great many of his sayings became almost proverbial, and remained so for above a century, being, as may yet be remembered, frequently printed in a small tract, or on a broad sheet, and sus-

“ pended in every cottage\*.” On the breaking out of the rebellion, his house was plundered by the royalist party, although, from the beginning, he had shewn himself decidedly hostile to the proceedings of the republicans, and had even declared in favour of episcopacy. He died at the age of ninety-seven, in August, 1645, and was buried at Fawseley. “ With him,” says Fuller, “ *the old Puritan* seemed to expire, and in his grave to be interred. Humble, meek, patient, “ charitable as in his censures of, so in his alms to others. Would I could truly “ say but half as much of the next generation!”

Sir RICHARD FANSHawe, Baronet, youngest son of Sir Henry Fanshawe, Knight, born at Ware Park, in Hertfordshire, June, 1608; educated under the celebrated Farnaby, and admitted Fellow-Commoner of Jesus College, under the tuition of Dr. Beale, November 12, 1623; travelled to Madrid as secretary to the embassy there; and having, on his return to England, declared for the royal cause, attended the Prince of Wales in the capacity of Secretary at War, and was subsequently employed by him on various other important services till the period of the Restoration. After that event, he was chosen M. P. for the *University* in the first Parliament of King Charles II. But Cole† refers to an order of the Commons, January 28, 1666-7, “ for a warrant to elect a new “ member to serve for the *city* of Cambridge, instead of Sir Richard Fanshawe, “ deceased.” He was also a member of the Privy Council; and died ambassador at the court of Madrid, 16th of June, 1666. Smyth says he took his degree of LL.D. at Oxford in 1644. He translated the *Pastor Fido* and the *Lusiad* into English, and *The Faithful Shepherdess* of Fletcher into Latin verse; and was, besides, the author of several miscellaneous Poems, and of Letters, published after his death.

\* *Gen. Biog. Dict.* edited by Chalmers, art. *Dod*

† *Ath. Cant.* tit. *Fanshawe*.

JOHN ELIOT, A. M. the first who preached the Gospel among the North American Indians, was born in 1604, and educated at this college. Being a non-conformist, he left his native country in 1631, in order to enjoy the full exercise of his religious opinions, and became pastor of an Independent church at Boston, in America. About 1646, he commenced his great labours of apostleship, and translated the Bible into the Indian language, to facilitate his endeavours. This translation was published at Cambridge, in New-England, 1664. He died in 1689, at the advanced age of eighty-six, and enjoys the undisputed honour of having been one of the greatest benefactors of the human race in that part of the globe to which his useful mission extended. His life has been written by Cotton Mather, the historian of New-England.

Sir RICHARD HUTTON, Knight, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, and author of Reports.

Sir JOHN BRAMSTON, Solicitor to the University, Chief Justice of Ely, Serjeant at Law, and at last Chief Justice of the King's Bench. He died on the 22d September, 1674, æt. seventy-eight; and is buried at Raxwell, in Essex, where his monument is honoured with an epitaph by Cowley.

The Honourable JOHN NORTH, D. D. Master of Trinity, was also a member of this college; but mention will be more properly made of him hereafter.

JOHN NALSON, LL. D. Prebendary of Ely, compiler of a work of great historical utility, entitled "An Impartial Collection of great Affairs of State, from " the beginning of the Scotch Rebellion in 1639, to the Murther of King " Charles I." in two vols. folio, printed 1682. In 1684, acting as Justice of the Peace for the Isle of Ely, he set up an examination of one Henry Moore, of Littleport, in that district, who was clerk to Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, and was one of those whose evidence was suppressed on that mysterious occasion. He died at Ely, in the month of March, 1685.

JOHN FLAMSTEAD, F. R. S. born August 19, 1646, at Danby, in Derbyshire; entered at Jesus College about 1670; A. M. 1674; Royal Professor of Astronomy, and Rector of Burstow, in Surrey. Cole relates a curious anecdote of this eminent philosopher, which we shall copy in preference to giving the ordinary details of his life and writings, to be found in most general biographical works.

“ He was an humourist, and a man of warm passions. Persons of his profession  
 “ are often supposed by the common people to be capable of foretelling events.  
 “ In this persuasion, a poor washerwoman came to him, and complaining of  
 “ having been robbed of her linen, requested him to use his art and discover  
 “ where the things were. The Doctor happened to be in a humour to joke, drew  
 “ his observations, &c. and, after some time, told her, if she would go to a par-  
 “ ticular field, in a dry ditch she would find them. She went and found them,  
 “ came back to thank the Doctor, and offered him a crown. The Doctor, sur-  
 “ prised himself, told her, ‘ Good woman, I am heartily glad you have found  
 “ your linen, but I assure you, I knew nothing of it, and intended only to joke  
 “ with you, and then to have read you a lecture on the folly of applying to  
 “ any person to know events not in human power to tell; but I see the Devil  
 “ has a mind that I should deal with him: I am determined that I will not; so  
 “ never come nor send any one to me any more on such occasions, for I will  
 “ never attempt such an office again while I live.’ This story Dr. Flamstead  
 “ told the late reverend and learned Mr. Whiston, his intimate friend, from whom  
 “ I have more than once heard it\*.” He died December 31, 1719.

JOHN HUGHES, A. M. 1675; editor of *Chrysostom de Sacerdotio*, which is dedicated by him to Dr. Ashton, the Master of his college. He died in 1710.

ELIJAH FENTON was descended from an ancient family of Staffordshire, in which county his father possessed a considerable estate. Being a younger son,

\* *Ath. Cant. art. Flamstead.*

he was sent to Jesus College, with a view to his taking orders; but, in consequence of scruples arising from his political principles, left the University without a degree, and evinced at least the rectitude of his mind by preferring a life of comparative poverty to the sacrifice of his peculiar notions. He was secretary to Charles Earl of Orrery, and afterwards became master of the free-school at Sevenoaks, in Kent. His compositions, which have procured for him a place among the British poets, are the productions of a scholar and man of taste, but not distinguished by the originality of genius. His friendship with Pope, Southern, and other literary characters of the day, was intimate and lasting; although, if we are to credit a letter written by Lord Orrery in the year 1756 (that is, about twenty-six years after Fenton's death), he used in conversation to treat the character of the first of those eminent men with a freedom not consistent with any sincerity of attachment. The modest worth of Fenton himself is acknowledged on all sides; and no imperfection is charged against him, but that of an excessive love of indulgence, which makes Lord Orrery observe, in the letter already referred to, that "poor Fenton died of a great chair and two bottles of port a day." His death took place in 1730, and he is buried at East Hempsted, in Berkshire.

SIMON OCKLEY, B. D. 1710; Fellow of this college, and Vicar of Swavesey; Professor of Arabic in 1713; and author of a valuable *History of the Saracens*, in two volumes, compiled from authentic Oriental MSS. in the Bodleian library. He was born at Exeter in 1678; educated at Queen's College, in this University; and presented, through the interest of Bishop Patrick, to the vicarage of Swavesey, in which he continued till his death, August 9, 1720. The history of this very learned man affords one of the most striking instances of "literary infelicity" any where to be met with. The introduction to the second volume of his work is dated in 1717 (only three years before his death), from Cambridge Castle, while he was there a prisoner for debt, and contains some melancholy allusions

to the circumstances under which it was composed. Mr. D'Israeli has made him the subject of a chapter in his *Calamities of Authors*.

STYAN THIRLBY, LL.D. Fellow; son of Mr. Thirlby, Vicar of St. Margaret's, in Leicester, was born about 1692, educated at the free-school in Leicester and from thence removed to Jesus College, where he early entered the lists of controversy, as appears from the titles of several pamphlets published by him between the years 1710 and 1713. He was elected Fellow of his college by the express desire of Dr. Ashton; who seems, however, to have altered the high opinion he then entertained of him, on the publication of his edition of *Justin Martyr* in 1722. Soon after this work made its appearance, he suddenly changed the whole course of his pursuits, and became a *nominal* physician, and librarian to the Duke of Chandos, who soon grew disgusted with his airs of insolent independence. He then turned to the study of the civil law, in which he took his degree, and afterwards took chambers in the Temple, with a view of being called to the bar; but grew weary of *this* plan also, and took up with the place of a king's waiter in the port of London, procured for him by his patron, Sir Edward Walpole, whose services he rewarded by keeping "a miscellaneous book of *memorables*, containing whatever was said or done amiss by Sir Edward or any part of his family." He was, withal, addicted to excessive drinking, and sometimes in a state of intoxication for five or six weeks together. He talked at one time of an edition of Shakspere, and had proceeded far enough in his work to obtain a place in the list of commentators, though it is said, that the amount of his labours did not exceed a few abusive notes on Warburton in the first volume, and an enumeration of the lines in every page of the succeeding volumes. "When this was told to Dr. Jortin, 'I have known him,' said he, 'amuse himself with still lighter employment. He would write down all the proper names that he could call into his memory.'" This most eccentric being ter-

minated his earthly career in the year 1759, December 19.—NICHOLS's *Anecdotes*, vol. iv. p. 264, &c.

JOHN JORTIN, D. D. Fellow, Prebendary of St. Paul's, Archdeacon of London, Vicar of Kensington, and of St. Dunstan in the East, &c. was born in the parish of St. Giles's, Middlesex, October 23, 1698. His father was a French refugee, and secretary to Sir Clowdesley Shovel at the time when that admiral was cast away upon the rocks of Scilly, where he perished together with him. The son was educated at the Charter-House, and from thence removed to Jesus College in May, 1715. His first work, entitled *Lusus Poetici*, made its appearance in the year 1722, the same in which he took his degree of M. A. In 1728, he quitted the living of Swavesey, to which he had been presented by his college, to reside in London. In 1731, he published a critical work (to which many other eminent men of the day contributed with him), under the title of *Miscellaneous Observations on Authors Ancient and Modern*; in 1740, his *Discourses concerning the Truth of the Christian Religion*; in 1751, his first volume of *Remarks on Ecclesiastical History*; in 1755, the *Six Dissertations*, &c. : in the last of which he exposed himself to a furious attack from the Warburtonian school, for calling in question the soundness of some fundamental arguments in the “Divine Legation.” In 1758 appeared his *Life of Erasmus*, and in 1760 a supplemental volume, containing Remarks, with an Appendix. The above are the works on which his reputation is principally established; but many others, of slighter importance, evince the variety of his learning and activity of his understanding. Among these may be noticed, *A Letter to Mr. Arison, concerning the Music of the Ancients*, for the purpose of introducing the compliment paid him by Sir John Hawkins, who styles him “a learned musician.” Dr. Jortin died on the 5th of September, 1770, at his living of Kensington, to which he had been presented by Bishop Osbaldeston in 1762, from which time he had constantly resided there. He lies

buried in the church-yard, according to his own directions, under a flat stone, with the following simple inscription:—

JOANNES JORTIN,

Mortalis esse desiit,

Anno Salutis 1770,

Ætatis 72.

His son, Rogers Jortin, Esquire, a lawyer of considerable eminence in the Court of Exchequer, died in July, 1795. Dr. Jortin was a man of most extensive erudition and talents, but devoted in a peculiar degree to the pursuits of critical learning, for which he entertained and professed the highest veneration. He has been accused of latitudinarian principles, but at a time when parties ran high in the church, and by persons whose censures ought to be received with distrust, or at least with caution and allowance\*. His personal character is admitted to have been in a high degree amiable and benevolent; and his native powers of wit and pleasantry are celebrated by those who were best acquainted with him. His Life has been written and published by Dr. Disney.

JOHN JACKSON, A. B. 1706; son of John Jackson, Rector of Lensey, was born at that place in 1660; educated at Doncaster school under Dr. Bland (afterwards successively Master and Provost of Eton, and Dean of Durham), and admitted of Jesus College in 1702, which he left shortly after taking his Bachelor's degree; and on applying for that of M. A. in 1718, was refused on account of "his heretical principles." Being an Arian by profession, he refused to subscribe the thirty-nine Articles, to qualify himself for a prebend of Salisbury which was

\* "He is named by Crawford, in his *Phædon*, as one of the triumvirate (with Law and Blackburne) of the established church, who has written in defence of the mortality of the soul, or *against the natural immortality*."—COLE'S *Athenæ Cantab.* art. *Jortin*. This curious modification is undoubtedly Mr. Cole's own.

offered him by Bishop Hoadley; but obtained from the patronage of the Duke of Rutland the mastership of Wigston's Hospital, in Leicester, which he retained to his death, May 12, 1763. His long life appears to have been very fully occupied in the religious controversies of the day; and, accordingly, of all his voluminous productions, little is known to posterity, except his work on *Chronological Antiquities*, which ranks deservedly high in the estimation of the scholar and historian. It is in three volumes, 8vo, and was published in 1752.

FRANCIS FAWKES, M. A. a native of Yorkshire, was born in 1721, educated at Leeds, and from thence transplanted to Jesus, where he took his degrees and entered into holy orders. His talents appear to have recommended him to the patronage of Archbishop Herring, who, in 1755, gave him the vicarage of Orpington, with St. Mary Cray, in Kent, which he afterwards exchanged for the rectory of Hayes; and died August 26, 1777. He published a volume of Poems, besides occasional poetical works; but his fame rests on his translations, of which the principal are his *Inacron, Bion, &c.* 1760; his *Theocritus*, 1767; and his *Apollonius Rhodius*, a posthumous work, for the completion of which we are indebted to the Rev. Henry Meen, of Emanuel College.

DAVID HARTLEY, M. D. was the son of a Clergyman at Armley, Yorkshire, and born August 30, 1705. He was admitted of Jesus 1720, and became a Fellow of the society; but, declining from conscientious scruples to enter the church, applied himself to the study of medicine, which he afterwards practised with great reputation, first at Newark, then at Bury St. Edmund's, and latterly in London and at Bath, where he died in 1757. His acquirements in the sciences of mathematics and natural and experimental philosophy were profound and extensive; but his posthumous celebrity is principally owing to his metaphysical treatise entitled "Observations on Man, his Frame, his Duty, and his Expectations," which was published in 1749. The peculiar theory upon which Hartley's system

of philosophy is founded, seems, however, to have failed in producing converts. Dr. Priestley, indeed, published Essays in defence of that theory, as tending to support his own doctrine of materialism; but, however closely the conclusion may appear to follow from the premises, it was assuredly one which Hartley himself had been far from anticipating. The doctrine of vibrations, though ingeniously illustrated, is said to be altogether founded on false, or at least gratuitous, assumption. The work was republished in 1791 by Dr. Hartley's son, with notes from the German of Pistorius.

“The philosophical character of Dr. Hartley,” says his editor, “is delineated in his works. The features of his private and personal character were of the same complexion. It may with peculiar propriety be said of him, that the mind was the man. His thoughts were not immersed in worldly pursuits or contentions, and therefore his life was not eventful or turbulent, but placid, and undisturbed by passion or violent ambition.”—“His whole character was eminently and uniformly marked by sincerity of heart, simplicity of manner, and manly innocence of mind.” We cannot afford space for the whole of this eulogy, which, after every allowance made for the laudable partiality of a son, presents to the mind one of the most amiable pictures that it is possible to imagine.

RALPH HEATHCOTE, D. D. descended of an ancient family in Derbyshire, was born December 16, 1721, at Barrow-upon-Soar, in the county of Leicester. His mother was a daughter of Ockley, the Arabic Professor. In April, 1741, he was admitted Sizar of Jesus College, and took his degrees regularly at Cambridge. He was a learned divine, and a very voluminous and miscellaneous writer. By a pamphlet which he published in the celebrated Middletonian Controversy, he attracted the notice of Dr. Warburton, who gave him the place of Assistant

Preacher at Lincoln's Inn. In 1783, he became Vicar-General of the church of Southwell; and closed a life of great literary labour on the 28th May, 1795. His son, Ralph Heathcote, Esquire, was minister plenipotentiary to the Electors of Cologne and Hesse Cassel, and died in Germany, in 1801.

THOMAS NIVELL, A. M. first of Emanuel; removed from thence to Jesus College, where he took his first degree in 1745. In 1767, he published a translation of Virgil's *Georgics*, at Cambridge; and, in 1769, his "Imitations of Juvenal and Persius," which established his character for scholarship and elegance of composition. He died September 17, 1781. Warburton, speaking of him in one of his letters to Hurd, wishes "it were in his power to offer him the mastership of Jesus," and mentions him otherwise in terms of great esteem and affection.

LAURENCE STERNE, the admirable author of *Tristram Shandy*, &c. was member of this college, and a descendant of the venerable Archbishop already mentioned. He took his degree of A. M. in 1740; and died in 1768. It is unnecessary to dwell more minutely on a subject on which the labours of biography and criticism have both been long since exhausted, and the results are in every reader's possession.

JOHN HALL STEVENSON, Esquire, a gentleman of family and fortune in Yorkshire, deserves notice in this place, not only as the author of *Crazy Tales*, and other pieces of wit and humour, but as the *Eugenius* of Sterne, who appears to have been greatly attached to him through life; though it is uncertain whether their friendship commenced at college, or was of a still earlier date. He was born in 1713, entered as a Fellow-Commoner of Jesus in 1738, and died in 1785. Cole has the following short note of him:—"Mr. Hall I remember well at college, " where he was an ingenious young gentleman, and in person very handsome. " He wrote an 'Essay on the King's Friends in 1776,' which was very lively, " ingenious, but fashionable in abusing the king and decency. His brother was

"of Jesus also, now Colonel Hall, living at Weston Colville." Skelton Castle, in Yorkshire, was his paternal inheritance, and passed, after his death, to John Wharton, Esquire, M. P. for Beverley, his grandson, who contributed to the publication, in 1795, of his works, in three vols. 8vo.

GRIMM WALKER, the son of George Walker, Id. also formerly of this college, Vicar of Kingston, and Minister of Richmond, in Surrey, one of the most eminent critical and controversial writers of the day, is too well known, and too recent, both in the world of polities and literature, to require any details of his history to be given in the present compilation. His reputation as a scholar does not seem to have gained ground since his death; and the late publication of his correspondence with Mr. Fox will not tend to exalt his character either as a man of the world or as a man of letters. He died at Hackney, September 9, 1801, at the age of forty-five.

HENRY VENN, A. B. 1746, and afterwards A. M. was originally of this college, but became a Fellow of Queen's, and subsequently Incumbent of Huddersfield, in Yorkshire, and of Gelling, in Huntingdonshire. He was a favourer of the sect of Methodists, a popular preacher, and author (among many other works on religious subjects) of *The Complete Duty of Man*.

ESTE AMHORP, D. D. the son of a merchant at Boston, in New-England, was sent from thence to complete his studies at this college, where he took his degree of B. A. in 1755, and was elected a Fellow, having greatly distinguished himself by his abilities. He afterwards undertook the office of a missionary to America; built a church at Cambridge, in New-England, and married there; but became so obnoxious to the congregationists as to be compelled shortly to leave his infant establishment and return to England. He was presented in 1765, by Archbishop Secker, to the living of Croydon, and by Archbishop Cornwallis, in 1778, to that of St. Mary-le-Bow. In the same year he published his "Letters

“ on the Prevalence of Christianity before its Civil Establishment,” with Observations on Gibbon’s History, and in 1786 his “ Discourses on the Prophecies.” In 1790, he was collated to a prebend in St. Paul’s, and shortly afterwards retired to Cambridge. A more particular account of this learned man and his writings, which were numerous and important, may be found in the third volume of Nichols’s *Literary Anecdotes*. His family was originally of Gamlingay, in the county of Cambridge, and flourished there (says Cole) for many generations in good fortune.

**HUGH DOWNMAN**, M. D. author of *Infancy*, a poem, and other poetical and dramatic works, received his education in the grammar-school at Exeter, and thence removed to Jesus College, where he at first took orders, but afterwards studied physic and obtained his degree at Edinburgh. He practised as a physician at Exeter during the remainder of his life; and died September 23, 1809. He was one of the most distinguished members of a literary society at Exeter, to which belonged at the same time the names of Hole, Jackson, Polwhele, Simcoe, and others of deserved celebrity.

## CHRIST'S COLLEGE.

WILLIAM BINGHAM, Rector of St. John Zachary, in London, is mentioned by most writers as the Founder, in 1442, of a hostle near Clare Hall, called *The House of God*, or more commonly *God's House*, which is designated as a college for grammarians, and had a Provost and four Fellows or Scholars. King Henry VI. at the time of his projecting the foundation of King's College, found it expedient to take the ground occupied by this hostle into the bounds of his new institution; and accordingly, with the consent of the Provost, &c. removed the society of God's House to a building then occupied, for the purpose of study, by certain monks of Tilsey and Denny Abbeys. Mr. Baker, indeed, in his MS. Collections, gives a somewhat different, but a confused account of the original foundation, for which the reader is referred to Mr. Dyer (*Hist. of Cumb.* vol. ii. p. 211).

After this removal, the same sovereign, by his letters patent, gave a power to the Master or Provost (therein named Procurator), and Fellows aforesaid, of making statutes and increasing the number of their Scholars to twenty. The troubles which distracted the remainder of his reign effectually prevented, however, the further growth of this establishment; and it was not till after the quiet possession of the crown by Henry VII. that, in the year 1505, the Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, mother of the king, carried into effect the designs of his pious predecessor in its favour, giving it a new foundation, by the style and title of CHRIST'S COLLEGE; and endowing it with lands and rents of her own in Cambridgeshire, sufficient for the maintenance of a Master, twelve Fellows, and forty-seven Scholars. This foundation was not completed till the following year, 1506; when the Foundress, by the advice and under the direction of Car-

dinal Fisher, her confessor and chancellor, assigned to the college its statutes, and took from John Syeling (or Suckling), the last Provost of God's House, whom she constituted first Master of the new establishment, a bond or obligation, under his hand and seal (which is still extant), for the due observance of those statutes, and for not procuring or causing to be procured, nor using or causing to be used, any dispensations from the apostolic see for the breach or neglect of them. Together with John Syeling, the Master, John Scott, Edward Fowke, and Thomas Nunne, three Fellows of God's House, were continued members of Christ's College.

To the twelve fellowships erected by the Foundress, one was afterwards added by King Edward VI. in consequence, as it is said, of some superstitious objections to the original number, as alluding to Christ and his twelve Apostles; and two more have since been founded by Sir John Finch and Sir Thomas Baines, so that the whole number at present amounts to fifteen. The scholarships have also been augmented to fifty-eight, and there are seven exhibitions; besides which are four Divinity studentships, founded by Christopher Tancred, Esquire, of the value of 100*l.* per annum each, tenable for eight years; which last are open to the whole University, but with a proviso, that the students, if of another college, are to remove to this. The twelve foundation fellowships are open to all counties, with a restriction, that there cannot be more than one Fellow of a county at the same time, except Yorkshire, where there may be two; and with a further proviso, that the holders must, if of age, take orders within four months from the time of their election, or otherwise within four months from the time of their attaining the age that is requisite. The forty-seven foundation scholarships are in like manner open, with a restriction that not more than three can be possessed by men of the same county at the same time. The others will be more particularly mentioned under the head of the respective benefactors.

The royal Foundress was daughter to John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, grandson of John of Gaunt, and wife to Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond. Whatever title Henry VII. her son, might have had to the crown, it was derived from her; and, therefore, supposing that title good, had the strict course of descent been observed, she ought to have reigned before him. But she early devoted herself to a life of religious seclusion and privacy, and, after the death of her husband, took upon her the vow of celibacy from Bishop Fisher's hands, as appears (says Baker, speaking of Fisher's funeral sermon,) in a form yet extant upon our registers; the reason, probably, that she is usually represented in portraits with a veil and in the habit of a nun. She died at Westminster, on the 29th of June, 1509. "Her epitaph was written by Erasmus, for which he had a premium of 20*l.*; and her funeral sermon was preached by Bishop Fisher." Besides the foundation of Christ's, and that of St. John's College (which will be noticed in its proper place), the University of Cambridge owes to her the institution of a public lecture in Divinity, of which Fisher was appointed first Reader, and of a perpetual public Preacher, with a stipend of 10*l.* per annum, payable by the abbot and convent of Westminster.

#### SUBSEQUENT BENEFACTORS.

King EDWARD VI. gave one fellowship and three scholarships, "besides," says Carter, "being a considerable benefactor in the exchange of lands."

EDMUND GRINDALL, Archbishop of Canterbury, gave 40 ounces of plate.

SIR WALTER MILDMAJ, Knight, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Founder of Emmanuel College, was a benefactor to this college, but in what manner and to what extent, I am unable to ascertain.

SIR JOHN FINCH, Knight, M. D. ambassador to Constantinople, jointly with SIR THOMAS BAYNES, Knight, his friend and inseparable companion, founded two fellowships, in the nomination of the heir of the family of the former, the

Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, besides 50*l.* per annum to augment the headship. For these fellowships and scholarships a prior claim is given to the founder's kin, and it is not required that the possessors should take holy orders.

THOMAS PLUME, D. D. Archdeacon of Rochester, gave 100*l.* to found a scholarship in favour of Brentwood, Malden, or Chelmsford schools, worth 6*l.* per annum.

JOHN HERVY, of Thurlow, in Bedfordshire, 150*l.* to found a scholarship in favour of that county.

CHRISTOPHER CLARKE, Archdeacon of Norwich and Prebendary of Ely, laid out 300*l.* in the purchase of an estate of 10*l.* per annum, the income to be applied to the founding a scholarship for the county of Norfolk.

CHRISTOPHER TANCRED, Esquire, a house in Newmarket, for the maintenance of a scholar, a native of Newmarket to be preferred; now worth 12*l.* per annum.

Sir WILLIAM PETYT, 200*l.* for two poor scholars of Skipton school.

SYLVESTER PETYT, his brother, 20*l.* per annum in augmentation.

SETH WARD, D. D. Bishop of Salisbury, four scholarships of 12*l.* each; the Scholars to be natives of Hertfordshire, and to continue till M. A.

Mr. THOMAS WILSON, three exhibitions of 5*l.* per annum each, for the school of Kirby Lonsdale.

Mr. ROBERT BROADBANK, a scholarship for a native of Huntingdon.

Mr. RICHARD RISLEY, a scholarship of 10*l.* per annum for Upton school.

Mr. BUNTING, three scholarships.

Mr. CARR, six scholarships for Giggleswick school.

JOHN RUDD, Vicar of Shepall, Hertfordshire, two scholarships.

Dr. HENRY MORE, the rectory of Ingoldsby.

Mr. Cole, in his *Athenæ Cantab.* mentions Dr. THOMAS OTWAY, Bishop of Ossory, who died in 1692, as a benefactor in the sum of 500*l.* to this college.





In addition to this list, Carter mentions the names of Dr. Thomas Paftinson, Fellow, Philip Rawlyns, Mr. Jennings, Nicholas Culverwell, Thomas Laughton, Mr. Wentworth, Robert Itham (Canon of Windsor), Dr. Tompson, Dr. Hawford, Watson, Bishop of Chichester, Michael Honeywood, Dean of Lincoln, Joseph Mede, B. D. Christopher Clarke, Archdeacon of Norwich, Sir John Wheeler, Knight, Prebendary of Durham, and Dr. Thomas Dynford, Prebendary of Westminster, as benefactors. The latter new-cased the west front of the college.

“ In 1807, Dr. Porteus, Bishop of London, transferred stock to the amount “ of 1200*l.* the interest of which is to be expended in the purchase of three gold “ medals, to be contended for by the students of this college, in the following “ order:—One medal of 15 guineas for the best Latin dissertation on some evidence “ of Christianity; another of 15 guineas for the best English composition on “ some moral precept of the Gospel; and one of 10 guineas to the most distinct “ and graceful reader in, and regular attendant at, chapel\*.”

The Visitors of the college are the Vice-Chancellor and two senior Doctors; or, if the Vice-Chancellor be of Christ's, the Provost of King's.

The ECCLESIASTICAL PATRONAGE consists of the rectory of Toft, the vicarages of Bourn and Caldecot, and the perpetual curacy of Fen Drayton, in Cambridgeshire; the rectories of Cranfield Parva in Essex, of Anstye in Hertfordshire, of Kegworth in the county of Leicester, of Ingoldsby and Naumby in the county of Lincoln, of Burnham St. Mary and Brisley, the vicarages of Croxton and Gately, and the perpetual curacy of Hapton, in Norfolk; the rectory of Clipstone, and vicarage of Helpston, in Northamptonshire; the rectory of Moulton, in Suffolk; and the vicarage of Manerbeer, in Pemrokeshire.

This college is situated to the north of Emanuel College, on the east side of

• *Cam. Univ. Calendar.*

St. Andrew's-street, opposite St. Andrew's church, on the site of the second hostle of *God's House*, already mentioned. Its ancient buildings were new-cased and handsomely fronted with stone by Dr. Dynford (whose name has been noticed among the benefactors), and they form a small quadrangle, about 138 feet long and 120 broad, besides a separate range of stone building, appropriated (we believe) to the residence of the Fellows, pleasantly situated adjoining the garden.

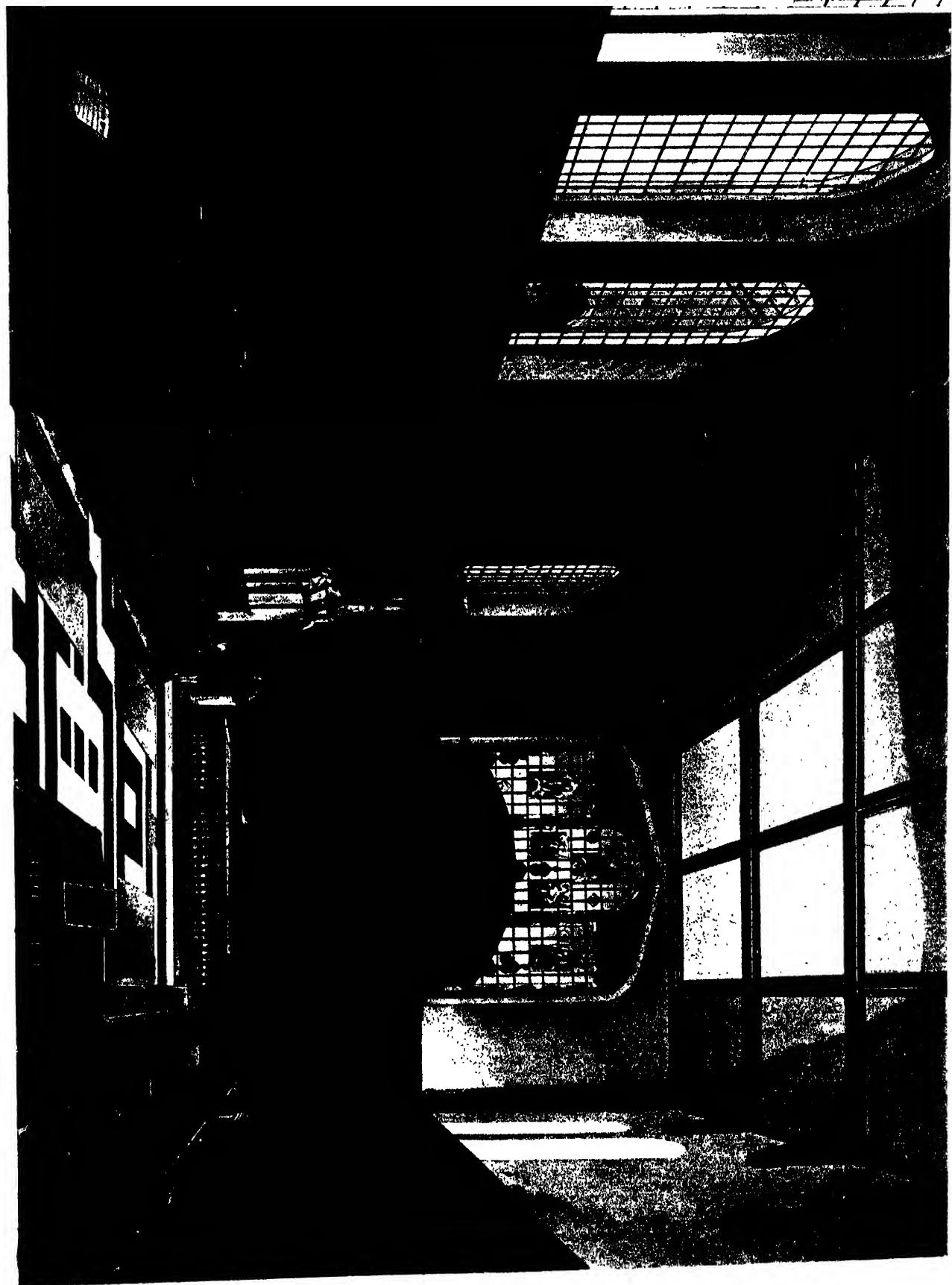
The CHAPEL, with its ante-chapel, is about 80 feet long, 27 broad, and 30 high, floored with marble, on the north side of which is a white marble monument to the memory of the two benefactors already mentioned, Sir John Finch and Sir Thomas Baines. A long inscription records the virtues and singular friendship that subsisted between these gentlemen, who, though they died at the distance of London and Constantinople from each other, were buried in the same tomb, the one in 1682, and the survivor shortly after. Mr. Dyer notices a curious portrait of the Foundress on wood, and others (well executed) of the same lady, of Henry VII. and others of her family, on the painted glass of the eastern window.

The HALL is a handsome room, 45 feet long, 27 broad, and 30 high. It possesses a third picture of the Foundress, and there is a fourth in

The COMBINATION-ROOM; unless, indeed, one of the two last-mentioned be the one noticed by Dyer, and removed into the chapel.

The LIBRARY does not appear to contain much that is deserving of notice. Mr. Dyer has remarked only one printed book as "curious and splendid," a copy of the Nuremberg Chronicle, printed in 1494; and one MS. "an Evangelistion, being a Greek MS. of the Gospels, divided into several portions, according to the days on which they are read in the Greek church."

The GARDEN, says the last-mentioned author, "is, though not sprucely, yet agreeably laid out; diversified with spacious, open, and shady walks. It has





“ also, what no college garden should be without, a good bowling-green and  
“ alcove. Travellers are here shewn a rich mulberry-tree, broken down with age,  
“ but not deserted, it being propt up with wonderful assiduity and skill, and not  
“ merely consecrated to Milton, but planted, we are told, with his own hand.  
“ Whether true or not, the fancy may be improved by supposing that Milton  
“ here meditated some of his juvenile poems, many of them, particularly his  
“ Latin elegies, having been written by him while a student of this college, and  
“ relating to Cambridge. Here he could not hear the ‘threats of his hard master,’  
“ was sufficiently removed from ‘the murmur of the hoarse schools,’ the open  
“ fields of Cambridge, and the marshy slow Cam, which so haunted and tor-  
“ mented our youthful bard.”—DYER, vol. ii. p. 224.

## MASTERS.

For the following abridged account of the Masters of this college to Dr. Thomas (inclusive), we are indebted to a much more copious biographical catalogue in the twentieth volume of Mr. Cole's Collections, which is an admirable specimen of what may be done towards forming a complete history of each college in the University.

1. JOHN SYCLING, D. D. the last Head of God's House, continued Master of the new college, as already mentioned, by the Foundress, was, in 1488, elected a Fellow, and, in 1494, President of Benet College; from whence he removed to the government of the ancient hostile. The original of the bond given by this Master to the Foundress, is still extant. The time of his death is uncertain.

2. RICHARD WIOT, 1507; D. D. 1519. In the year 1509, he was appointed, with others, by Stanley Bishop of Ely, to take a full and perfect inventory of all the jewels, munitments, and other moveables at St. John's Hospital, then about to be converted into a college, and to have them in safe custody till the college

should be erected. He resigned the mastership in 1510; and died in 1522, Precentor of York.

3. THOMAS THOMPSON, 1510, D. D. was a benefactor to the college; resigned the mastership in 1517, and died in 1540.

4. JOHN WATSON, D. D. 1517, was originally of Peter-House, a Fellow of that college in 1501, and University Preacher. He is generally understood to be the same with one of his name who was Rector of Ellisworth, in Cambridgeshire, in 1516, and of whom there is still preserved a familiar epistle to Erasmus, written in terms of great intimacy and friendship, inviting him to his rectory, with the expression, "that it should be part his in common with him." From an epistle of Erasmus, likewise extant, it seems that his correspondent had travelled in Italy. Dr. Watson vacated the mastership in 1531, whether by death or resignation is uncertain. "A man of learning and judgment, as is evident from the desire " Erasmus expressed to have his opinion of his edition of the New Testament, " and from the satisfaction he received from his favourable report of it."

5. HENRY LOCKWOOD, D. D. 1531; Vicar of Enfield, and Prebendary of Lincoln.

6. RICHARD WILKES, D. D. 1549. He was Lady Margaret's Preacher in 1539, and Master of the Hospital of St. John and St. Mary, in Ely; Canon of that cathedral; Rector of Pulham and Fen Ditton. Dr. Fuller affirms, that he was Master at the accession of Queen Mary, when "he was ejected on account " of religion, to make way for his successor, a zealous Catholic." That he was one of Cranmer's tools, Cole says, "is evident, by his making use of him to " write to Bucer to desire him impartially to review the Book of Common Prayer, " as translated into Latin by Alesius, a Scotch Reformer; which, when he had " made his remarks, and Peter Martyr given his sanction to them, it seemed " agreeable to the palate of this *Germanized* Primate of England." He died October 15, 1556, and was buried at Ely.

7. CUTHBERT SCOT, D.D. received his education at this college, and became a Fellow in 1537. He *complied* with the proceedings of the Reformation in the reign of Edward VI.; but being promoted to the mastership, as already noticed, on the accession of Mary, in 1553, was, in the month of April of the following year, ordered by Bishop Gardiner, then Chancellor of the University, to go to Oxford as delegate from Cambridge, to dispute there with Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer. On his return from that famous assembly, he was rewarded with a prebend in St. Paul's; and, in 1556, was promoted to the bishopric of Chester. He was afterwards one of the delegates appointed by Cardinal Pole to visit the University, and purge it of its errors; a mission which he and his associates effected by sentencing the dead bodies of Bucer and Phagius to be exhumed and burnt to ashes. “On the death of the queen, he found a fatal reverse of fortune; but in this is to be commended, that he still kept to his former principles, and did not run with the stream, but on all occasions zealously and with courage defended his cause and that of the Pope, then dying in these kingdoms.” He was one of the dissentient and protesting Bishops on occasion of the bill for the Liturgy (April 28, 1559), the introduction of which he opposed in a vehement speech. Part of this oration is fine and manly, as where he says, that “a certain nobleman in the house observed, that our fathers lived in blindness, and that we have just occasion to lament their ignorance; but he could not help observing, that, if our fathers were there present to hear us lament thus their doings, they might say to us, what our blessed Saviour said to the woman, *Nolite flere super nos sed super vos.*”—“Which passage,” adds Cole, “as it shewed a courageous and resolute disposition, so has Bishop Burnet entirely altered the sense and misrepresented the same.” His conclusion was less worthy of him, though more according to the spirit of conceit prevalent in that age. “They say they will worship him in heaven, but not in the sacrament: which is much like as

“ if a man should say, that when the emperor sitteth under his cloth of state  
 “ princely apparelled, he is to be honoured, but if he come abroad in a frieze  
 “ cloak, is not to be honoured; and yet he is all one emperor in cloth of gold  
 “ under his cloth of state, and in a frieze cloak abroad in the street; as it is  
 “ one Christ in heaven in the form of man, and in the sacrament under the  
 “ forms of bread and wine.” Bishop Scot was at length deprived of his bishopric,  
 and thrown into the Fleet prison, from whence he found means to escape, and  
 retired to Louvain, at which place he died, and was there buried.

8. WILLIAM TAYLOR, D. D. elected Master on Scot's resignation, December, 1556. In 1559, he was deprived by Elizabeth for refusing to comply with the queen's injunctions.

9. EDWARD HAWFORD, 1559; Prebendary of Chester, February 14, 1566, at which time he was only B. D. but shortly after took his Doctor's degree. He was looked on by the Puritans as a favourer of the Papists. One of the Fellows gave information to the Lord Burleigh, as Chancellor of the University, “ that Dr. Hawford could not be brought to take away neither Popish books nor garments without great importunity, and, in the end, all the best and richest he hath conveyed none of his Fellows know whither.” He was, however, no bad Master, since he left the sum of 700*l.* in the common chest of the college. He died in his lodge February 14, 1582, and was buried in the college chapel, where, over his tomb, is an inscription in Latin, much defaced:—“ ..... cui tota fuerat haec curæ domus, eum sepultum parva pars donus tegit. Quo nemo præses extitit frugalior, Hawfordus hic est.” Fuller says, he was a good benefactor to his college.

10. EDMUND BARWELL, D. D. 1581-2; Fellow of the college, chosen by the influence of the Puritan party, which about this time was very prevalent throughout the University, but in Christ's College especially, and became the occasion

of a controversy between the Master and the Vice-Chancellor as Visitor, of which a very curious account is given in Strype's *Annals*\*, tending to throw great light on the principles and practice of the non-conformists at that period. Dr. Barwell, however, it appears, was one of those prudent reformers who take laudable care not to let their principles stand in the way of their preferment. "Notwithstanding the Master's being so active and zealous against conformity, and that even he himself set a pattern to his college, by going into the town without his proper ecclesiastical habit, and consequently disused it at home, yet he was at that time one of the Canons of Ely, being instituted Prebendary of the seventh stall in that cathedral, May 30, 1584, being Doctor in Divinity, and also Rector of Toft, in the county of Cambridge†." He died in 1609, and was buried in the chapel of his college.

11. VALENTINE CARY, D.D. of the family of the Barons Hunsdon, born at Berwick-upon Tweed; first of St. John's College, and afterwards successively Fellow of Christ's and of St. John's, was elected to the mastership in October, 1609, as Mr. Baker observes in a note, "in no very regular manner‡." After enjoying several inferior dignities in the church, he was, on April 18, 1614, elected Dean of St. Paul's, and, on the 27th of September, 1621, Bishop of Exeter. "While he sat Bishop of Exeter, he had some disputes with that city; but what was the subject of them I know not, Izaak, the historian of Exeter, being silent on that head. But Dr. Fuller positively accuses him of having such debates; and I do not know whether he doth not glance at it in his Church History, in which many things are spoken in another manner than in what appeared after the Restoration. In this place he takes occasion to say, that

\* Strype's *Ann.* vol. III. p. 438, &c.

† Cole *ub. sup.*

‡ Cole, vol. XLIX. p. 277.

“ ‘ Dr. Valentine Cary, a man of a courtlike carriage and stout spirit, was made  
 “ ‘ Bishop of Exeter, which place can give the best account of his behaviour  
 “ ‘ therein.’ But, however obliquely this may be said to be taken, either in a  
 “ good or a bad sense, in another place he is more explicit, in this manner:—  
 “ ‘ Though some contest happened betwixt him and the city of Exeter, yet I am  
 “ ‘ credibly informed, when that city was visited with the sickness, he was boun-  
 “ ‘ tiful above expectation in relieving the poor thereof.’ But the continuator  
 “ of Godwin carries it yet further, when he says, that he was exceedingly dear  
 “ to his citizens of Exeter, on account of his great piety and munificence. Dr.  
 “ Fuller does him the justice to call him ‘a complete gentleman and an excellent  
 “ ‘ scholar\*.’’’ He died on the 10th of June, 1626, and was buried in the  
 south aisle, by the south side of the choir, in the old cathedral church of St. Paul,  
 London.

12. THOMAS BAINBRIGG, D. D. 1620; Fellow and President of the college, and Savilian Professor of Astronoty; elected on the resignation of Dr. Cary. He was descended from a good family in the north, but different writers have fallen into mistakes about his birth and subsequent history, which it seems not easy to solve. “ He was a severe governor,” says Mr. Baker; “ and for one act of his administration deserves to be sufficiently memorable, the expulsion of Milton.” He died in 1646.

13. SAMUEL BOLTON, D. D. was chosen, in 1643, one of the Assembly of Divines that met at Westminster, and afterwards Preacher to the congregation of St. Saviour’s, Southwark. He was elected Master of this college in 1646, and died 15th October, 1654, “ being much lamented by the brethren of the Presbyterian  
 “ persuasion.”

14. RALPH CUDWORTH, D. D. (concerning whom we refer the reader back to

\* Cole *ub. sup.*

our account of Clare Hall, of which college this eminent divine was Master before his nomination to the mastership of Christ's).

JOHN COVEL, D. D. Chancellor of York, is said to have owed his election, immediately on the death of the preceding Master, to the haste of the Fellows to anticipate an expected mandamus from the crown. He was a native of Suffolk; and in 1670 had been Chaplain to an embassy at the Ottoman Porte, where he engaged on the Protestant side of the controversy then on foot between the Sorbonne and the Calvinists respecting the doctrine and practice of the Greek church, into which he made many inquiries, the result of which was published by him in folio in the year 1722, under the title of "Some Account of the present Greek Church," &c. He died on the 19th December of the same year, in the eighty-fifth year of his age, and was buried in the college chapel.

WILLIAM TOWERS, D. D. born at North Runton, in Norfolk, of an ancient family in the Isle of Ely; Fellow of this college, and Vicar of Caldecote, in Cambridgeshire, at the time of his election to the mastership, after which he was presented by the college to the rectory of Snailwell, in the same county. He never attained any further preferment in the church, which is ascribed by Cole to his own fault; "he having always behaved himself steadily in the Hanover interest, " and that at a juncture when it was most wanted: but by his morose, sour, and " rough manner, he was sure to lose all the advantages and opportunities his " merits and services entitled him to. And in this he was the more to be blamed, " as his income was barely sufficient, if not too strait, to maintain the proper and " decent port of a Master of a college: but if he was once set upon a thing, all " the arguments in the world were made to the wind; for he was a most positive " and obstinate, not to say perverse, man in every thing he was once determined " upon. However, in general he was esteemed to be an honest and well-meaning " man, but extremely unpolished and very wrong-headed. He was no less remark-

“ able for his love of squabbles and law; which turned out in the end to be of  
 “ no great advantage to the society over which he presided.”—“ His love of busi-  
 “ ness and affairs was as remarkable, as his puzzling and perplexing them, if he  
 “ had any thing to do with them, was certain and constant; and upon these only  
 “ qualifications I have known him made choice of to the exclusion of others, who  
 “ would have carried on matters too glibly without such a perplexer.”—“ Those  
 “ that were best acquainted with him gave him the character of a very facetious  
 “ and pleasant companion; that he was a good historian, and that there was hardly  
 “ a gentleman’s family in England that he did not know the private history of,  
 “ and hardly a village in the kingdom which he could not describe, making it  
 “ his constant practice to travel privately about in the summer, and was never  
 “ better pleased than when unknown and unobserved.” He died of a violent  
 fever, March 1, 1744-5, and was buried in the ante-chapel of Christ’s College.

GEORGE HENRY ROOKE, D. D. son of an attorney of Carlisle, was admitted first of Trinity, but removed to Christ’s, where he was successively Scholar, Fellow, and Tutor; and on the 12th March, 1744-5, elected Master. In his account of the Masters of this college\*, Mr. Cole gives a most unfavourable representation of Dr. Rooke’s character, going so far as to say, that he was generally *detested* in the University; and adding many particulars of his character and conduct which might appear to justify him in the assertion: only it must be remembered, that Mr. Cole himself was a man of the most inveterate prejudices, and that Dr. Rooke was a very sedulous courtier at a time when the court and country parties ran very high. He finishes his portrait with the following circumstance:—  
 “ With all these bad qualities, I am at a loss to know any one good to compensate  
 “ for them; except that he laid out a good deal of money in fitting up his lodge  
 “ in an elegant and good taste, which had been wholly neglected by his predecessor;  
 “ though I am told his successor hardly thanks him for it, as he decreased the

\* Cole *ub. sup.*

“ income of the mastership by laying to it some apartments which used to be let out. He was so ill-looking a fellow that he even carried the knave in his countenance, which, although of so coarse, rough, and ordinary a cast, yet he had all the affectation of great delicacy, the most perfect good breeding, and all the airs of a fine gentleman, hardly ever stirring abroad without a new pair of dove-coloured glazed gloves drawn over his brown and hairy hands. Some of these circumstances are but trifles, yet they help to shew the man as well as greater colourings\*.”—In Dr. Stebbing’s *Fragment* and Dr. King’s *Key to the Fragment*, two satirical works of that time which possess a considerable share of merit, Dr. Rooke occupies a distinguished place, under the character of Rock, the quack doctor. He died at college, in February, 1754.

HUGH THOMAS, D. D. Fellow of the college, and domestic Chaplain to the Archbishop of York; afterwards Dean of Ely, Chancellor of York, Archdeacon of Nottingham, and Prebendary of York, Rippon, and Southwell, besides other church preferments; was elected Master of this college on the death of Dr. Rooke; and died suddenly at his lodge, July 10, 1780. The extraordinary accumulation of patronage on this individual (whose different preferments at the time of his death amounted to twelve in number) gave occasion to many reflections in the public papers of the period; and yet Cole mentions his describing himself as singularly unfortunate that no lease had fallen in during the thirty years that he had the chancellorship of York.

JOHN BARKER, July 22, 1780; made D. D. by royal mandate on the 21st of October following, which calls from Cole the following bitter remark:—“ So that patriots and republicans, who clamour at the royal prerogative, are willing enough to receive benefit of it themselves, which shows their clamour is interest.” He was born at Morpeth, in Northumberland, “ of shop-keeping parents,” and

\* Cole *ab. sup.*

being admitted of Christ's, became a Fellow of that society, and Vicar of Caldecote. In 1778, he was candidate for the office of Registrar to the University, but lost his election, which was gained by his rival, Borlase. "He stood," says Cole, "on the interest of the warm Whigs and Arminians. I speak thus, because I heard him defending their rebellious practices in 1777."—"He is a rough blade," says the same cynical writer, "and of no great decency\*."

THOMAS BROWN, D. D. 1808.

JOHN KAYE, D. D. 1814, the present Master.

#### ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS WHO HAVE BEEN MEMBERS OF THIS SOCIETY.

HUGH LATIMER, Bishop of Worcester, 1534, was the son of a respectable yeoman, born in 1470, at Thurcaston, in the county of Leicester. At the age of fourteen he was removed to Christ's College, where he distinguished himself by the zeal with which he maintained the doctrines of the Romish church, and was, in compliment to his orthodoxy, regularly appointed cross-bearer at all public processions. His first doubts arose from the example and precepts of his friend, Thomas Bilney, a Reformer of exemplary life and manners; and when once awake to the prevalent corruptions of the church, it was not long before he joined earnestly in the cause which he had hitherto opposed upon principle. He soon became very popular as a preacher, but the simplicity of his heart was never in the least altered by pride or vanity; and it is recorded to the credit of Henry VIII. that at a period long previous to his quarrel with the church of Rome, that royal Defender of the Faith so well appreciated the intrinsic worth of Latimer's character, as not only to have received graciously, but thanked him for, the celebrated expostulation which he had the boldness to make to the king on the subject of reading the Bible in the English language. After the Reformation, he was patron-

\* Cole's *Ath. Cant.*

ised by Queen Anne Boleyn, who appointed him her Chaplain, and procured his promotion to the bishopric of Worcester. While in possession of this see, his apostolic intrepidity urged him to send to the king, as a New-Year's gift, a Testament, with the leaf doubled down at the text, “ Whoremongers and adulterers “ God will judge.” In July, 1539, on occasion of the act of the Six Articles, he resigned his bishopric, and underwent a severe persecution and imprisonment for his conduct. On the accession of Edward VI. he was released, and pressed to resume his bishopric; but this he could not be prevailed on to do, on account of his age, and he resided privately with Archbishop Cranmer at Lambeth during the whole of that reign. Shortly after the accession of Mary, he was called to receive the crown of martyrdom\*, together with his friend Bishop Ridley.

NICHOLAS HEATH, Archbishop of York, 1553, was a Scholar of this society, but having afterwards obtained a fellowship of Clare Hall, has been noticed already in our account of that college.

CUTHBERT SCOT, Bishop of Chester, 1556, Master.

RICHARD CHEYNEY, Bishop of Bristol and Gloucester 1562, Scholar of this college, and Fellow of Pembroke Hall.—(See *Pembroke Hall*).

WILLIAM HUGHES, Bishop of St. Asaph, 1573.—(See *Jesus*).

EDMUND GRINDALL, Archbishop of Canterbury, Scholar; afterwards Master of Pembroke Hall.—(See *Pembroke Hall*).

JOHN STILL, D. D. Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1592; a native of Lincolnshire; was Fellow of this college, Lady Margaret's Professor, and afterwards successively Master of St. John's and Trinity Colleges. He was also Rector of Hadley, in Suf-

\* The circumstances of that signal event are recorded in all the histories of the time; and nobody is ignorant of his expiring prophecy:—“ Be of good comfort, Master Ridley, and play the man. We shall this day light such a candle, by God's grace, in England, as I trust shall never be put out.”

**folk, and Archdeacon of Sudbury.** Dying 26th February, 1607, he left 500*l.* towards erecting a poor-house in the city of Wells, and a bequest of plate to Trinity College.

**WILLIAM CHADERTON, D. D.** Bishop of Lincoln, 1594, was a Fellow of this College, and afterwards Master of Queen's.—(See *Queen's*).

**ANTHONY WATSON,** Bishop of Chichester, 1596.—(See *Pembroke*).

**RICHARD BANCROFT,** Archbishop of Canterbury, 1604.—(See *Jesus College*).

**JAMES MOUNTAGUE,** Bishop of Winchester, 1617, was a Fellow-Commoner of this college, afterwards appointed first Master of Sidney Sussex College.—(See *Sidney Sussex*).

**ROBERT SNOWDEN, D. D.** Bishop of Carlisle, 1616, was a Fellow of this college, and Prebendary of Southwell. He died in 1621.

**VALENTINE CAREY,** Bishop of Exeter, Master.

**JOHN SHARP, D. D.** Archbishop of York, 1691, “either Fellow or Scholar, “ but, I think, only the latter,” says Carter; and this is confirmed by the *General Dictionary*, which says, that, notwithstanding his great merit, he could not obtain a fellowship, because his college was full. He was the son of an eminent tradesman of Bradford, in Yorkshire, and born on the 26th of February, 1644. In 1667, he became domestic Chaplain to Sir Heneage Finch, then Attorney-General, by the recommendation of Dr. Henry More. He was made in 1672 Archdeacon of Berkshire, in 1675 Prebendary of Norwich, and held the rectories of St. Bartholomew and St. Giles in the Fields. In 1681, the interest of Sir Henry Finch (then Lord Chancellor) procured for him the deanery of Norwich, from which he was suspended in 1686 for preaching in opposition to Popery, but restored before the Revolution; and after that event, in 1689, made Dean of Canterbury. “Upon “ the deprivation of the Bishops for refusing the oaths to King William and Queen “ Mary, he had an offer made him to succeed in some of those vacancies; but “ could not by any means be persuaded to accept it. Upon this, in 1691, his

“ intimate friend, Dr. Tillotson, came to him, and told him, that since he had “ so absolutely refused to accept any bishopric vacant by the deprivation, he “ knew but one expedient for him to avoid the king’s displeasure; which was, to “ put his refusal upon the desire of staying till the death of Dr. Lamplugh, that “ he might be preferred in his own county. To which he replied, that he would “ do any thing to avoid his majesty’s displeasure; and accordingly promised to “ accept the archbishopric when vacant, which happened in May, 1692\*.”—He died at Bath, the 2d of February, 1713, and was buried in his cathedral, where is his monument, with a Latin inscription, recording his praises, by Bishop Smalridge. “ It was by preaching boldly in difficult times,” says the writer of the article already cited, “ that this divine raised himself to so high a station in the church; not but he was a man of real abilities and exemplary life, as his sermons have been admired and much read for their good sense and forcible manner.”

**FREDERICK CORNWALLIS** (the Hon.) D. D. Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, 1749; Archbishop of Canterbury, 1763; was seventh son to the fourth Lord, and brother to the first Earl, Cornwallis; born February 22, 1713; educated at Eton, Fellow of this college, B. A. 1736, and D. D. 1748. He died March 19, 1783, and was buried at Lambeth. He was a prelate of a very amiable and benevolent character; and it was probably more from an apprehension of offending the puritanical spirit which prevailed, than from any over-strictness in his own principles, or from a want of proper feeling on the subject of the fine arts, that he joined the Bishop of London (as trustees of St. Paul’s cathedral) in strenuously and successfully opposing the scheme of decorating the walls of that noble fabric with paintings, which had sprung from a most liberal offer made by six royal academicians to the Dean and Chapter of their gratuitous services for that purpose.

**EDMUND LAW, D. D. Bishop of Carlisle, 1769; Fellow of this college, and**

\* *Biog. Dict.*

Master of Peter-House.—(See *Peter-House*). In addition to the short notice in that place, we shall now only refer our readers to vol. ii. p. 65-72, of Nichols's *Anecdotes*, for many interesting particulars of this prelate.

BEILBY PORTEUS, D. D. Bishop of Chester, 1776; of London, 1787; was born at York, 1731, of parents who were natives of Virginia, educated at Rippon school, and admitted a Sizar of this college, where he early distinguished himself for his progress in mathematical studies, and, on taking his degree of B. A. in 1752, obtained the medal for classical learning. He was soon after made Fellow of his college, and for two years exercised the office of Esquire Bedel to the University. In 1749, being then M. A. and in orders, he acquired the Seatonian prize for his poem on *Death*; and in 1761 preached before the University a sermon in vindication of the character of David, which obtained for him the notice and zealous patronage of Archbishop Secker, under which he attained rapid preferment in the church till 1769, when the queen appointed him her Chaplain and Dean of the Chapel Royal, undertaking from that period the care of his future advancement. In the year 1772, he was a member of a society of clergymen formed for the purpose of requesting of the Bishops a revisal of the Articles and Liturgy, and Forms of Subscription; but which dissolved itself on receiving for answer, “ that it was neither safe nor prudent to do any thing in the matter.” As a statesman, Bishop Porteus is entitled to the highest praise for the zealous and active part which he took in all the measures for the abolition of the slave-trade. As a prelate, in the internal management of his churches, his example is held up by a very numerous and powerful class of churchmen, as eminently conspicuous for zeal in the reformation of abuses both in doctrine and practice. He died at Fulham, on the 14th of May, 1808. His public benefactions were numerous, and on a scale of most extensive liberality. That which is most honourable to his memory, was the settlement, which he made during his lifetime, of the sum of

£700*l.* 3 per cents. as a permanent fund for the poor clergy of the diocese of London. His literary remains consist principally of Charges and Sermons, and of the substance of his Evening Discourses in St. James's church, which he published under the title of *Lectures on St. Matthew's Gospel*, &c.

AMONG THE IRISH PRELATES, THE FOLLOWING WERE MEMBERS OF THIS SOCIETY.

THOMAS JONES, Archbishop of Dublin, 1605.

BRUTUS BABINGTON, Bishop of Derry, 1610, was admitted of this college in 1572, and a Fellow in 1576.

GEORGE DOWNHAM, Bishop of Derry, 1616, son of William Downham, Bishop of Chester, of the county of Norfolk by descent, was born at Chester, took his degrees while a member of this college, and was Professor of Logie in the year 1595. His brother, John Downham, is noticed by Willett (in the dedication to his *Hymnus or Sancte*) among the learned writers of this society.

WILLIAM CHAPEL, Bishop of Cork and Ross, 1638, was a Fellow of this college, and is censured for Arminianism by Dr. Hill, Master of Trinity College, in the preface to a pamphlet published in 1650. He was an intimate friend of the learned Dr. Mede, and himself esteemed “a rich magazine of rational learning.”

JOHN LAW, D. D. Bishop of Clonfert 1732, of Killala 1737, and of Elphin 1795; the second son of the Bishop of Carlisle, was born in 1745, at Greystoke, in Cumberland, where his father was then Rector. He was educated at the Charter-House, and removed from thence to Christ's College in 1762. On his examination for a degree, he was placed second in the list of Wranglers, and obtained the first of the Chancellor's prize medals. Shortly afterwards he was further rewarded with a fellowship, and subsequently with the joint tutorship of his college. He left Cambridge in 1773 to reside at his vicarage of Warkworth,

where he remained till his promotion to an Irish bishopric. “ When he took possession of his see of Killala, and learnt that almost the whole of the population were Roman Catholics, he used these expressions:—‘ That, as it was a hopeless task to make them Protestants, it would answer every desirable purpose to make them good Catholics :’ and with this view he got printed, at his own expence, and distributed gratis through the diocese, a new edition of the works of the Rev. J. Gother, which breathe the piety, and, in plain and intelligible language, inculcate the morality of the Bible.” This excellent Bishop died at Dublin, March 19, 1810.

At the head of the EMINENT MEN who have been members of this college, the name of MILTON stands so conspicuous, that it may suffice to have mentioned it, and pass on to the catalogue of inferior worthies.

JOHN LELAND, the antiquary, was born in London towards the end of the reign of Henry VII.; received his education at St. Paul’s school under William Lily; was admitted of Christ’s, and thence removed to All Souls’, Oxford; after which he travelled to Paris, and there took orders. On his return to England, he was appointed Chaplain to Henry VIII. with the office of “ Royal Antiquary,” a title never bestowed on any other before or since, but by virtue of which a commission was issued, in 1533, empowering him “ to make search for antiquities” in all libraries, depositaries of public records, &c. throughout the kingdom. The result of his travels, in pursuance of this commission, was the immense accumulation of antiquarian lore collected together in his *Itinerary* and *Collectanea*, published by Hearne in 1710 and 1715. Besides these, he left behind him a biographical work, entitled *Commentarii de Scriptoribus Britannicis*, published by Hall in 1709. From intense study he became deranged in his intellects about the year 1550, and died in 1552, being at that time Canon of Christ-Church and Prebendary of Sarum.

JOHN MAJOR, author of *Historia Majoris Britanniae*, has a claim to notice among the worthies of Christ's, from the circumstance of his having resided a few months at that college; but the University of St. Andrew's, where he was Provost of St. Saviour's College, has the greatest right to him of any place of learning in Britain. He was born at Haddington, in Scotland, educated at the college of Montacute, in the University of Paris, and took the degree of Doctor at the Sorbonne. It appears from Knox's History, that he was still living in 1547.

NICHOLAS GRIMBALD, a native of Huntingdonshire, took his degree of A. B. at this college about 1540, and removing to Oxford, became a Fellow of Merton. He was a translator of, and commentator upon, many of the Greek and Latin classics; but his fame rests on his poetry. According to Warton, "he was the second English poet, after Lord Surry, who wrote blank verse, and added to Surry's style new strength, elegance, and modulation." Some of his compositions in rhyme are also distinguishable for a choice of expression and elegance of versification beyond most of his contemporaries. He is supposed to have died about 1563.

EDWARD DURING, B. D. a native of Kent, became Fellow of this college in 1568, being at that time Lady Margaret's Professor; and in 1571 obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Salisbury. "He was a vehement Puritan, and much celebrated for his eloquence in the pulpit, and for his general learning and acuteness as a disputant." In 1573, he was suspended for preaching against episcopacy; and died June 26, 1576, "lamented for his piety and usefulness." A curious instance is recorded of the unceremonious manner in which he treated those in authority, telling Queen Elizabeth (in a sermon preached before her Majesty), "that when she was persecuted by her sister Mary, her motto was *tanquam ovis*, but now it might be *tanquam indomita jucunda*." The queen, it is

added, contented herself with the mild censure of forbidding him to preach any more at court. A catalogue of his works is given in the *General Biog. Dict.*

RICHARD CLARKE, D. D. and FRANCIS DILLINGHAM, two of the translators of the Bible.

WILLIAM PERKINS, one of the most famous practical writers on Theology and preachers of his day, a Puritan and a rigid predestinarian, to whom is ascribed the honour of giving birth to the Arminian controversy. "His puritanical and " non-conforming principles," says Cole, " exposed him to the cognizance of the " High Commission Court; but his peaceable behaviour and eminent reputation " in the learned world, procured him an exemption from the persecutions that fell " upon his brethren. His works, printed in three volumes folio, afford abundant " proofs of his piety and industry, especially when it is considered that he died " in the forty-fourth year of his age," 1602.—COLE'S *Athenae Cant.*

HUGH BROUGHTON, descended from an ancient family in Shropshire, was born in 1549, at Oldbury, in that county, educated in the school founded by Bernard Gilpin at Houghton, and sent to college, as it is said, by the charity of the Founder. Here he soon made himself conspicuous by his ardour in the prosecution of Hebraic and Rabbinical learning, and his extraordinary proficiency in that department of literature. His first work, entitled *The Consent of Scriptures*, was published in 1588, and gave rise to a great theological and historical controversy. In the succeeding year he travelled into Germany, and at Frankfort maintained a dispute with the Rabbi of the synagogue at that place, with a view to the conversion of the Jews. During his continuance abroad, he became acquainted with most of the eminent scholars and cities of the age; and, on his return to England, was generally pointed out for the work then commenced, of a new translation of the Bible: but in this the public expectation, and his own, was disappointed. He died of consumption in 1612. Most of his works were

collected and printed in a large folio volume, in 1662; and a most exalted character is given of them by Lightfoot, who says, among other things, “ This author’s writings do carry with them, I know not what, a kind of holy and happy fascination, that the serious reader of them is won upon, by a sweet violence, to look in the Scriptures with all possible scrutinousness, and cannot choose, ‘ any one but set to read in good earnest, and if he find not, that he sees much more in Scripture than ever he could see before, and that he is stirred up to search much more narrowly into the Scripture than ever he was before, he misseth of that which was never missed of before by any that took that course, if multitude of experiences may have any credit.’ ” How far this high eulogium is deserved, we apprehend there are few readers of the present day who can form any judgment. With regard to the personal character of this eminent divine, he is not represented to us in the most favourable light, being noted for vanity and dogmatism. Christ’s College has only a divided claim to the honour of this worthy; Cole finds that he was admitted of Magdalen in 1569-70, and that he was a Fellow of St. John’s previous to his removal to Christ’s.

SIR JOHN HARRINGTON, the translator of Ariosto, was born in 1561, at Kelston, near Bath, educated at Eton, and thence removed to this college, where he took his degree of M. A. In 1591, he published the work to which he is indebted for his surviving reputation, and which, though flat and often incorrect, was an important acquisition to English literature. Sir John died in 1612. Besides his translation of Ariosto, he left a volume of Epigrams, and many miscellanies, both in prose and verse, which were first collected and published not long since by a descendant of his, the Rev. Henry Harrison, under the title of *Nugae Antiquae*.

RICHARD HALL, a Roman Catholic, and writer of *The Life of Bishop Fisher*, known under the name of Bailey (by whom it was first published in 1655), was educated at Christ’s College, which he left on account of his religion in 1572, and afterwards became a Professor in the College of Douay.

PAUL BAYNES, an eminent divine, was a native of London, and being admitted of this college, gave great scandal by the profligacy of his early life. He afterwards reformed, and became one of the popular preachers of the day, in which capacity he was elected to succeed the celebrated Perkins as Lecturer of St. Andrew's. He died in 1617, leaving behind him many practical and controversial works on Divinity.

ANDREW WILLETT, D. D. son of Dr. Thomas Willett, Rector of Thureaston, in Leicestershire, and Prebendary of Ely, was born at Ely, educated in the grammar-school at that place, and thence removed, first to Peter-House, and afterwards to this college, of which he subsequently became Scholar and Fellow. “He was a person of great industry, piety, and judgment, and accounted one of the best commentators and most celebrated controversial writers of his age.” His principal works were his *Synopsis Papismi*, and his *Harmony on the first and second Books of Samuel*: to which is prefixed, a Latin epistle, addressed to the Fellows of Christ’s College, recounting the bishops and eminent men who had been of their society. He died of a fall from his horse, December 4, 1621; and was buried at the parish church of Barley, in Hertfordshire, of which he was Rector, and where a handsome monument, according to the fashion of the times, is erected to his memory. His descendant was Ralph Willett, Esquire, of Merly, in Dorsetshire, whose library (which had long been highly celebrated among the curious) was sold at Leigh and Sotheby’s in 1813.

GABRIEL HARVY, a poet of Elizabeth’s reign, whose caustic wit involved him in many curious literary squabbles, and whose highest honour consists in his having had Spenser for his most intimate friend. He was born about 1545, entered of this college, from which he afterwards removed to Pembroke, and became ultimately a Fellow of Trinity Hall. He died at a very advanced age in or about 1630. Some of his works have already been noticed in our account of the society to which he finally belonged.

ARTHUR HILDERSHAM, an eminent Puritan divine, of a good paternal family, and connected, on his mother's side, with the illustrious pedigree of Cardinal Pole, was born at Stechworth, in Cambridgeshire, October 6, 1588, and received his education at this college. Being disinherited by his father, who was a Papist, for the adoption of his reformed religion, he threw himself into the church, obtained a fellowship at Trinity Hall, and afterwards became Rector of Ashby de la Zouch, where he died, March 4, 1631. He is called by Echard, "a great and shining light of the Puritan party;" and Fuller honours him with the title of "Haereticorum Mallens."

WILLIAM AMES, a divine famous for his casuistical and controversial writings, descended from an ancient family settled in the counties of Norfolk and Somerset, was born in 1576, and received his education at this college under the famous Perkins, whose strictness of discipline he imbibed and displayed in some rather whimsical particulars. His opposition to the established religion drove him into Holland, where he died in 1633, greatly distinguished among the theologians of the Dutch universities. Mosheim says, "that he was one of the first among the reformed who attempted to treat morality as a separate science, to consider it abstractedly from its connection with any particular system of doctrine, and to introduce new light and a new degree of accuracy and precision into this master science of life and manners." But he adds, that "his system was dry, theoretical, and subtle, more adapted to the instruction of the studious, than to the practical direction of the Christian."

EDWARD KING, "an excellent youth," says the writer of his article in the *Biographical Dictionary*, "whom we here mention rather with a view to gain than to give information, was a Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1632 and 1633. He was unfortunately drowned, August 10, 1637, in his passage from Chester on the Irish seas; a circumstance which gave birth to the admirable

“*Lycidas* of Milton.” He was son of Sir John King, of the Privy Council of Ireland, and perished at the age of twenty-five.—(COLE’s *Athenae*).

JOSEPH MEDE, B. D. was born in October, 1586, of a good family, at Berden, in Essex; and is said, while at school (at Wethersfield, in Essex), to have made himself master of the Hebrew language by means of a grammar which accidentally fell in his way. Yet he was only sixteen years of age when he was sent to Christ’s College, and placed (as we are told\*) under the tuition of Mr. Perkins, the subject of a preceding article; though this must have been for a very short time, since Perkins died in the year of Mede’s admission. Here he became soon distinguished for his great application to philosophical studies, which, as he tells us himself, at first betrayed him into a gloomy state of scepticism, which embittered some of the early years of his life; and though he afterwards became a sincere convert to the truths of religion, yet he never discarded the principles of free inquiry, which equally led to his first errors and to his subsequent conviction, but, while Tutor of the college, made it his habit to address his scholars at the commencement of every evening lecture with “Quid dubitas? What doubts have “you met with in your studies to-day?” He twice refused the provostship of Dublin, being entirely devoted to his studies, excepting the time which he employed in acts of extensive charity and usefulness. The writer of his life in the *Biographical Dictionary* notices, as very remarkable, the prudence and moderation which he observed both in declaring and defending his private opinions, “his freedom from partiality, prejudice or prepossession, pride, anger, selfishness, flat-“tery, and ambition;” adding, in a strain of eulogy which seems to be as fitly applied in this case as it can be in that of any human being, that “he was meek; “patient, equally remote from superstition and licentiousness of thinking; and, “in short, possessed of every virtue.” He died October 1, 1638, in his fifty-

\* Dyer.

second year. Among his good sayings, which are said to have been numerous (for a prevailing cheerfulness and sociality are conspicuous in the list of his good qualities), we find recorded his application of the term of "University tulips" to the young men of fortune who adjourn to a place of learning merely for fashion's sake, and to idle away a year or two before launching out into the great world.—His works were collected and published in 1664 by Mr. Worthington; and Archbishop Tillotson, speaking of this edition in his funeral sermon on Worthington, says, "that it would be hard to instance either in our own nation, or perhaps any where else, in so vast a work, that was ever published with more exactness; " by which he hath raised up to himself a monument likely to last as long as "learning and religion shall continue in the world."

FRANCIS QUARLES, a famous poet of his day, was born at Rumford, in Essex, in 1592, and, after leaving college, became secretary to Archbishop Usher in Ireland. On the breaking out of the troubles, he was ruined by his attachment to Charles I.; and his death, which happened in 1644, is supposed to have been hastened by the grief he sustained from the loss of his books and papers. As a dramatic poet, he does not seem to have met with much success; but his *Emblems*, though abounding, to a proverb, with the false wit of the age, display a poetical mind.

JOHN CLEVELAND, eldest son of Thomas Cleveland, Vicar of Hinkley and Rector of Stoke, Leicestershire, was born at Loughborough, in that county, in 1613; educated at Hinkley under a strict Presbyterian, and removed in his fifteenth year to this college, where he took his degree of B. A. in 1631, and early distinguished himself as a loyalist and cavalier. He afterwards became Fellow and Tutor of St. John's College; took an active part against the election of Oliver Cromwell to the representation of the town of Cambridge in Parliament, and, upon the success of that candidate by a single vote, pronounced the emphatic

declaration, afterwards deemed prophetic, “that that vote had ruined both church and kingdom.” He was deprived of his fellowship in 1644, and, joining the king’s party at Oxford, was appointed Judge Advocate in the garrison at Newark; after the surrender of which fortress he concealed himself till 1655, when he was imprisoned by the ruling party; and died at Gray’s Inn, shortly after his release from confinement, in 1659. “His funeral was attended by many persons eminent for loyalty and learning, and his funeral sermon preached by his intimate friend, Bishop Pearson.” As a poet, he excelled among those of the metaphysical school, then prevalent, and was preferred before Milton in his own generation. Posterity has adjudged the prize very differently; and Cleveland, with all his ingenious and most rare and witty conceits, is now laid on the shelf. The firmness and spirit of his conduct under the worst circumstances of a ruined party entitle him to much higher respect than his poetry; and his remaining prose works shew him to have been eminently well qualified for a political champion.

HENRY MORE, D. D. was born at Grantham, in Lincolnshire, October 12, 1614, and educated till he was fourteen years of age in rigid Calvinistic principles, which, after his removal to Eton school, he threw off entirely, having convinced himself, even at that early age, of their utter repugnancy to all that we know or are able to believe of the divine character. He was admitted of Christ’s College in 1631, where, devoting himself to the study of philosophy, he abandoned the Aristotelian method, then in vogue, for the Platonic school, and was led by the ardour of his imagination to plunge deeply into all the mysteries of that system. He filled for a short time the office of tutor in the family of Sir John Finch; but, with the exception of this short interval, resided almost entirely at college, where he “made to himself,” according to his own expression, “a paradise” of his own studies and reflections; and constantly resisted all the offers and even importunities of his friends to draw him from his retirement. His poetical, as well as his

philosophical and theological works, are all strongly marked with the prevailing enthusiasm of his mind. “He was subject to ecstatic rapturous warmths, during which he was so entirely swallowed up in joy and happiness, that Mr. Norris (in his *Miscellanies*) styles him ‘the intellectual epicure,’ and the sensibility of his nature was such, that, as we are assured by the writer of his life (Ward—published 1710), when he diverted himself, as he frequently did, with playing on the theorbo, a solemn instrument, the power of music, added to the rapturous pleasure of his thoughts, has sometimes been so overcomingly great, that he has been forced to desist.” He died September 1, 1657, aged seventy-three, and was buried in the chapel of his college, leaving behind him a character equally eminent for probity and virtue as for all the higher powers of the understanding. His works were collected by himself, and published in three volumes folio in 1679.

JAMES ARDRAY, Dean of Chester, 1632, was a native of that county, and after his promotion attached himself to the cause of King James II, so as to become very obnoxious to the prevailing party. He died in 1691, and was buried in his cathedral church.

JOHN MILNER, B. D. Vicar of Leeds, in Yorkshire, and Prebendary of Rippon; author of a “Church History of Palestine from the Birth of Christ to the Reign of Dioclesian.” He was deprived of his church preferments on account of his anti-revolution principles, and retiring to St. John’s College, died there in 1702. He was eminent for his skill in the Oriental languages.

JOHN HOWE, a learned Non-conformist divine, born in 1630, at Loughborough, in Leicestershire; took his degree of B. A. at this college, from whence he removed to Oxford, and became Fellow of Magdalen College, in that University. In 1654, he was appointed domestic Chaplain to Cromwell, in which situation he conscientiously exerted himself in opposing the dangerous notions prevalent in that fanatical court respecting the doctrines of particular faith and grace.

much to the displeasure of his patron. On the Restoration, he retired to his living of Great Torrington, in Devonshire, from which he was driven by the Act of Uniformity; and died in London, in 1705, greatly respected. His works were published in two vols. folio, 1724, with his life, by Dr. Calamy. Granger calls him “one of the most learned and polite writers among the Dissenters.”

LAURENCE ECHARD, Archdeacon of Stowe, 1712, and a native of Suffolk; became B. A. of this college in 1691, and M. A. in 1695. His historical works are for the most part too well known to need mention in this place. He died in 1730.

NICHOLAS SAUNDERSON, LL. D. born in 1682, at Thurlston, in Yorkshire, was blind from his infancy; notwithstanding which he early evinced the most extraordinary thirst for mathematical knowledge, and skill in acquiring it; and, in the year 1707, actually commenced a course of lectures on his favourite studies in the University of Cambridge, where Whiston was at the same time lecturing as Lucasian Professor; but who, with great liberality, so far from opposing, encouraged and facilitated the scheme of his rival. When Whiston was ejected, Saunderson was immediately appointed to succeed him in the professorship, having previously received the degree of A. M. by mandamus. He resided at Christ's College till 1723, when he married, and took a house in the town. In 1728, he received the degree of LL. D. on occasion of King George the Second's visit to the University, when that prince expressed the greatest curiosity to witness the phænomenon of the blind mathematician. Professor Saunderson died in 1739, of a mortification brought on by his too sedentary habits of life. He was remarkable for his cheerfulness, and for a great degree of wit and vivacity, as also for a blunt sincerity, which not unfrequently was pushed to an offensive extreme. By an extraordinary compensation of nature, his senses of feeling and hearing are said to have been wonderfully acute and powerful: the force of the former was

attested by a variety of machines which he invented for facilitating his calculations, and by the use which he made of them.

WILLIAM PALEY, D. D. was born in 1743, at his father's living in the neighbourhood of Peterborough, and received his education at the school of Giggleswick, to the mastership of which his father was appointed shortly after his birth. In 1759, he was entered of Christ's College, where his superior abilities and diligence soon rendered him conspicuous, especially in the performance of his exercises at the public schools. On taking his degree of M. A. in 1766, he became Fellow of the college, and co-tutor with his friend Dr. Law, afterwards Bishop of Elphin. His intimate connection with this prelate introduced him to the acquaintance and patronage of the Bishop of Carlisle, his father, through which he obtained a good living in Cumberland, and was successively Archdeacon and Chancellor of the same diocese. In 1785, he published his work on *Moral and Political Philosophy*, the foundations of which he had laid in his college lectures. This first publication was followed, in 1790, by the *Hora Paulina*, a work, the excellence and importance of which as a piece of biblical criticism induced Dr. Yorke, Bishop of Ely, to offer to its author the mastership of Jesus; which, however, he thought proper to decline. His *Evidences of Christianity* made their appearance in 1794; and were followed shortly after by his presentation to the living of Bishop's Wearmouth and subdeanry of Lincoln, a prebend in St. Paul's church, and the degree of D. D. which was conferred upon him by the University in 1795. His *Natural Theology* was the last work published during his lifetime. Since his death a volume of Sermons has been collected out of the papers he left behind him. He had long been suffering under a very painful and precarious state of health, when he died on the 25th of May, 1805. That this eminent and most useful writer was not rewarded by promotion to the highest dignities of the church which he so ably supported, has been regarded by some as a disgrace

to the establishment, and by others only accounted for from the suspicion to which his early connections and attachments gave birth, that his creed was somewhat deficient in the full measure of orthodoxy. His private character was as amiable as his talents were exalted, and he died beloved and regretted by all who knew him.

## ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

“ ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE having been founded on St. John's Hospital, or House,  
“ before I enter upon the college, it will not be improper to say something of the  
“ house; which, though a dry employment, yet, as it was not unpleasant to me  
“ to trace out the beginnings of this ancient foundation, so I hope it will not be  
“ disagreeable to any member of the society to see its foundations laid open,  
“ which are yet buried in some obscurity and darkness.

“ One thing is well known, that it was a house of canons regular, and Nigellus,  
“ second Bishop of Ely, is generally received as its original Founder. If so, its  
“ foundations were laid in gratitude and loyalty (the seeds whereof being sown  
“ deep, have not since been easily rooted out): for this Nigellus, having been  
“ promoted by Henry I. towards the conclusion of his reign, did afterwards ad-  
“ here firmly to the true interest of his daughter and grandson, the Empress  
“ Maud and Henry II. against the usurpation of King Stephen; and having owed  
“ his advancement to that learned prince (who, if we believe Rudburn\*, was not  
“ only a student of Cambridge, but took his degree of Master of Arts there), he  
“ might possibly have regard to his learned patron in fixing his foundation here  
“ at Cambridge.

“ When that was done is not so well agreed on, nor are its original endow-  
“ ments so easily discovered. Most that have treated on this subject, seem to  
“ place its foundation about the latter end of the reign of King Henry I. or the  
“ beginning of King Stephen: but Nigellus could have little time under the first  
“ reign, and less opportunity under the second; having been a confessor under

\* *Hist. Major.* p. 273.

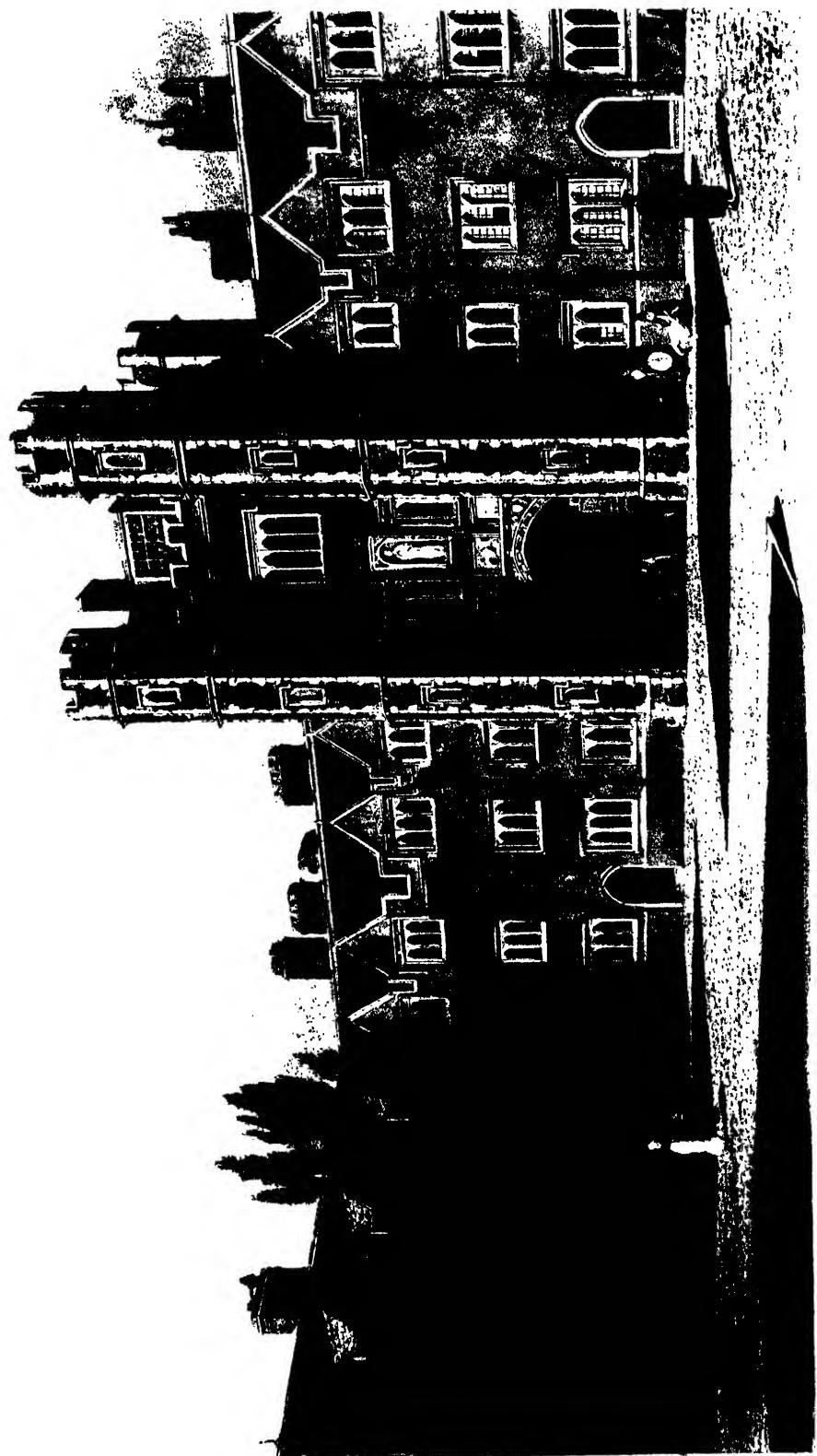
“ Stephen, once banished in his person, confiscated in his estate twice or thrice, “ and himself reduced to that extreme degree of necessity and want, that he was “ forced, not only to part with all that was his own, but to pawn the reliques of “ his church to the Jews at Cambridge, to redeem his peace.

“ The next was a more auspicious reign to our bishop: but even then too he “ was under continual calamities and difficulties; for, as before he had been pur- “ sued and ruined by the king, so in this reign he was embroiled with the Pope, “ who (though his countryman, for Adrian IV. then reigned,) suspended him for “ some pretended injuries offered to his monks; nor could he be assailed, but at “ the instance of the king and bishops, after restitution made and right done to “ the monks at Ely for these pretended injuries. There was another bar to our “ bishop’s charity, that he had a son, who was a constant drain to him, and cost “ him immense sums in advancing him, till at last, at a vast expence, he brought “ him to succeed his father, our bishop, in the treasury of England.

“ All this considered, there will be little time or room left for charity; and, “ to speak the truth, though I will not deny our bishop the honour of a Founder “ against so full a consent, yet I am of opinion, that he had no great share in “ this foundation; and that rather by granting licences, and perhaps some privi- “ leges and immunities, as bishop of the diocese, than by any great charities of “ his own.”

Such are the reasons assigned by the learned antiquary, Mr. Baker, in his MS. History of this College, for questioning the authenticity of the generally received account respecting the foundation of St. John’s Hospital. He next proceeds to adduce what must be deemed unquestionable evidence as to the real Founder. This curious document is an inquisition on oath, bearing date 3d Edward I. by which it is found, that “ the Master and Brethren of the Hospital of “ St. John the Evangelist held a plot of ground, whereon the said hospital was





“ founded ; which plot of ground a certain burgess of Cambridge, named *Henry Frost*,  
 “ gave to the College of Cambridge, to build an hospital for the use of the poor and  
 “ infirm ;” to which Cole adds, in a note, “ It seems the Frosts were an ancient,  
 “ as well as a charitable family in this town.”

The original endowment, it is certain, was very inconsiderable ; so as completely to justify Dr. Caius in his denomination of the hospital as “ a poor-house.” Eustachius, fifth Bishop of Ely, was so great a benefactor as to deserve the rank which he has obtained, as first in the college catalogue. He gave it the rectory of Horningsey and St. Peter’s church, Cambridge (now little St. Mary’s). Among these more considerable donations stands the following somewhat curious provision :—“ Two ships or boats, to carry wood or turf from the marshes of Ely, to  
 “ keep them warm.”

Upon the ground of these benefactions it was, as it should seem, that the successors of Eustachius set themselves up as the original patrons of the establishment.

We shall now pursue the investigations of our excellent historian no further than as they immediately relate to the dissolution of the ancient hospital and the foundation of the present college. With regard to the former, he thus writes :—

“ This house having thus far been under a constant growth and improvement,  
 “ its decay and fall must have been very sudden. I do not meet with any irregular proceedings till towards the middle of this reign (Henry VII.), when  
 “ William Tomlyn was admitted Master ; though there must have been some  
 “ connivance under the former Prior, Robert Dunham, which gave occasion to  
 “ new and strict injunctions from the Bishop upon the appointment of his successor (1498) ; as, among other things, ‘ Quod castè, continenter, et honestè  
 “ vivat ; quod nullas mulierculas suspectas in consortium suum admittat ; et  
 “ non sit bonorum dilapidator dicti hospitii.’ ”

Whether these pious admonitions were or were not rendered requisite by the previous conduct of Dunham, they appear at least to have been completely thrown away upon Tomlyn, who soon began to exercise the most unblushing acts of waste and spoliation. Not content with suffering the buildings to run into decay and ruin, with granting long leases to the prejudice of the society and his successors, and other instances of common mismanagement, he proceeded, with the consent or connivance of his three brethren\* (who, with himself, at that time constituted the whole society), "to alienate or pawn for money" all the plate and movables ("among which," says Baker, "I have found little mention of books,") belonging to the establishment. Shortly after this, the worthy Master found himself "forced to hide his head; the brethren were dispersed; the hospital "neglected; divine offices intermitted; the whole house in a manner abandoned."

Under these circumstances, the pious Lady Margaret, whose disposition to works of this nature seems to have grown by what it fed upon, began to cast her eyes on the unfortunate hospital, and, under the guidance of her Confessor, Bishop Fisher, to take measures for its dissolution, with a view to the foundation of a new collegiate establishment upon the same basis. The Bishop of Ely (whose consent it was in the first place necessary to obtain) was at this time the noble James Stanley, of whom such honourable mention has been already made in our account of the benefactors of Christ's College†; and he being son-in-law to the Foun-  
dress, that consent she might probably reckon upon as certain, as well as the

\* The names of these worthies are preserved: *Sir Christopher Wright, Sir John Hensham, and Sir William Chandler*:—"Sirs, at this time, were priests not yet admitted to their degrees."—BAKER).

† And concerning whose worthy, though somewhat *unprelatical* life and actions, a humorous ballad of that age fell into the hands of Cole, and is preserved by him in the 57th volume of his Collections. It would make no bad accompaniment to the Vision of Piers Plowman.





licence of the king, her son. But death suspended the further execution of her design ; and, though she provided for its completion by her will, in which she devised lands to the amount of 400*l.* per annum, for the support of her grand undertaking, yet various obstacles arose from the rapacious temper of Henry VIII. who, about the same time, succeeded his father in the throne of England ; and who, though in compliance (as it is expressed in the preamble) with “ the petition “ of *his humble graunt-dame*,” he granted his royal licence for the incorporation nevertheless took good care to claim the lands, as devised contrary to the provisions of the statute of mortmain. The bull of Pope Julius II. was, at the same time, obtained for the dissolution of the hospital ; and the Bishop of Ely, after much solicitation and bargaining, conveyed to the executors of the Foundress all the imaginary rights of his see ; reserving, nevertheless, the nomination to himself of three Fellows, and to his successors for the time being of one Fellow, of the new establishment, with the clause, “ *Si habilis et idoneus sit*,”—“ a clog,” as Baker remarks, “ which yet remains on the society.”

At length, on the 9th of April, 1511, the charter of foundation was published in the names and by the authority of the executors (of whom Fisher was the acting manager), in pursuance of the words of the will and of the royal licence, “ For a Master, and fifty Fellows and Scholars *in scientiis liberalibus, jure civili et canonico, et theologia studentium.*” It appointed Robert Shorton Master ; James Spooner, John West, and Thomas Barber (at the nomination of the Bishop of Ely), Fellows ; and these were directed to proceed to the election of others to the number required ; a number which the existing revenues of the new college, deprived of the Foundress’s intended bounty, were inadequate to maintain : but Baker thinks it was done out of policy, to induce the covetous monarch to do something, at least, towards making good the frustrated designs of his charitable *graunt-dame*. Nor was it entirely without effect ; the lands belonging to the dis-

solved hospital of Ospring, in Kent, being soon afterwards assigned (though a poor compensation for what it had lost) to the infant foundation, of which the only remaining possessions consisted in the old revenues of St. John's Hospital (value 80*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* per annum), and a bequest of 50*l.* per annum from the Foundress.

“Whoever dreams,” therefore, “of vast revenues and larger endowments, “will be mightily mistaken. Her lands, put in feoffment for the performance “of her will, lay in Devon, Somerset, and Northampton shires: and whoever “now enjoys the manors of Maxey and Torpell, in Northamptonshire; those of “Martock, Currey-Reynell, Kynsbury, and Queen's Carmel, with the hundreds “of Buleton, Abdike, and Horethorne, in Somerset; or the manor of Sampford “Peverell, with the hundred of Allerton, in Devonshire, though they may have “a very good title to them, which I will not question, yet, whenever they shall “be piously and charitably disposed, they cannot bestow them more equitably “than by leaving them to St. John's.”

Such is the *hint* thrown out by the zeal of our good college historian, and we repeat it, not with any very sanguine expectations of its being adopted: but, as this noble institution, in spite of its poor beginnings, has since raised itself to the second degree of extent and consideration in the University, we must proceed to give the list of those who have contributed to place it on so proud an eminence.

#### SUBSEQUENT BENEFACTORS.

Of these the first place is claimed by Bishop FISHER, whose zeal and activity, first in guiding the intentions of the Lady Margaret, and then in carrying them into effect, have elevated him almost to the dignity of a co-founder; and who added, from his own funds, provision for four fellowships and two scholarships, in addition to those founded by the charter.

Cardinal MORTON, Archbishop of Canterbury, is usually ranked among the benefactors, but by a curious anachronism, since he died some years before the foundation of the college. "The true state of the case," says Baker and Cole, "was this:—Henry Ediall, Archdeacon of Rochester, who had been Chaplain to the Cardinal, was the real founder of these four scholarships; and, by the ordinance and disposition of Bishop Fisher, out of gratitude to the Cardinal, "they came to be called *his* Scholars."

Sir MARMADUKE CONSTABLE, Baronet, of Flamborough, in Yorkshire, one fellowship.

JOHN CONSTABLE, D. D. Dean of Lincoln, four scholarships.

JOHN RIPLINGHAM, D. D. Precentor of Beverley, two scholarships.

ROBERT DUCKET, B. D. two scholarships.

JAMES BERESFORD, two fellowships.

JOANNA ROKEBY, widow, one fellowship.

JOHN DOWMAN, D. D. of Pocklington, in Yorkshire, Archdeacon of Suffolk, died 1526. He founded five scholarships, and gave the perpetual patronage of the free-school at Pocklington, also founded by him.

EDWARD GRIGSON, D. D. Rector of Flatbury, in Worcestershire, two fellowships and one scholarship. (He was the first Fellow and President of Jesus College).

ROBERT SYMPSON, Rector of Layer Marney, in Essex, one fellowship.

JOHN KEYTON, D. D. Canon of Salisbury, two fellowships and two scholarships.

WILLIAM FELL, D. D. Archdeacon of Nottingham, one fellowship and two scholarships, "item duo sublectores et annuam commendationem."

THOMAS THIMBLEBY, *Decretalium Doctor*, one fellowship and one scholarship. (He was likewise a benefactor to Queen's College).

ROGER LUPTON, *Decretalium Doctor*, Provost of Eton, two fellowships and eight scholarships; also the patronage of the school of Sedberg, founded by him.

## HISTORY OF THE

**HUGH ASHTON**, Archdeacon of York (one of the executors of the will of the Foundress), four fellowships and four scholarships; besides other considerable bequests towards the buildings of the college, and other things.

**ROBERT HOLITREHOLME**, one fellowship.

**ROBERT SHORTON, D. D.** Master of the college, an annual commendation.

**THOMAS LINACER, M. D.** Physician to King Henry VIII. founded a medical lectureship.

**JOHN GWYNN, LL. D.** two fellowships and three scholarships (confined to North Wales).

**GABRIEL GOODMAN, D. D.** Dean of Westminster, two scholarships.

**JOHN THURSTON, A. M.** one scholarship.

**SIR HENRY BILLINGSLEY**, Knight, Alderman of London, three scholarships.

**HENRY HEBBLETHWAITE**, citizen of London, one fellowship and two scholarships.

**The Lady FRANCES JERMYN**, one scholarship.

**JANE WALTON**, widow of Dr. John Walton, Archdeacon of Derby, one scholarship.

**THOMAS ASHTON**, Master of Shrewsbury school, two scholarships.

**JOHN WILLIAMS, D. D.** Bishop of Lincoln, Lord Keeper, four scholarships, and the perpetual advowson of four churches; besides large contributions to the library.

**ROBERT LEWIS** and **MARY** his wife, jointly, founded one scholarship.

**FRANCIS DEE**, Bishop of Peterborough, two fellowships and two scholarships.

**EDWARD MOUNTSTEPHEN**, Esquire, 1000*l.* towards founding two fellowships and two scholarships.

**AMBROSE GILBERT**, Rector of Orsett, in Essex, gave lands for the support of one Fellow and two Scholars.

**HENRY ROBINSON** gave lands for the support of two Fellows and two Scholars.

**WILLIAM PLATT**, of Highgate, in the county of Middlesex, Fellow-Commissioner of this college, gave lands and tenements of great value in the suburbs of London, for the maintenance of as many Fellows and Scholars as can be supported thereby at 30*l.* per annum for each Fellow, and 10*l.* per annum for each Scholar. This benefaction, in Baker's time, sufficed for three Fellows and as many Scholars.

**Sir ROBERT WOOD**, of Islington, three scholarships.

**ROBERT CLARKE**, B. D. (senior Fellow) one scholarship.

Besides the above, who may be considered in the light of co-founders, are many illustrious names of benefactors; as, for instance,

**THOMAS THOMPSON**, D. D. 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum to the two poorest Preachers.

**CATHERINE** Duchess of SUFFOLK, widow of the renowned Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, gave 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum towards the maintenance of four Scholars, “in perpetuam memoriam filiorum suorum Henrici et Caroli, Sufolciæ Ducum, qui in hoc olim collegio, charissimi Musarum alumni, sudore Anglo correpti infra paucas horas, ambo diein obierant.”—*Liber Commemorationis*.

**WILLIAM CECIL**, Lord BURLEIGH, Lord High Treasurer of England, and Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, gave 30*l.* per annum for the augmentation of the twenty-four foundation scholarships.

**Sir AMBROSE CAVE**, K. B. 10*l.* per annum, “duorum sacræ theologie studiorum tenuitati sublevandæ.”

**Sir RALPH HARE**, K. B. the inappropriate rectory of Cherry Marham, in Norfolk, in augmentation of thirty Scholars, to be named by the Master and eight senior Fellows.

**GEORGE PAULIN**, citizen of London, 300*l.* to be laid out in the purchase of lands for four poor Scholars of Cheshire.

## HISTORY OF THE

Sir WILLIAM GEE, Baronet, the advowson of Holme vicarage, Spalding more, with the inappropriate rectory annexed.

ROBERT JOHNSON, Archdeacon of Leicester, 25*l.* per annum for four Scholars of Oakham and Uppingham schools.

HENRY ALVEY, B. D. President of the college, built the original brick bridge leading to the gardens at his own expence.

SUSAN HILL, widow, 600*l.* to buy lands for the support of four widows of preachers, and two poor Scholars, sons of clergymen.

It would be in vain to enumerate in this list (which must be confined to the *principal* benefactors) the names of contributors to the library and other college institutions, all which may be found in the volume of Baker's MSS. from which the above list is taken.

The *Cambridge Calendar* contains, in addition to these, the name of the Duchess of SOMERSET, as foundress of nine scholarships; which have been since augmented to sixteen, and are appropriated to Manchester, Hereford, or Marlborough schools.

Of the thirty-two foundation fellowships, and twenty-one since added by different benefactors to the same list, the only restriction is, that not more than two shall be held by men of the same county at one and the same time, and that there shall not be a majority of the whole number from the counties north of Trent; also, that one Fellow only can be elected out of each diocese in Wales. The candidates for these fellowships must be at least B. A.; and the Fellows must be in holy orders within six years from the degree of M. A. except four, who are allowed by the Master and Seniors to practise physic and law. The appropriated fellowships (the names of whose founders it is now needless to recapitulate) are at present twenty-eight in number. Of these, the three founded by Mr. Platt (which have been since increased by the college to nine) are open to all candi-

dates; but their possessors can hold no college office, nor succeed to a foundation fellowship or living.

The number of scholarships is one hundred and fourteen; and there are also a considerable number of exhibitions of different value.

The ANNUAL PRIZES given by the college are the following; *i. e.* 5*l.* to the best proficient in Moral Philosophy among the commencing B. A. whose names have appeared in the list of honours; and prizes of books to those who are in the first class at the two general examinations, and to the composers of the best thr mes and declamations.

The PATRONAGE of the college is very extensive, and consists of the following benefices, viz. the rectories of Houghton Conquest and Houghton Gidaple, Marston, and Mepshall, in Bedfordshire; the vicarages of Aldworth and Sunninghill, in Berkshire; the rectories of Brinkley and Fulbourn, and chapel of Horningsay, in Cambridgeshire; the rectory of Aberdaron, in Caernarvonshire; of Marwood, in Devonshire; of Frating cum Thorington, Lawford, Moreton, Oakley Magna, and Warley Magna, in Essex; the vicarage of Hormead Magna, and rectories of Hormead Parva and Lilly-Hoo, in Hertfordshire; the rectory of Freshwater, in Hampshire; the rectories of Ospringe and Staplehurst, and vicarage of Higham, in Kent; Barrow-upon-Soar vicarage, and Medbourn cum Holt rectory, in Leicestershire; Minting vicarage, in Lincolnshire; Thursford cum Snoring, Ditchingham, Fornect, Sterston, South and North Lupham, and Alborough rectories, and Cherry Marham vicarage, in Norfolk; Ufford cum Bainton rectory, in Northamptonshire; North Stoke vicarage and Soulderne rectory, in Oxfordshire; the rectory of St. Florence, in Pembrokeshire; those of Barrow, Cuckfield, and Legham, in Suffolk; of Wootton Rivers, in Wiltshire; the rectory of Brandesburton, the rectory of Holme, with the vicarage of Holme in Spalding Moore, and the vicarage of Marton cum Grafton, in Yorkshire. OF

these, the five last-mentioned rectories in Norfolk are in the nomination of the Duke of Norfolk, but must be given to foundation Fellows only ; and that of Wootton Rivers is presented to alternately by this college and that of Brazen-Nose, Oxford.

As soon as the charter of foundation had been obtained, as already mentioned, the fabric of the college began to be raised under the auspices of Bishop Fisher and Dr. Shorton, the Master, the latter of whom was very diligent in his inspection and unwearied in his exertions for the completion of the undertaking. Near 5000*l.* was expended in the work. The portion that was first finished was the chapel, which appears to have been in a great measure composed of the ruins of that belonging to the ancient hospital. Four private chapels were formerly included within its walls, erected by four of the earliest benefactors to the college, Bishop Fisher, and Drs. Thompson and Keyton, and Mr. Hugh Ashton, already mentioned. The demolition or desecration of the last of these took place in Baker's time, and is lamented by that venerable antiquary in terms which, as they are somewhat singular in a Protestant divine of the eighteenth century, so they reflect the peculiar character and opinions of the writer in very remarkable colours.

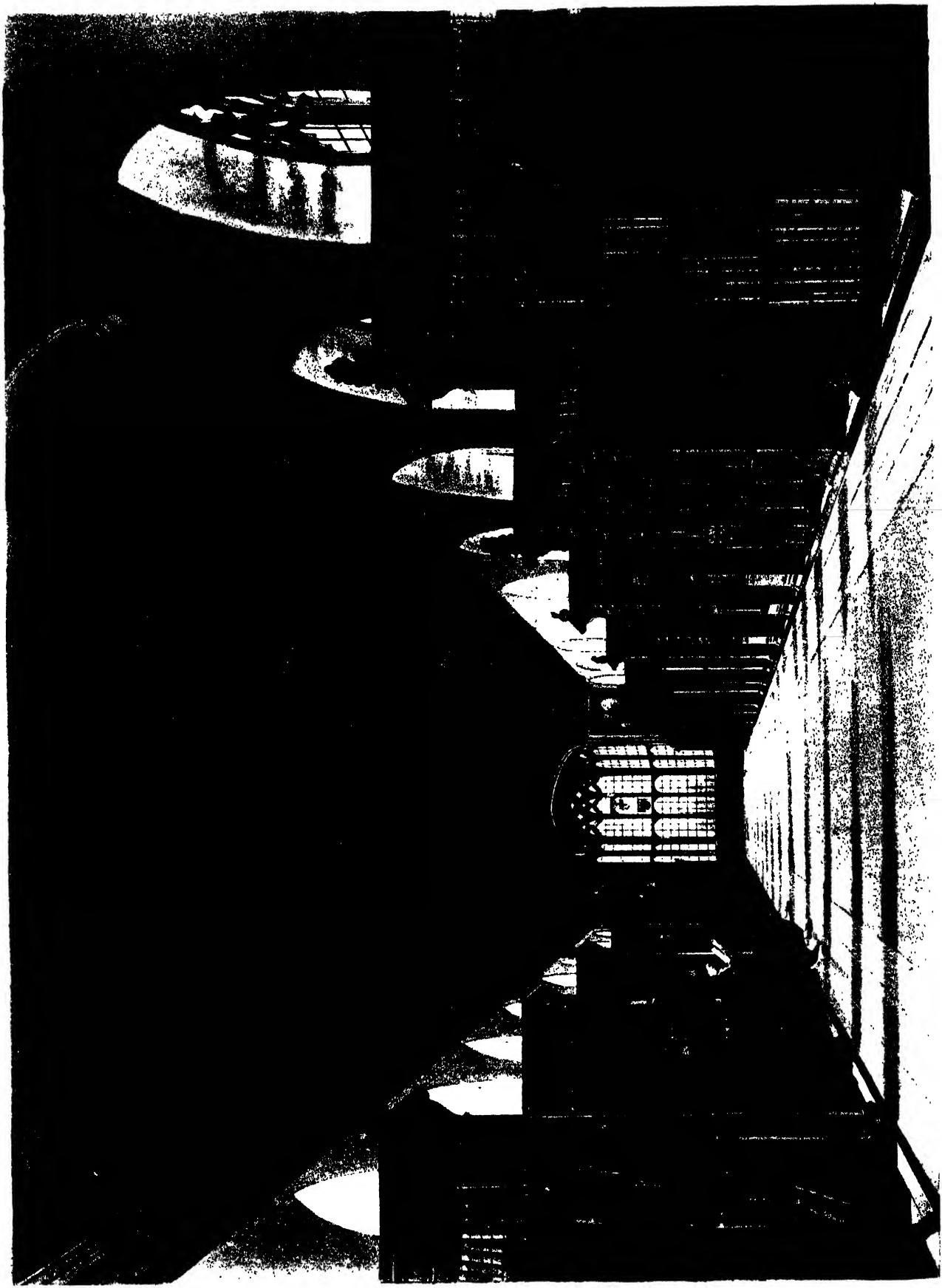
“ It may,” he says, “ 'tis hoped, one day recover its right ; and, might I chuse my place of sepulture, I would lay my body there ; that, as I owe the few comforts I enjoy to Mr. Ashton's bounty, so I might not be separated from him in my death. Wherever his body lies, may his ashes rest peaceably ! and may I wish him that happiness which I dare not to pray for, but which, my hopes are, he now enjoys ! I daily bless God for him, and thankfully commemorate him ; and, could I think he now desired of me what his foundation requires, I would follow him with my prayers and pursue him on my knees.”

“ Mr. Baker,” adds his zealous admirer, Cole, “ had his wish ; for I saw his









“ body put into the grave very near Mr. Ashton’s tomb, in the ante-chapel. I  
“ was at his funeral, which was very solemn, with procession round the first court  
“ in surplices and wax candles; the funeral service performed by Dr. Philip  
“ Williams, and the service chaunted to the organ. His nephew, a Fellow-Com-  
“ moner of the college, George Baker, Esquire, was chief mourner. Mr. Baker  
“ lived up one pair of stairs in the third court, on the south side.”

The building of the college was completed in about four years after its com-  
mencement.

It now consists of three courts, of which the second and third are built en-  
tirely of brick, with the exception of the hall, which divides the first from the  
second. The principal gateway leading into the first or outer court, is also of  
brick, as is the range of buildings on each side of it. The chapel forms the north,  
and the hall the west side of the same court. The south side is composed of a  
range of modern stone-fronted building. The whole edifice, especially the second  
court (which is a regular structure, and a very perfect specimen of the architec-  
tural taste of the age of Henry VIII.), presents a truly collegiate appearance.

The CHAPEL has been lately repaired, and a new roof added. Over the altar  
is a picture of *St. John preaching in the Wilderness*, painted by Sir Robert Ker  
Porter, and presented to the college by the Rev. Joseph Thomas, of Epsom, in  
the year 1798.

The HALL is about 60 feet long and 30 broad; adorned with portraits of the  
Foundress, Archbishops Morton and Williams, Lord Burleigh, and some others.

In the MASTER’S LODGE is a fine picture-gallery, extending the whole length  
of the north side of the middle court, and terminating at the entrance to

The LIBRARY, which owes its foundation to Archbishop Williams, and is a  
spacious room, well furnished with books, many of which are scarce and valuable,  
and the whole collection probably superior to that of any other college in the

University, Trinity College excepted. One class was bequeathed to it by the celebrated Matthew Prior. Some of the most curious MSS. and printed books are noticed by Mr. Dyer in his History. The room is terminated at the west end by a fine ancient bow window, commanding a view of the river, gardens, and of the country beyond them.

The WALKS, which are separated from the college by the river (over which is a handsome stone bridge of three arches), are the most variegated and agreeable of any in the University; and the Fellows' garden, which is at their extremity towards the country, contains a summer-house and a fine bowling-green.

#### MASTERS.

The following catalogue is given to us by Mr. Baker of the Masters of the ancient Hospital of St. John's.

1. FRATER ANTONIUS, tempore Hen. III.
2. WILLIEMUS ——, 27 Edw. I.
3. GALFRIDUS DE ALTHERHETHE, temp. Hugonis Episcopi Eliensis.
4. ROBERTUS DE HUNTINDONE. (*Quere*—Is this the historian?)
5. RICHARD CHEVEREL, 1284.
6. JOHN DE COLONA, 1321.
7. WILLIAM DE GOSFIELD, resigned in 1332.
8. ALEXANDER DE IXNINGE, died 1349.
9. ROBERT DE SPROVSTON.
10. WILLIAM BURIE, 1352,
11. WILLIAM BEERE, 1362, } these two are probably the same person.
12. HENRY BROWN, 1377.
13. JOHN STANTON, resigned in 1400.
14. WILLIAM KILLUM, resigned in 1403.





15. JOHN BURTON.
16. JOHN DUNHAM, 1426.
17. JOHN DUNHAM the younger, 1457.
18. ROBERT DUNHAM, 1474.
19. WILLIAM TOMLYN, 1498; which William Tomlyn resigned on the dissolution of the hospital, and received the sum of ten marks in consideration thereof.

We now proceed to the Masters of the new foundation.

1. The first of these, appointed by Bishop Fisher, was ROBERT SHORTON, D. D. of whom something has already been spoken. Baker says, that “he was “a man of business as well as learning, and indeed a very extraordinary person, “afterwards deservedly advanced to wealthy preferments. For his mastership, it “was not very considerable, only 20*l.* per annum, which he earned very dearly. “It was under his care and conduct that the buildings rose, and the college “revenues were advanced and improved.” Towards the end of his mastership, having occasion for a temporary absence, Richard Sharpe, Chaplain to the Bishop of Rochester, was appointed to the office of President of the college, with a salary of 5*l.* per annum. He resigned in 1516, and was afterwards elected Master of Pembroke Hall; under which college we have already noticed his subsequent preferments and death.

2. ALAN PERCY, A. M. July 29, 1516; third son of Henry Earl of Northumberland, was next elected, and “was,” says Baker, “either too big or too “unequal to the business, and being either pressed or overburthened with the “load of our affairs, or pinched with the narrow circumstances of the college, or “vexed with the divisions then arising therein, grew weary of his employment, “and, on All Saints’ day 1518, resigned it into better and abler hands.” He afterwards had the rectories of St. Anne’s, Aldersgate, and St. Mary Hill; and died in 1560.

3. **NICHOLAS METCALFE, D. D.** 1518 ; Prebendary of Lincoln, and Archdeacon of Rochester; whose industry and good conduct are deservedly commemorated by Baker, and who left a curious document respecting the state of the college in his time, by which it appears that the sum total of the revenues did not then exceed  $234l. 14s. 4d.$  and that the excess of the annual expences above the receipts was  $101l. 3s. 5d.$  This Master has the honour of being one of the few in convocation who opposed the divorce of Queen Catherine of Arragon. He resigned July 4, 1537; and dying the same year, was buried in his church of Woodham Ferrers, in the county of Essex.

Of the succeeding Masters, notwithstanding the copious materials furnished by Mr. Baker's Annals, the limits of this undertaking will not justify any notice beyond the mere insertion of their names and qualities from Carter's list, till we advance within the bounds of the last century, when a few of Cole's anecdotes may not unaptly relieve the dulness of this dry enumeration.

4. **GEORGE DAY, D. D.** July 27, 1537: the next year he was translated to the provostship of King's College, and was afterwards Bishop of Chichester, and one of the compilers of the Liturgy.

5. **JOHN TAYLOR, D. D.** July 4, 1538; Fellow of Queen's College; he was afterwards Dean and then Bishop of Lincoln, but resigned the mastership first (A. D. 1546), on account of the continual differences between him and the Fellows.

6. **WILLIAM BILL, D. D.** March 10, 1546: in 1551, he was made Master of Trinity College.

7. **THOMAS LEAVER, B. D.** December 10, 1551, Fellow, Archdeacon of Coventry, and Prebend of Durham. In 1553, he was deprived by Queen Mary, and was one of the exiles in that reign. He was also Master of Sherbourn Hospital, in Durham, in his way to which he died at Ware, in Hertfordshire, 1558, as says Fuller, though Bishop Tanner says he was living in 1577.

8. THOMAS WATSON, B. D. September 28, 1553, Fellow; afterwards D. D.; and November 18 following, was made Dean of Durham, and resigned the year after, being at last Bishop of Lincoln.

9. GEORGE BULLOCK, B. D. May 12, 1554; afterwards D. D. Fellow, Prebendary of Durham. In 1559, 1st Elizabeth, he was deprived of the headship for Popery.

10. JAMES PILKINGTON, B. D. July 20, 1559; afterwards D. D. Fellow: March 2, next year, he was consecrated Bishop of Durham, and resigned the mastership the following year.

11. LEONARD PILKINGTON, D. D. October 19, 1561; and the same year he was elected Regius Professor of Divinity. He resigned in 1564.

12. RICHARD LONGWORTH, D. D. May 11, 1564; and resigned in 1569; two years after which he was made Dean of Chester.

13. NICHOLAS SHEPHERD, B. D. December 17, 1569, late Fellow; Prebendary of Peterborough, and Archdeacon of Northampton. He resigned in 1574.

14. JOHN STILL, D. D. July 21, 1574; Fellow of Christ College, Prebendary of Westminster, and was afterwards made Archdeacon of Sudbury, in 1577. He was removed to the mastership of Trinity College, and from thence to the bishopric of Bath and Wells.

15. RICHARD HOWLAND, D. D. July 23, 1577; Master of Magdalen College. In 1584, he was consecrated Bishop of Peterborough; and two years after resigned this mastership.

16. WILLIAM WHITAKER, B. D. February 24, 1586; Fellow of Trinity College, Chancellor of St. Paul's, and Regius Professor of Divinity. He died December 4, 1595, ætat. forty-seven; and lies buried in the college chapel.

17. RICHARD CLAYTON, D. D. December 22, 1595; Master of Magdalen College, and Archdeacon of Lincoln. He was afterwards Prebendary and then

Dean of Peterborough ; and dying about May 5, 1612, was buried in the college chapel.

18. OWEN GWINNE, D. D. May 16, 1612. He was afterwards Archdeacon of Hunts, and Prebendary of Lincoln ; and died in January, 1633, and was interred in the college chapel.

19. WILLIAM BEALE, D. D. February, 1633 ; Master of Jesus College.—(See *Jesus*).

20. JOHN ARROWSMITH, B. D. April 11, 1644 ; afterwards D. D. Fellow of Catherine Hall ; was put in by the same power as deprived his predecessor. He was afterwards Regius Professor of Divinity ; and on November 28, 1653, translated to the mastership of Trinity College by the same authority ; who the same day fixed John Yate in his place, but only as sequestrator for a time.

21. ANTHONY TUCKNEY, D. D. June 3, 1653 ; Master of Emanuel College, and afterwards succeeded his predecessor as Regius Professor of Divinity, in 1660. Dr. Beale being dead, and none to claim against him, he kept possession till 1661, when he quitted it seems for non-conformity.

22. PETER GUNNING, D. D. June 25, 1661, Master of Benet College (on the surrender of Dr. Tuckney, his predecessor, and he allowed him 100l. a year for life), Margaret Professor, &c. ; and the same year was elected Regius Professor of Divinity. In 1669, he became Bishop of Chichester, as he was afterwards of Ely ; but he resigned in 1670.

23. FRANCIS TURNER, D. D. April 11, 1670 ; some time Fellow of New College, Oxford, and Canon of St. Paul's. He resigned in 1679, being afterwards Bishop of Rochester and Dean of Windsor, and at last Bishop of Ely, of which he was deprived for refusing to take the new oaths to King William and Queen Mary.

24. HUMPHREY GOWER, D. D. December 3, 1679 ; Master of Jesus College.—(See *Jesus*).

25. ROBERT JENKYNs, D. D. April 16, 1711, Fellow; was born in 1656, in the Isle of Thanet, where his father was a respectable yeoman. He was educated in the grammar-school at Canterbury; admitted Sizar of St. John's in 1674, and elected Fellow in 1680. At the revolution of 1688 he was Vicar of Waterbeach, and Precentor in the cathedral of Chichester; but relinquished both from scruples on the ground of allegiance, and became domestic Chaplain in the family of the Earl of Exeter. In 1711, he was at last induced to take the oaths to Queen Anne, and was thereupon elected to the mastership of his college and the Margaret professorship. He was accounted a good divine and a man of considerable learning, and his life was exemplary. His principal theological work was that entitled *The Reasonableness of Christianity*, which acquired for its author a high and deserved reputation for piety and ability. In 1719, he acted as assessor to Dr. Gooch, then Vice-Chancellor, on the memorable occasion of the deprivation of Dr. Bentley for contempt of the heads of the University, and for exacting exorbitant fees in his office of Regius Professor. He died at Runton, near Lynn, in Norfolk, at the age of seventy-one, having sunk for some years preceding his death into a state of mental imbecility.

26. ROBERT LAMBERT, D. D. a native of Yorkshire, Fellow, March 28, 1699; succeeded to the mastership April 21, 1727, in opposition to four other candidates, after a very severe contest. The same year he served the office of Vice-Chancellor, and was re-elected to the same office in 1729, by the Tory interest, in opposition to the Whigs, who supported Dr. Mawson of Bene't, by a single vote. This is recorded as the last triumph of the Cambridge Tories, who were beat on a repetition of the contest in the ensuing year. Dr. Lambert died in 1734-5, and is buried in the chapel. "I remember to have seen him," says Cole, "when I was first admitted of the University. His appearance was not advan-

“ tageous, being small, and not at all bettered by a squint in one of his eyes.  
“ But he was generally esteemed a very worthy man.”

27. JOHN NEWCOME, D. D. February 6, 1734-5, was the son of a baker at Grantham, and educated at the free school in that town. Before he attained the mastership he was Margaret Professor; an office which, according to Cole, he exercised only with tolerable abilities, “ being a dull, plodding mortal, hardly above mediocrity in point of talent; but distinguished by a low cunning and desire to overreach.” There was nothing liberal, he says, in his conversation, manner, or appearance. “ He was all art and design, which was so inherent in him, that it lost its effect by its very perfection; for people were so persuaded of his always lying upon the catch, that they were aware of him, and so he baffled his own intentions.”—“ If this picture,” he adds, “ is not like, I know one that is more so, and much better painted: it is by the hand of a master, Dr. King, of St. Mary Hall, who, in his *Key to the Fragment*, thus severely handles him, after having before dispatched Dr. Gooch.” The extract which follows from the satire here referred to, is too long for our present purpose; but a sentence or two may serve as a specimen of the style of humour which runs through a performance highly celebrated in its day, and worthy of being considered as one of the happiest imitations of Swift’s *Tale of the Tub*.—“ His name is John Comus, but the inhabitants of Bridgetown (Cambridge) generally call him Belshazzar; because he polluted the holy vessels, and took the plate which had been consecrated for the service of the altar, to adorn his own table.”—“ When Sir Thomas (the Chancellor Thomas Duke of Newcastle) was elected lord of the manor, Comus tossed up his beaver for joy, and huzzaed, after the manner of school-boys when they have been to play. This was condemned by every one then in court as a very indecent action, and most unsuitable to the dignity of the place.” Notwithstanding these cutting sarcasms, Cole, who seems

always to write from the impulse of the moment, not unfrequently presents a more favourable side of the medal. Thus he tells us, that, as Dean of Rochester, to which dignity he was promoted in 1744, Dr. Newcome was generous and hospitable; and that, although a stanch Whig (a sufficient title for our antiquary's displeasure), he did not disdain to contribute several notes to his friend Grey's edition of *Hudibras*, as well as an essay on Hudibrastic verse; intended to have been printed among the preliminary matter, but afterwards suppressed, whether from political motives, or from a consciousness of certain innate dulness in the composition, the historian appears to entertain some doubt. Dr. Newcome died at his lodge, January 10, 1785, and is buried in the chapel. He bequeathed 500*l.* to the University library, and a considerable estate to St. John's College, charged with the payment of some annual exhibitions, already recorded in the list of benefactions. The bulk of his fortune he bequeathed to Dr. Beadon (the present Bishop of Bath and Wells), and Miss Kirke (afterwards Mrs. Talbot), whom he named joint executors. He was twice married, and his second lady, who died before him, is celebrated by Cole as "a woman of excellent parts and abilities, of sound sense and a masculine judgment," and one who always put him strongly in mind, although in a more humble style, "of that exalted and excellent woman, Madame de Maintenon."

28. WILLIAM SAMUEL POWELL, D. D. January 25, 1765, was elected, on the death of Dr. Newcome, from among seven candidates for the mastership, which, says Cole, "he maintained with the greatest reputation and honour to himself for the space of ten years." This Master was a native of Colchester, where he was born in 1717; admitted in 1734; tutor to Charles Townsend (afterwards Chancellor of the Exchequer) in 1741, and presented by that family to a rectory in Norfolk. In 1744, he became principal tutor of his college; and in 1757 took his Doctor's degree, on which occasion he preached a sermon in defence of sub-

scription to the Articles, " which, if it gave offence *then* to the underminers of " the Established Church, gave much more some fifteen years after, when he re- " printed it." He was a single man, and his income, independent of his master- ship, very considerable, so as to expose him to great censure for grasping at some college preferment which it was thought he should have left to others. How- ever, his hospitality and generosity are much commended. In 1772, when the opposition to the Liturgy and Subscription ran highest, he distinguished himself by his zeal as the champion of the establishment, and became a main instrument in Jebb's expulsion. It was then also that he republished his Sermon already mentioned; upon which occasion a letter, signed Camillus, appeared in the *London Chronicle*, which was generally ascribed to Jebb, beginning, " Sir, I have " heard it observed by a worthy orthodox divine, that, upon your idea, the Devil " himself might subscribe," &c.—" Upon this publication," says Cole, " Dr. " Powell solemnly called all his Scholars before him, and laid before them the " real state of the case relating to their subscription; with which they all seemed " to be thoroughly satisfied. He was a man of too open a nature to endeavour by " artifice to circumvent their judgment; and, as it was the fashion to leave even boys " to judge for themselves, he fairly stated the case to them and left it with them."

" His discipline was strict and uniform; the influence of which," on the character of the society over which he presided, " is felt even to this day:" to which testimony of Mr. Cole in favour of the superior regularity and order of St. John's College in his time, may, we believe, be safely added, that the same influence extended to a period considerably later, and that its consequences have not even now ceased to be manifest. In another passage the same writer says, that Dr. Powell " was a man of rugged and severe discipline, but virtuous, " learned, and by no means beloved, his manners being too rigid and un- " bending for the age he lived in;" that he was " by nature positive and

“ obstinate, and never to be beat out of what he once had in hand.” And a little later (as we are sure of finding in Cole’s MSS. even his praises of his most favourite characters counterbalanced by some display of that acrimony and severity of censure which he was naturally disposed to indulge on all occasions), “ Dr. Powell, a most supercilious, headstrong, positive, passionate, and conceited animal, held Mr. Baker (the antiquary) in the most sovereign contempt, insomuch as not to bear with patience that any one should call him ‘ the worthy Mr. Baker;’ which would immediately raise his choler, make him fly out into a passion, abuse him, and call his MS. History of St. John’s a collection of lies.” This pertinacious spirit of opposition, which was undoubtedly one of Powell’s great defects, led him to join with Dr. Caryl, Master of Jesus, in the violent and absurd resistance which put a stop to the design then on foot of paving and lighting the town of Cambridge, *merely*, as Cole assures us, because Dr. Hinchliffe took the lead in it, and *they* were not consulted at the origin of the plan.

“ Upon all public occasions, and where the honour of the college or the University was concerned, no one did the honours of both to greater advantage; sparing no expence on such occasions to display his generosity in the sumptuousness of his entertainments.”—“ I have often heard,” continues our amusing anecdotist, “ a nobleman, who hated both the clergy and University, and who was equally obnoxious to both, endeavour to ridicule the magnificence of Dr. Powell’s entertainments on these occasions, which, indeed, rarely occurred; but it was easy to see, that all his anger was the effect of envy, that a clergyman should have ability to vie with his lordship.” In person “ he was rather a little thin man, florid and red, with staring eyes, as if almost choaked, or as if the collar of his shirt was too tight.” He died in his chair, of the palsy, January 19, 1775; and is buried in the college chapel.

The above particulars, though much too minute for our general plan, we have introduced, because they furnish as lively a portraiture as can perhaps any where be met with, of a leading collegiate character in the middle of the last century; nor are they less illustrative of that whimsical compound of good sense, shrewdness, prejudice, and trifling, by which the retailer of these anecdotes must be designated.

29. JOHN CHEVALIER, D. D. was, on the 1st of February, 1775, elected successor to Dr. Powell, probably as much to his own astonishment as to that of the University at large, since he was comparatively unknown and unsupported by any particular interest; while among the rival candidates (Dr. Chevalier himself was *none*) were Balguy and Ogden, both illustrious names in theological literature, and Arnold, who, though set aside as too young for the office, was a man of unquestionable talents, and sub-preceptor to the Prince of Wales. To compare small things with great, the history of Dr. Chevalier's election, and the motives of it, is not very dissimilar from that of the elevation of Rodolph, the founder of the Austrian dignity, to the imperial throne. The annals of elective monarchies may furnish many similar illustrations. He was the son of a French refugee, a man, as Cole tells us, "deficient in no part of an excellent Master, " but want of health, and vigour to manage a large and turbulent society. He " was worthy, honest, and good tempered, an excellent scholar, of a very quiet " and retired disposition, humane, generous, and obliging." This is the character which our *University-Brantôme* gives of the Master of St. John's, *after* he became acquainted with him. *Before* that period, he had made no scruple of setting down in his Collections a vulgar piece of scandal concerning him, which he *now* takes occasion to denounce as absurd and improbable. His *subsequent* words, which may serve as an useful warning to the retailers of *anecdotes*, are these:—" 1779. " I am, since the writing of the above, happily much acquainted and intimate

“ with Dr. Chevalier, and will dare to assert, that there never was a more amiable, candid, and humane character existing ; and though the scandal about “ Mrs. Day was very common, yet, on my conscience, I believe it was not the “ less false.” Mr. Cole certainly set an example worthy of imitation, when he directed, that his ponderous Collections should remain sealed up in the depositories to which he bequeathed them, until thirty years after his decease.

30. WILLIAM CRAVEN, D. D. was elected Master on the death of Dr. Chevalier in 1789. He was a North-countryman by birth, “ seemingly,” says Cole, “ a “ worthy, plain man ;” and elected Arabic Professor in 1770. His intellectual powers, if not brilliant, were far from inconsiderable, and his attainments, especially in Oriental learning, very respectable. The excellence of his moral character stands unquestioned. Mr. Cole has preserved an anecdote of him (although inserted in his account of another personage), which ought to be remembered. “ Mr. Craven had the keeping of Dr. Ogden’s will, by which he was appointed “ residuary legatee: but as Ogden had contributed his interest a good deal to- “ wards his being elected Arabic Professor, Mr. Craven, some time after that “ event, came to him, and told him, that he had been under great obligations “ to him on many accounts ; and that, as he had obtained the professorship, he “ had an independency and sufficiency equal to his most sanguine desires ; and “ therefore had brought him his will, and desired him to think of some other “ person, as his ambition was fully satisfied. Ogden stared, and could hardly “ believe such an instance existed, saying to him, ‘ Billy, you are a fool; consider “ ‘ well with yourself before you resolve—these things don’t happen every day. “ ‘ Therefore, take back the will, and turn it over in your mind ; and, when “ ‘ you have considered it, let me see you again.’ He did so, and returning with “ it after a proper interval, the Doctor thus accosted him :—‘ Well, Billy, have “ ‘ you maturely considered about the affair in question ?—‘ I have,’ said

“ Craven, ‘ and am of the same mind ; but only I beg you to leave me your  
 “ ‘ Arabic books.’ This the Doctor promised, and performed. But such an in-  
 “ stance of liberality and disinterestedness will appear not at all probable in this  
 “ avaricious age.”—COLE’s *Athenæ*, art. *Ogden*.

31. JAMES WOOD, D. D. elected Master on the death of Dr. Craven, in the beginning of the present year, 1815.

ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS, MEMBERS OF THIS SOCIETY.

GEORGE DAY (Master), Bishop of Chichester, 1543.

JOHN TAYLOR (Master), Bishop of Lincoln, 1552.

RALPH BAYNES, D. D. Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, 1555; was a native of Yorkshire, and received his education at this college, where, according to Carter, he obtained a fellowship. He was Rector of Hardwick, in Cambridgeshire, which he resigned in 1544; at which time, probably, he went over to Paris, where he was made Royal Professor of Hebrew, and continued to reside at that University till the accession of Queen Mary, who promoted him to the episcopal dignity. When Elizabeth came to the throne he was deprived, and for some time imprisoned, having shewn himself, during his ecclesiastical administration (according to Fuller), though “ better than Bonner,” yet “ as bad as Christopher.” He died 1559, and was buried, according to one account, at Islington ; as others say, at St. Dunstan’s, Fleet-street. He enjoyed great reputation in his time for Greek and Hebrew scholarship.

THOMAS WATSON (Master), Bishop of Lincoln, 1557.

JOHN CHRISTOPHERSON, D. D. (Master of Trinity College), Bishop of Chichester, 1557.

ROBERT HORN, D. D. Bishop of Winchester, 1560; was a native of Cope-land, in the county of Cumberland ; a Fellow in 1536 ; and Dean of Durham

under Edward VI. which he was forced to abandon during the reign of Mary, and travelled in foreign parts till the accession of Elizabeth. He died at Winchester House, in Southwark, June 1, 1580. He is reckoned among the revivers of Greek at Cambridge; was an enemy to the use of clerical habits and vestments; and is charged with having, while Dean of Durham, pulled down the shrine of St. Cuthbert in that cathedral, and appropriated the lead and other materials to his own use.

**JAMES PILKINGTON** (Master), Bishop of Durham, 1560.

**THOMAS DAVYES, LL. D.** Bishop of St. Asaph, 1561; died 1573. He was of this college in 1537.

**RICHARD CURTOYSE, or CURTEIS, D. D.** Bishop of Chichester, 1570; was a Fellow of this college, and senior Proctor of the University in 1562. He died in 1582.

**EDWIN SANDYS** (Master of Catherine Hall), Archbishop of York, 1576.

**RICHARD HOWLAND** (Master), Bishop of Peterborough, 1584.

**JOHN COLDWELL**, Bishop of Salisbury, 1591; a native of Feversham, in Kent; admitted of this college in 1551; Fellow in 1558; Dean of Rochester, 1585. He was promoted to his bishopric, says Baker, “operâ et auxilio Gualteri Raleigh, qui tulit laboris præmium, castrum de Sherborn; unâ cum prædiis opulentis adjacentibus, notis posteâ in historiâ. Sed neutris successit: miles enim perduellionis reus miserè perit. Præsul verò noster, non multis annis, miser obiit, ita paupertate et inopiâ oppressus, ut pene furtim elatus, sinè pompâ, sinè strepitu, sub nocte, silentè tumularetur prope Wyvellum et Jewellum. Indignus certè (qui jura ecclesiæ sua prodidit) cuius cadaver duos tantos præsules attingeret, qui jura ejusdem ecclesiæ strenuè prius asseruerunt.”

**JOHN STILL** (Master), Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1592.

**HUGH BELLOT**, Bishop of Chester, 1595.—(See *Jesus College*).

WILLIAM MORGAN, D. D. a native of Caernarvonshire, and translator of the Bible into the Welsh language, was promoted, in recompence for that worthy service, to the bishopric of Llandaff in 1595; and translated from thence to St. Asaph in 1601; when Francis Godwin, the historian of the Bishops, succeeded him in his former see. He died on the 10th of September, 1604; and is buried in the cathedral of St. Asaph\*.

RICHARD VAUGHAN, D. D. Bishop of Bangor, 1595; Chester, 1597; London, 1604; was likewise born in Caernarvonshire; a Fellow of St. John's, Archdeacon of Middlesex, and Canon of Wells. He died, "lethargicus vel apoplecticus," March 30, 1607, "magno sui desiderio apud omnes bonos relichto."

JOHN OVERALL, D. D. Bishop of Coventry and Litchfield, 1614; of Norwich, 1618; was a Scholar of this college, a Fellow of Trinity, and Master of Catherine Hall.

VALENTINE CARY, D. D. (Master of Christ's College), Bishop of Exeter, 1621.

RICHARD SENHOUSE, D. D. Fellow; Dean of Gloucester; Bishop of Carlisle, 1624. He was killed by a fall from his horse, 6th of May, 1626.—BURN'S *Cumberland*, vol. ii. p. 159.

DAVID DOLBEN, D. D. Bishop of Bangor, 1631: died November 27, 1633. aet. fifty-two; and was buried in the parochial church of Hackney, in Middlesex, of which place he was Vicar.

RICHARD NEILE, D. D. Fellow; Dean of Westminster; Bishop of Rochester, 1608; of Litchfield and Coventry, 1610; of Lincoln, 1613; of Durham, 1617; of

\* "In his translation of *Revelations* v. 8," says Cole, "he contrived to be guilty of a pleasant mistake, taken notice of by Warton in his *History of English Poetry*, vol. i. p. 147. He translates *viols* of wrath, meaning vessels, by the Welsh word *crythan*, crowds, or fiddles. The Greek word being *φιόλαι*, it is probable that he translated from the English only, where finding *viols*, he mistook it for *viols*."—COLE'S *Athenæ Cant.*

Winchester, 1627; and finally Archbishop of York, 1631; “de quo,” observes Godwin, “ illud præcipuè memoratu dignum occurrit, inter Anglicanos omnes, “ quotquot extiterint episcopos, neminem totidem à diœcesi ad diœcesin migra- “ tiones obiisse.” He was a most strenuous defender of the Church of England against the dire assaults of the Puritan faction; and dying at York on the 31st of October, 1640, “ inunicorum jam tum dominantium minaces fecellit iras.”

WILLIAM BARLOW, D. D. the predecessor of Dr. Neile in the bishopric of Lincoln, and his intimate friend, is mentioned by Baker among the Bishops of this college, though his name does not occur in the college register. He was Fellow of Trinity in 1590; Rector of St. Dunstan's in the East, 1597; Canon of Westminster and of St. Paul's, and Dean of Chester; Bishop of Rochester, 1605; of Lincoln, 1608: died suddenly, September 7, 1613.

“ Dr. Barloe, when he was Bishop of Rochester, that being one of the poorest bishopries, gave this mottoe in his episcopal seals: ‘ Discumbe in imo,’ (which is, Set down in the lowest roome;) but when he was elected Bishop of Lincoln, “ then he changed his mottoe, and caused to be engraved in his episcopal seale “ these words: ‘ Aunice, ascende superius;’ the seale having the picture of a man “ soe speaking, and in the seale another picture of a man (shadowing himself), and “ speaking these words: ‘ Qui jubes, juva.’”—(From Mr. ARCHER's MSS.—COLE, vol. xxix.)

FRANCIS DEE, D. D. Bishop of Peterborough, 1634, already mentioned among the benefactors to this college, was promoted to the bishopric from the deanery of Chichester; and died on the 4th of October, 1638. He was admitted of St. John's in 1596.

ROBERT DAWSON, D. D. Bishop of Clonfert.

THOMAS MORETON, D. D. Bishop of Durham, 1632 (before successively Dean of Gloucester and Winchester, and Bishop of Chester and Litchfield), “ integri-

"tate, eruditione, pietate, et quoad potuit munificentia clarus." He sustained great persecutions for his constant attachment to the interests of royalty and the church; and was not fortunate enough to witness the Restoration, dying in retirement on the 22d of September, 1659, at the great age of ninety-five. He endowed the free-school at Bishops Aukland, in his diocese; and dying, bequeathed his library, valued at 500*l.* in those days, to this college. He also contributed 600*l.* towards the University library.

JOHN WILLIAMS, D. D. Bishop of Lincoln, 1621; Archbishop of York, 1641; youngest son of Edward Williams, Esquire, of Aber-Conway, in Caernarvonshire; born 25th March, 1582; educated at the public school at Ruthyn, and at sixteen admitted of St. John's College, of which he became Fellow by mandamus from King James I. This very eminent prelate (whose life has been written by Bishop Hacket) was at an early period greatly distinguished for learning; but his extraordinary talents for business were the cause of his rapid elevation in life, and his promotion to the highest civil as well as ecclesiastical dignities. He was Chaplain successively to the Lord Chancellors Egerton and Bacon; and, on the removal of the latter, was himself advanced to be Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, on the 10th of July, 1621; and in the same month presented with the bishopric of Lincoln, and the deanery of Westminster and rectory of Waldgrave *in commendam*. On this occasion of Bacon's resignation, it is reported, that King James was overheard to say, "Now, by my soul, I am pained at the heart where to bestow this," the great seal; "for as to my lawyers, I think they be all knaves." He preached the king's funeral sermon, and was shortly afterwards removed from his office by Charles I. on account of some displeasure conceived against him by the Duke of Buckingham. Upon this, he entered warmly into the measures against the court; and, for his support given to the Petition of Right, was attacked by Star-Chamber informations, heavily fined and imprisoned,

and suspended from all his dignities and offices. He remained three years and a half in the Tower; and when at last set at liberty, being sounded by the emissaries of government as to his present disposition towards his persecutors (at the head of whom was Archbishop Laud), generously, or wisely, answered, "that if " they had no worse foes than him; they might fear no harm, and that he saluted " them with the charity of a bishop." Notwithstanding this declaration, he is accused by Lord Clarendon of having mainly contributed to the catastrophe of Strafford, by the part he took on the important question of the right of the Bishops to sit and vote in cases of blood. His biographer, however, represents his conduct on this occasion in a very different light. In 1641, the year of his promotion to the archbishopric, he prepared the famous protestation to Parliament, of which the immediate consequence was the committal of himself and the other protesting Bishops under a charge of high treason. From this time he was constantly attached to the evil fortunes of his royal master, whom he served with a zeal and affection hardly to be expected from his former political bias; and, after the king's death, he spent the remainder of his days "in sorrow, study, and " devotion; and is said to have risen constantly every night out of bed at mid- " night, and to have prayed for a quarter of an hour on his bare knees, without " any thing but his shirt and waistcoat on. He lived not much more than a year " after, dying the 25th of March, 1650, and was buried in Llandegay church, " where a monument was erected to him by his nephew and heir, Sir Griffith " Williams." His character is variously represented by his enemy Lord Clarendon, his panegyrist Bishop Hacket, and Arthur Wilson, whose impartiality is somewhat less questionable; and is ably summed up by the author of his life in the *Biographical Dictionary*, to which we refer the reader. The library of St. John's College is, as we have already mentioned, the noble monument of his munificence to that institution.

**RICHARD HOLDSWORTH**, D. D. Fellow; nominated to the bishopric of Bristol, but *noluit episcopari*.—See more of him in Emanuel, of which college he was Master.

**JOHN GAUDEN**, D. D. Bishop of Exeter, 1660; of Worcester, 1662; “ an English prelate of more fame than character\*;” was born in 1605, at Mayfield, in Essex, of which place his father was Vicar; educated at St. Edmundsbury; thence removed to St. John’s, where he took his degrees in Arts, and afterwards entered himself of Wadham College, Oxford, where he became D. D. in 1641. Being attached as Chaplain to the Earl of Warwick, he first displayed his zeal and talents on the side of the Parliament, for which he was rewarded with a silver tankard, and the presentation (extorted, as is said, from Archbishop Laud,) to the rich deanery of Bocking. His political doctrines, however, did not extend beyond the principle of reform, and he continued all his life a firm supporter of episcopacy and the Church of England; in defence of which he did not scruple to expose himself to the indignation of the prevailing party. His services to the royal cause, after the execution of Charles I. were so many and great, as to deserve the rewards which they met with after the Restoration; and, although he is accused of making himself a tool to the court, and as being capable of under-work; his public conduct, as far as it is generally known, does not seem altogether to justify the reproach. He is best known at present as one of the objects of the celebrated literary controversy respecting the authenticity of the *Eikon Basilike*, which was first published by him, and ascribed to the royal martyr, but has since been confidently asserted to be an imposture of the Bishop’s own composition. We cannot enter into the merits of the case, and shall merely add, that, notwithstanding the positiveness with which this dogma has been pronounced, “ *adhuc sub iudice lis est*.” The Bishop died within a few months after his translation

\* *Biog. Dict.*

to Worcester, out of chagrin, as some have represented, because he was disappointed in his hope of attaining Winchester.

EDWARD WOLLEY, Bishop of Clonfert, in Ireland, 1664.

PETER GUNNING (Master), Bishop of Chichester, 1669; of Ely, 1674.

FRANCIS TURNER (Master), Bishop of Rochester, 1683; of Ely, 1684.

WILLIAM GULSTON, D. D., Bishop of Bristol, 1678; a native of the county of Leicester; admitted Sizar in 1653; Rector of Symondsbury, in Dorsetshire. died 1684.

WILLIAM LLOYD, D. D., Bishop of Llandaff, 1675; Peterborough, 1679; Norwich, 1685; was Chaplain to the British factory at Lisbon previous to his elevation to the episcopal dignity. He was a recusant at the accession of William III. and being consequently deprived of his bishopric, retired to London, where he lived in private the remainder of his days. He died on the 1st of January, 1709, and is buried at Hammersmith. He gave his valuable collection of books, both printed and MS. to the college library.

JOHN LAKE, D. D. Bishop of Sodor and Man, 1682; of Bristol, 1684; of Chichester, 1685; celebrated for his unshaken fidelity to the cause of Charles I. whom he followed to Oxford, and served in a military capacity for the space of four years. He was one of the seven Bishops imprisoned by King James, and also one of those who absented themselves from the first parliament of King William, in 1689; soon after which he died.

THOMAS WHITE, D. D. Bishop of Peterborough, 1685; was another of the seven, who by their noble firmness set the first example of patient and constant resistance to the illegal innovations attempted by James II. He was also one of the seceders from the Convention Parliament; and died on the 30th of May, 1698. He was born at Allington, in Kent; and admitted a Sizar of St. John's College in 1642.

CAPEL WISEMAN, D. D. Bishop of Dromore, 1683; son of Sir William Wiseman, of Canfield, in Essex, Baronet; admitted Pensioner of this college in 1654; Chaplain to his godfather, the Earl of Essex: died 1695.

THOMAS WATSON, D. D. Bishop of St. David's, 1687; was admitted in 1655, and took his Doctor's degree in 1675. In 1699, he was deprived for simony; and Burnet thus writes of him:—"He was one of the worst men in all respects that I ever knew in holy orders: passionate, covetous, and false in the blackest instances; without any one virtue or good quality to balance his bad ones." On the other hand, Cole says, "In one of my volumes are many of Mr. Baker's letters to his lordship, during the heat of his prosecution, or persecution, call it which you will: but they relate chiefly to the Bishop's private concerns at Wilbraham. The acquaintance and good word of such a man as Mr. Baker will go a great way to counterpoise the malevolence of such a partisan as Burnet." He died, at a very advanced age, on his patrimonial estate of Wilbraham Magna, near Cambridge, in 1717.

EDWARD STILLINGFLEET, D. D. Bishop of Worcester, 1689, one of the most eminent prelates of his age, both for learning and talent, was born at Cranbourn, in Dorsetshire, 1635, of an ancient family settled near York; and, after education at a private grammar-school, sent to St. John's College, of which he was chosen Fellow in 1653. He published his *Irenicon*, the work which first brought him into public notice, when Rector of Sutton, in 1657; and, in 1662, his more famous work, entitled *Origines Sacrae*, "a work which, for extensive and profound learning, solidity of judgment, strength of argument, and perspicuity of expression, would have done the highest honour to a man of any age." He was, not long after, chosen Preacher at the Rolls by Sir Harbottle Grimston; and, in 1664-5, presented to the rectory of St. Andrew's, Holborn. In 1670, he was advanced to be Canon Residentiary, and subsequently Prebendary

and Dean of St. Paul's; from which last station he was promoted to the episcopal bench by King William. He died at Westminster, on the 27th of March, 1699, and was buried in his cathedral, where a handsome monument is erected to his memory, with an admirable inscription composed by Dr. Bentley. His works were collected and published, in six volumes folio, in the year 1710. "He was tall, graceful, and well proportioned; with a countenance comely, fresh, and awful. His apprehension was quick and sagacious, his judgment exact and profound, and his memory very tenacious; so that, considering how intensely he studied, and how he read every thing, it is easy to imagine him, what he really was, one of the most universal scholars that ever lived."

**ROBERT GROVE, D. D.** Fellow; Bishop of Chichester, 1691: died of a fracture from the overturning of a carriage, in 1696.

**WILLIAM BEVERIDGE, D. D.** Bishop of St. Asaph, 1704; was born at Barrow, in Leicestershire, 1636; admitted Sizar of St. John's in 1653; and became early distinguished, not more for his proficiency in the study of the Oriental languages, than for his eminent piety, and the regularity of his life and conduct. In 1660, he was collated by Bishop Sheldon to the vicarage of Ealing; and, in 1672, resigned that living for the rectory of St. Peter's, Cornhill, to which he was elected by the lord mayor and aldermen of London. By his performance of the duties of this situation, he acquired the title of "the great reviver and reformer of primitive piety." In 1674 he became Prebendary of St. Paul's; in 1681 Archdeacon of Colchester; in 1684 Prebendary of Canterbury; and in 1691, being then Chaplain to William and Mary, was offered the see of Bath and Wells, vacant by the deprivation of Bishop Kenn, but refused it from a motive of laudable feeling for the deprived prelate; and afterwards accepted that of St. Asaph, in which he lived little more than three years in the most scrupulous discharge of the high duties attendant on the episcopal station. He died March 5, 1707-8, and

was buried in St. Paul's cathedral. He left the greatest part of his property to the societies for propagating the Gospel and for promoting Christian knowledge. His theological works, which were collected and published in folio after his death, are very numerous and important; but their style, notwithstanding the warm admiration with which they were generally received, did not escape the censure even of the age in which they were written.

**PHILIP HOWARD**, third son of Henry Baron Mowbray and Maltravers, and brother to Henry Duke of Norfolk, is noticed by Mr. Baker, in the list of prelates, as having been designated to the archbishopric of Canterbury, “si qua fides ‘ homini vano mendaci et perjuro,” meaning Titus Oates. He was admitted a pensioner of this college in the year 1640; shortly after which he went abroad, and entered into the society of Dominicans at Cremona. He accompanied Queen Catherine to England, and served her in the capacity of Confessor and Almoner. In 1675, returning into Italy, he was created Cardinal Presbyter, and afterwards honoured with the title of Cardinal of England, in which situation he distinguished himself by his great urbanity to all travellers from his native country. He died at Rome, on the 18th of June, 1694; and is buried at the church of St. Mary Major, in that city.

**THOMAS BOWERS**, D. D. Bishop of Chichester, 1722; was a Student of this college, and Archdeacon of Canterbury. He died 22d August, 1724.

**RICHARD OSBALDESTON**, D. D. Bishop of Carlisle, 1747; of London, 1762. (Fellow of Peter-House).

**JOHN CRADOCK**, D. D. Bishop of Kilmore, 1757; Archbishop of Dublin, 1772: died in 1778. Concerning him, Cole has the following note:—“Dr. Pa-“ trick Duigenan, in his scurrilous and severe pamphlet, called ‘ *Lachrymae Aca-“ demiae*, or the present deplorable State of Trinity College, Dublin, 1777,’ seems“ not to be quite satisfied with Archbishop Cradock being one of the Visitors of

“ the college, for having spoken rather favourably of the Provost, John Hely Hutchinson, against whom the book was written. It was sent as a present from Ireland to every Master of a college in Cambridge, about October, 1777. By the book it appears, that discipline is at end in that college, where one half of the Fellows are married.” This prelate was a native of Wolverhampton, in Staffordshire, and went to Ireland with the Duke of Bedford, whose duchess was the daughter of Lord Gower, his original patron. “ He was,” says Cole, “ a portly, well-looking man, of a liberal turn of mind, and a social and generous disposition.” He married a widow lady of the name of St. George, who brought him a large fortune, but does not appear to have contributed in other respects to his happiness.

SAMUEL SQUIRE, D. D. Bishop of St. David's, 1761.

JOHN GREEN, D. D. Bishop of Lincoln, 1761. (Master of Bene't).

CHARLES DODGSON, D. D. Bishop of Ossory, 1765; of Elphin, 1775; was of northern extraction, and kept a private school at Stanwix, in Cumberland; afterwards became tutor to Lord Percy (the eldest son of Hugh Duke of Northumberland), at Eton, and was appointed Chaplain to that duke on his going out as Lord-Lieutenant to Ireland. His promotions followed in course.

RICHARD RICHMOND, D. D. Bishop of Sodor and Man, 1773; was born at Walton on the Hill, in Lancashire, where his father was Rector; and being sent to St. John's, “ lived,” says Cole, “ in a most expensive and shewy manner at college, borrowing of every body that would lend. He was of a cheerful, gay conversation, and exercised over his companions an influence which seemed more like magic than the effects of friendship.” He is recorded, by the same authority, as having been “ the first man that ever used a sedan chair to carry him to church, when he preached, as a great favour, for any of his acquaintance.” He used to boast of his extravagant and luxurious manner of living, and it was

a common saying of his, whenever he left Cambridge for a short interval, " Now  
 " sweet-breads will sink two-pence a piece."—" He was a well-made, shewy per-  
 " son, and used always to go full dressed." To maintain this style of living, he  
 had recourse to many expedients, related by our entertaining chronicler; which,  
 however, we forbear to repeat on such gossiping authority. Neither do we ven-  
 ture to retail the same writer's narrative of the events which led to his instalment  
 in the possession of his insular bishopric, where (we are told) he demeaned him-  
 self with all the dignity becoming his station, being " as pompous and prelatical,  
 " magnificent and episcopal, in his little diocese, with his purple coat and silk cas-  
 " sock, and his equipage suitable, as any bishop in Christendom." In the year  
 1780, continues our tattler, he came to Matlock, " purposely to eat trout," at which  
 time " he was grown enormously fat and unwieldy, but immensely pompous." During  
 the same year, he died at lodgings in Cecil-street, Strand, and was buried  
 in the church of St. Paul's, Covent-Garden.

**EDMUND LAW, D. D.** Bishop of Carlisle, 1778. (Master of Peter-House).

**RICHARD BEADON, D. D.** Bishop of Gloucester, 1789. (Master of Jesus).

**JOHN ROSS, D. D.** Bishop of Exeter, 1778: died August 14, 1792.

**The Hon. WILLIAM STUART, D. D.** Bishop of St. David's, 1793; Archbishop of Armagh, 1800; the present primate of Ireland.

#### LEARNED AND EMINENT MEN.

**SIR JOHN CHEKE, Knight**, preceptor to King Edward VI. and Greek Professor, who has been already mentioned among the Provosts of King's College, was a member also of St. John's. He died A. D. 1557.

**ROGER ASCHAM** was born at Kirby Wiske, near North Allerton, in Yorkshire, about the year 1515, and was sent to St. John's, in 1530, by his patron, Sir Anthony Wingfield, under the mastership of Dr. Metcalfe. " He entered Cain-

“ bridge,” says Johnson, “ at a time when the last great revolution of the intellectual world was filling every academical mind with ardour or with anxiety. “ The destruction of the Constantinopolitan empire had driven the Greeks, with “ their language, into the interior parts of Europe; the art of printing had made “ the books easily attainable, and Greek now began to be taught in England. The “ doctrines of Luther had already filled all the nations of the Romish communion “ with controversy and dissension. New studies of literature, and new tenets of “ religion, found employment for all who were desirous of truth or ambitious of “ fame. Learning was, at that time, prosecuted with that eagerness and perse- “ verance, which, in this age of indifference and dissipation, it is not easy to “ conceive. To teach, or to learn, was at once the business and the pleasure of “ academical life; and an emulation of study was raised by Cheke and Smith, to “ which even the present age, perhaps, owes many advantages, without remem- “ bering or knowing its benefactors.”

The spirit of emulation which actuated Ascham from his earliest years soon elevated him to a most distinguished rank in public reputation. He was elected Fellow of his college at the early age of eighteen; and he became M. A. at twenty-one. His pupils were, in their turns, celebrated throughout the University for their extraordinary proficiency; and one of the number (William Grindall) was selected to be the preceptor of the Princess Elizabeth. He first opposed, and afterwards became a convert to, and zealous defender of, the new pronunciation of the Greek language introduced by Cheke. In 1548, he was himself appointed preceptor to Elizabeth, in the place of his quondam pupil, Grindall; and in 1550 accompanied Sir Richard Moryson on his embassy to the Emperor Charles V. On his return to England, Queen Mary had already ascended the throne; but the known firmness and constancy of Ascham’s religious principles proved, highly to the honour of Bishop Gardiner and Cardinal Pole, no obstacle to his being suf-

ferred to retain his fellowship, together with his office of public orator, and a yearly pension. When Elizabeth succeeded, he was rewarded for his former services with a prebend in the church of York ; and he died of an ague in the month of December, 1568, universally lamented, and by the queen particularly regretted. It is said that his only failing was (somewhat an extraordinary one for a man of letters), too great a propensity to dice and cock-fighting. He died very poor, " whether by his own fault," says Johnson, " or the fault of others, cannot now be decided. His philological learning would have done him honour in any country ; and among us it may justly call for that reverence which all nations owe to those who first rouse them from ignorance, and kindle among them the light of literature."

Wisdom has spoken with the voice of fame,  
And scatter'd wide her Ascham's learned name :  
Well may old Granta glory in her son,  
And this exulting verse more musically run.

HODGSON'S *Lady Jane Gray*.

THOMAS DRANT, poet and divine, received his education at this college, where he took his degree of B. D. in 1569, and was admitted the same year to a prebend in the cathedral of Chichester. He was afterwards successively a Prebendary of St. Paul's and Archdeacon of Lewes. He wrote Latin as well as English poetry, and published a version of the Psalms in the former, and of Horace's Epistles and Satires in the latter language. He appears to have died about the year 1578.

SIR THOMAS WYATT, the elder, of Allington Castle, in the county of Kent, Knight; called by Wood, " the delight of the Muses and of mankind;" privy counsellor to King Henry VIII. and ambassador from that sovereign to the emperor: died in 1542, on a journey to Falmouth, undertaken by the king's orders. He was a great favourite at court, and an encourager of the Reformation, which he exhorted the king to prosecute with zeal, saying, " It was a hard thing a man

“ could not repent without the Pope’s leave.” His son, of the same name, was executed for rebellion in the first year of the reign of Queen Mary.

WILLIAM CECIL, Lord BURLEIGH, whose name stands pre-eminent at the head of the illustrious statesmen of Queen Elizabeth’s court, was admitted a member of St. John’s College May 27, 1535; “ and was no less distinguished by the “ regularity of his life, than by an uncommonly diligent application to his “ studies.” Dr. Metcalfe, then Master of the college, among his many eminent claims to notice, possesses that of having been the early and discerning patron of this rising genius. He left college and was entered at Gray’s Inn in 1541; after which his life becomes a subject rather of general history than of university biography, and cannot be treated to advantage in a work of the confined nature of the present. He died on the 4th of August, 1598, being then upwards of seventy-seven years of age.

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THOMAS CARTWRIGHT, B. D.; born in Hertfordshire about 1535; was admitted of St. John’s College in 1550, and chosen Fellow of that society in 1560, from whence he removed to Trinity College three years afterwards. On Queen Elizabeth’s visit to the University in 1564, he greatly distinguished himself among the learned disputants selected to display their prowess in the schools for the edification of majesty; and he shortly after became so famous as a preacher, that “ when it came to his turn to preach at St. Mary’s, the sexton was obliged to take “ down the windows, on account of the multitudes that resorted thither to hear “ him.” He early embraced, in church politics, the maxims in opposition to the Establishment; and, growing from thence to be regarded as the principal organ and champion of the Puritan party, was refused his Doctor’s degree, deprived of the Margaret professorship and of his fellowship, and driven, for the sake of repose, to travel beyond seas, where he became acquainted with many of the most

eminent members of all the Protestant Universities in Europe. On his return to England, he entered into a controversy respecting church government with Dr. Whitgift, the consequence of which was the elevation of his opponent to the mitre, and his own second expulsion. The history of his subsequent trials and imprisonments forms a distinguished feature in the ecclesiastical annals of Elizabeth's reign. He was in some measure indemnified for his losses by having the mastership of the hospital at Warwick conferred on him by its founder, the Earl of Leicester; and he died in the exercise of that office on the 27th of December, 1603. "He was pious, learned, and laborious; an acute disputant, and an admired preacher; of a disinterested disposition, generous and charitable, and particularly liberal to poor scholars. It is much to be regretted, that such a man should have incurred the censure of his superiors either in church or state; but innovations like those he proposed, and adhered to with obstinacy, could not be tolerated in the case of a church establishment so recently formed, and which required every effort of its supporters to maintain it."—*Gen. Biog. Dict.* art. *Cartwright*.

JOHN DEE, LL. D. born at London, in 1527, was son of Rowland Dee, gentleman sewer to Henry VIII. and grandson of Bedo Dee, standard-bearer to Lord de Ferrers at the battle of Tournay. In 1542, he was sent to St. John's College, of his progress at which place in the three following years he gives an account in these words:—"I was so vehemently bent to study, that I did invariably keep this order:—only to sleep four hours every night; to allow to meat and drink, and some refreshing after, two hours every day; and of the other eighteen hours, all, except the time of going to, and being at," he should have added, and coming from, "the divine service, was spent in my studies and learning." The consequence of this excessive ardour and devotion in the

pursuit of knowledge was somewhat similar to that which is recorded of the celebrated Dr. Faustus ; who (as our old dramatic poet informs us)

————— “ was graced with doctor’s name,  
 “ Excelling all, and sweetly could dispute  
 “ In th’ heavenly matters of theology ;  
 “ Till, swoln with cunning and a self-conceit,  
 “ His waxen wings did mount above his reach,  
 “ And melting heavens conspired his overthrow :  
 “ For falling to a devilish exercise,  
 “ And glutted now with learning’s golden gifts,  
 “ He surfeits on accursed necromancy.”

From his pretensions to a familiar intercourse with the world of spirits, he obtained, at some periods of his long and eventful life, unbounded credit and influence, even at the courts of princes ; while at others he was exposed to persecutions so violent and inveterate, that his escape from them with life seems almost to justify the belief, that he was assisted by demoniacal agency. He probably was more enthusiast than impostor, and yet, like most persons who have acquired a similar reputation, knave and madman were united, according to certain proportions, in his composition. He died, miserably poor, at the age of eighty ; and was buried at Mortlake, in Surry. Half a century after his death, a narrative of some of the most remarkable transactions of his life was published, with the fullest credence as to their authenticity, by Meric Casaubon, with the following strange title :—“ A true and faithful Relation of what passed between Dr. John Dee, a mathematician of great fame in Queen Elizabeth’s and King James’s reigns, and some Spirits, tending, had it succeeded, to a general alteration of most states and kingdoms in the world. His private conferences with Rodolph Emperor of Germany, Stephen King of Poland, and divers other princes, about it. The particulars of his cause, as it was agitated in the Emperor’s court

“ by the Pope’s intervention ; his banishment and restoration in part ; as also  
 “ the letters of sundry great men and princes, some whereof were present at  
 “ some of these conferences, and apparitions of spirits to the said Dr. Dee : out  
 “ of the original copy written with Dr. Dee’s own hand, kept in the library of  
 “ Sir Thomas Cotton, Knight, Baronet. With a preface, confirming the reality,  
 “ as to the point of spirits, of this relation, and shewing the several good uses  
 “ that a sober Christian may make of all. By Meric Casaubon, D. D. 1659.”  
 After removing from St. John’s, he was one of the first Fellows on the foundation  
 of Trinity College, and afterwards Warden of Manchester College ; and, in 1554,  
 Chancellor of St. Paul’s.

THOMAS GATAKER, B. D. descended from an ancient family in Shropshire, was born in London, September 4, 1574 ; and, at the age of sixteen, sent to St. John’s, where he obtained a scholarship, and was afterwards appointed one of the first foundation Fellows of Sidney College, of which he for many years exercised the tutorship with very high reputation. He was one of the most eminent in the famous Assembly of Divines at Westminster ; where, though he had previously opposed the prevalence of those high notions which afterwards involved the church in ruin, he conscientiously and firmly declared his sentiments in favour of episcopacy. One of the most remarkable testimonies to his profound learning and critical knowledge, is that borne by a foreigner in the following passage of the *Colomesiana* :—“ Je ne vois proprement que six Theologiens Protestans (je parle  
 “ de ceux qui ont écrit), qui ayent été d’une grande littérature : Rainold, Usserius,  
 “ et Gataker, en Angleterre ; Blondel, Petit, et Bochart, en France. Mais, comme  
 “ il n’y a point de si beau visage qui n’ait ses taches, ces grands hommes ne sont  
 “ pas aussi sans défaut. Rainold est un peu trop zélé pour le Calvinisme, Usse-  
 “ rius n’a pas le discernement fort fin, *Gataker a un stile trop affecté*,” &c. &c.  
 This piece of criticism is pointed out to us by Cole in his *Athænæ* (art. *Gataker*).

He died in his eightieth year, A. D. 1654; and was buried at his own church of Rotherhithe.

JOHN BOYS, B. D. son of William Boys, Rector of West Stowe, in Suffolk, was born at Nettlestead, in that county, 1560; and obtained such early proficiency in learning under the auspices of his father, that he is recorded to have been able to read the Bible in Hebrew at five years old. At the age of fourteen he was admitted of St. John's College, where he became Fellow and Greek Lecturer, and so continued until he married, on obtaining the rectory of Boxworth, in Cambridgeshire. He was appointed one of the translators of the Bible, and sustained his part in that great work with high reputation. He also assisted Sir Henry Savile in his publication of *St. Chrysostom*. But his literary labours, though eminent, appear to have been wholly unrewarded, till, in 1615, he was presented by Andrews, Bishop of Ely, to a prebend in that diocese. He died A. D. 1643, aged eighty-four.

BENJAMIN JONSON, our great dramatist, the particulars of whose life, as far as they are known, are in every reader's hands, was admitted (as it is said, but some doubts are entertained of the fact,) of this college, and removed from hence to Christ-Church, Oxford. He died in 1637.

JOHN HALL, Scholar of this college, born at Durham, in 1627; acquired during his short life some reputation as a poet; but died in his native city, at the early age of twenty-nine, in 1656.

HENRY BRIGGS, A. M. was born near Halifax, in Yorkshire, about 1560; and in 1579 entered of this college, where he obtained a fellowship in 1588. He was soon distinguished for his eminence in the mathematics; and, in 1596, was constituted the first Professor of Astronomy on the new foundation of Gresham College. In 1619, he was appointed first Savilian Professor, and accordingly settled at the University of Oxford; where he continued to reside till his death,

in 1630. He was buried in the choir of Merton College chapel. He was unquestionably the first mathematician of his age and country, and left behind him many important works in that branch of science, which have been highly extolled by the most eminent among the learned men of later times. He had the rare wisdom to see through and thoroughly despise the vain pretensions of judicial astrology.

THOMAS WENTWORTH, Earl of Strafford; beheaded May 12, 1641.

LUCIUS CARY, Viscount Falkland; killed at the battle of Newbury, Sept. 20, 1643. A letter of this distinguished nobleman is cited by Mr. Baker as an authority for placing him among the worthies of St. John's College; but there seems, notwithstanding, to be some doubt whether he was ever actually a member of the society. Both these eminent characters belong to the general history of their country.

EDWARD BENLOWES (or BENDLOWES), son and heir of Andrew Benlowes, of Brent Hall, in Essex, Esquire, was born in 1613, and admitted, at sixteen years old, of St. John's College, to which he afterwards became a benefactor. He was a poet of considerable note in his day; but his reputation did not outlive the false taste which then prevailed, and his poetical character is thus summed up by the witty author of *Hudibras*:—“ Nofeat of activity or gambol of wit that was ever performed by man, from him that vaults on Pegasus, to him that tumbles through the hoop of an anagram, but Benlowes has got the mastery of it; whether it be high-rope wit, or low-rope wit. He has all sorts of echoes, rebuses, chronograms, &c. besides carwitches, clenches, and quibbles. As for altars and pyramids in poetry, he has outdone all men that way; for he has made a gridiron or frying-pan in verse, that, besides the likeness in shape, the very tone and sound of the words did purposely represent the noise that is made by those utensils, such as the old poet called *sartago loquendi*.” He was connected in terms of strict friendship with Phineas Fletcher, author of *The Purple Island*, and

other poems. Like many writers of his age, his name, from being very much overrated, has sunk into a disrepute not altogether merited. Unfortunately for him, he aspired to be ranked not only as a poet, but as the patron of poets, and being ultimately ruined by his munificence, died in a state of great indigence at Oxford, December 18, 1686. The expences of his funeral, in St. Mary's church, were defrayed by a contribution.

JOHN BARWICK, D. D. was born at Wetherslack, in Westmoreland, April 20, 1612; educated at Sedberg school, and admitted of St. John's in 1631, where he obtained a fellowship five years later. He was equally eminent for learning and loyalty, and underwent many persecutions and sufferings on the latter account; but, on the Restoration, was rewarded with the deanery of St. Paul's, which he held only a short time, dying in 1664, at an early age, of a lingering and painful disorder.

PETER BARWICK, M. D. physician in ordinary to King Charles II. was younger brother to the preceding, of whose life he wrote a history, which was not published till the year 1721. Dr. Peter Barwick was eminent both for professional skill and general learning, and for great piety and probity of character. He died in 1694.

THOMAS OTWAY, the dramatic poet, was born at Trottin, in Sussex, March 3, 1651; educated at Winchester school; entered a Commoner of Christ-Church, Oxford, in 1669; but left that University without a degree, and was afterwards (say his biographers) removed to this college. The honour of his name, however, more properly belongs to the former foundation.

MARTIN LISTER, M. D. born at Radcliffe, in Buckinghamshire, 1638; was educated under his great uncle, Sir Martin Lister, Knight, physician in ordinary to King Charles I. and President of the College of Physicians, by whom he was sent to St. John's, where he took his degree of B. A. in 1658; was made a Fellow

by mandate after the Restoration; and in 1670 settled at York, where he practised as a physician for many years with good repute, but did not take out his diploma till 1684, soon after which he was elected Fellow of the College of Physicians. In 1698, he attended the Earl of Portland as ambassador to France; and on his return, published an account of Paris, which was ridiculed for its frivolous details, and parodied by Dr. King in a humorous *Journey to London*. In 1709, he was appointed second physician in ordinary to Queen Anne; and died February 2, 1711-12. He left behind him many works on subjects connected with medicine; but his reputation is founded on his researches in natural history and comparative anatomy. His *Historia sive Synopsis Conchylorum*, republished at Oxford in 1770, remains a splendid memorial of his industry and perseverance, and is still considered as indispensable to the student of Conchology.

WILLIAM CAVE, D. D. born at Pickwell, in Leicestershire, 1637; admitted of St. John's 1653, Vicar of Islington 1662, afterwards Chaplain to Charles II. Rector of Allhallows, and Canon of Windsor; at which place he died in 1713, and was buried in Islington church. Among the numerous works which attest the extent of his learning and his unwearied industry, the most remarkable are, his *Lives of the Apostles and Fathers*, his *Primitive Christianity*; and, above all, his *Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Historia Literaria*.

JOHN SMITH, D. D. the eldest of nine sons of the Rev. William Smith, Rector of Lowther, in Westmoreland, was admitted of St. John's in 1674; went with Lord Bath as Chaplain on his embassy to Spain; and on his return was presented by Lord Crew, Bishop of Durham, with a canonry in that church, and two livings. He died at Cambridge, in 1715, and was buried in the chapel of this college, where is his monument, with a long inscription written by Baker. The world is indebted to him for the admirable edition of the works of Bede, which was not published till after his death, by his son.

HILKIAH BEDFORD, the son of a Quaker and mathematical instrument-maker of the same name, was born at his father's house in Hosier-lane, near West Smithfield, in 1663; educated at Bradley, in Suffolk; and in 1679 admitted of St. John's, where he became the first Scholar on the foundation of his maternal grandfather, William Platt, and was afterwards elected Fellow. He had some preferment in Lincolnshire, of which he was deprived for refusing to take the oaths to King William; and in 1714 was fined 1000 marks and sentenced to three years imprisonment for a book called *The hereditary Right of the Crown of England asserted*; the real author of which, a non-juring clergyman called George Harbin, he screened from punishment, by generously taking on himself the responsibility of the publication. He died November 26, 1724, and was buried in St. Margaret's church-yard, Westminster.

THOMAS BEDFORD, second son of the former, was educated at Westminster school, where his father kept a boarding-house after his reverse of fortune, and admitted a Sizar of St. John's about 1730. He officiated as a non-juring clergyman at Ashbourne, in Derbyshire; and died in affluent circumstances, the result of his frugal manner of life; in February, 1773. He published the *Annals of Simeon Dunelmensis*, from a very valuable and beautiful MS. in the library of Durham cathedral, by subscription, in 1732.

THOMAS BENNET, D. D. born at Salisbury, 1673; admitted of St. John's 1688; became a Fellow of the college; and in 1700 was presented by Compton, Bishop of London, to the rectory of St. James, in Colchester, on account, it is said, of the extraordinary merit of a sermon preached by him at the funeral of the former rector. He removed from Colchester to London in 1715, was presented to the vicarage of St. Giles, Cripplegate; and died of an apoplexy October 9, 1728. He was a perfect master of the Eastern languages, and published a Hebrew grammar, highly esteemed. The remainder of his voluminous works are prin-

pally, or entirely, on subjects of controversial divinity, which, though they established his reputation both for piety and learning, possess little general interest to recommend them to present notice. He was a stout and inflexible opponent of Papists and of Dissenters of every denomination.

MATTHEW PRIOR, the celebrated poet, was one of the distinguished ornaments of this college, to which he bequeathed all his valuable books, as has already been recorded among the benefactions. His life and works are in the hands of every reader.

RICHARD BENTLEY, D. D. must be noticed in this place as one of the ornaments of St. John's, although he will properly be the subject of a more extended memoir in his place as Master of Trinity College.

THOMAS BAKER, B. D. Fellow; so often referred to as the historian of his college, and distinguished by Cole (whose doctrines, both in matters of taste, politics, and religion, were very similar to his own,) as "the excellent and worthy "Cambridge antiquary;" imbibed those opinions in a peculiar manner from the circumstances of his birth, being descended from an ancient family, celebrated for its loyalty and affection to the crown in all the turbulent times of the seventeenth century. His grandfather, Sir George Baker, was almost ruined by his exertions in the cause of Charles I.; and his father settled, with comparatively slender means, at Crook, in the parish of Lanchester, in the county of Durham, where our antiquary was born, September 14, 1656. He was admitted of St. John's College in 1674; in 1680 he was elected Fellow; and in 1687 collated to the rectory of Long Newton, in the diocese of Durham, which he resigned in 1690, refusing to take the oaths to King William. From that time he resided on his fellowship at St. John's, of which also he was dispossessed in 1717; a circumstance which he adverts to as occasioning him greater uneasiness, on account of the conduct of some of his friends (of Dr. Jenkin, then Master of the college, in parti-

cular), than from the loss of so principal a part of his subsistence. From this time he used generally to subscribe himself, in his letters and other writings, "Socius ejectus." Though deprived, he continued to reside at college till his death, which was occasioned by a paralytic stroke, July 2, 1740. He bequeathed to the college library, besides some valuable books and MSS. specifically given, "all such books, printed and MS, as he had, and were wanting there." Of his own works none were printed by him, except his "Reflections on Learning," and his "Preface to Bishop Fisher's funeral Sermon," both without his name. His "History of St. John's College from the foundation of old St. John's House to the present time; with some occasional and incidental account of the affairs of the University, and of such private colleges as held communication or intercourse with the old house or college; collected principally from MSS, and carried on through a succession of Masters to the end of Bishop Gunning's mastership, 1670;" was prepared by him for the press, but never printed. The original is among the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum, in which collection is also a transcript by Cole, with continuations and additions down to his own time. His MS. collections relative to the History and Antiquities of the University amount to thirty-nine volumes folio, and three in 4to, of which twenty-three (bequeathed by him to his friend and patron, the Earl of Oxford,) form part of the Harleian collection, and the remainder are in the University library.

AMBROSI. PHILIPS, the pastoral poet, was born of an ancient family in Leicestershire, and educated at this college; after which he fixed his residence in London, and became intimate with all the eminent writers of the day, particularly with Steele and Addison. Besides his pastorals, which he composed while a student at St. John's College (and which have been very differently estimated since his death, from the high reputation which the flattering criticism of his friends acquired for them during his life), he was the author of some dramatic pieces, of which

his *Distressed Mother*, from Racine's *Andromaque*, still keeps possession of the stage. He died about 1743.

SAMUEL CROXALL, D. D., born at Walton-upon-Thames, and educated at Eton, from whence he was sent to this college; became afterwards Chancellor, Prebendary, and Canon Residentiary of Hereford, Archdeacon of Salop, and Chaplain to the king; and died, at an advanced age, in 1752. His preferments arose from *his political zeal in favour of the Whig interest*, which he displayed in various publications. *He was a poet of ephemeral reputation; and as a divine appears to be entitled to little respect.*

JOHN BALGUY, A. M., born in 1685, at Sheffield, in Yorkshire, was son to Thomas Balguy, master of the free-school at that place. In 1702, he was admitted of St. John's College, and consumed the first two years of his residence there (as he afterwards acknowledged with regret) in reading romances. At the end of that period he was converted to serious study by the delight he found in the perusal of Livy; and leaving college in 1708, became tutor to Joseph Banks, Esquire, grandfather to the present Sir Joseph. About the year 1713, he distinguished himself as a writer in defence of Bishop Hoadley, in the Bangorian controversy; and was afterwards collated by that prelate to a prebend in the cathedral of Salisbury. He was also Vicar of North Allerton, in Yorkshire; and died at Harrowgate, in 1748, leaving behind him many theological works of great merit, which have established his fame as a zealous and able champion in the cause of religious liberty. His son,

THOMAS BALGUY, D. D., who was born in the year 1716, was also a member of this society; Prebendary of Winchester, 1757; Archdeacon of Salisbury, 1759, and afterwards of Winchester; and, in 1781, declined the bishopric of Gloucester, to which he was nominated on the death of Warburton, on account of the decay of his sight. He died in 1795, at the age of seventy-nine, having

acquired, like his father, a high reputation as a theological writer; in addition to which he was esteemed one of the best preachers of his day.

JOHN HENLEY, A. M. son of the Rev. Simon Henley, Vicar of Melton Mowbray, in Leicestershire, at which place he was born in 1692; was admitted of this college in 1709; and, after taking his degrees, and being admitted into Priest's orders, commenced the trade of an author in London. Here he also became a lecturer and public preacher, in which capacities he acquired a popularity which seems to have turned his brain, and precipitated him into such extravagancies of conduct, as exposed him to the ridicule of all the wits of the age, under the famous appellation of "Orator Henley." In D'Israeli's *Calamities of Authors*, his true character is thus summed up:—"He was a scholar of great acquirement, and of no mean genius: hardy and inventive, eloquent and witty, he might have been an ornament to literature, which he made ridiculous; and the pride of the pulpit, which he so egregiously disgraced: but having blunted and worn out that interior feeling, which is the instinct of the good man and the wisdom of the wise, there was no balance in his passions, and the decorum of life was sacrificed to its selfishness. He condescended to live on the follies of the people, and his sordid nature had changed him till he crept 'licking the dust with the serpent.'"<sup>1</sup> This eccentric being died in 1756.

JOHN BROWNE, D. D. born at Rothbury, in Northumberland, 1715; admitted of this college 1732; took his Doctor's degree in 1755; Vicar of St. Nicholas, Newcastle, about 1758; put an end to his own life, in a fit of despondency amounting to actual derangement, in 1766. He was a man of uncommon talents, and the author of several very celebrated performances, such as *Essays on the Characteristics*; *Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times*; *Thoughts on civil Liberty, Licentiousness, and Faction*, &c. &c.; and two tragedies, *Barbarossa* and *Athelstan*, both favourite acting plays under the administration of Garrick. He

had been appointed tutor to the Empress Catherine's son ; and the disappointment he experienced from a fit of the gout, which prevented his voyage to Russia, appears to have been the immediate cause which led to the catastrophe above related.

JOHN TAYLOR, LL.D. son of a “barber-chirurgeon” of that name, was born in 1704, at Shrewsbury ; where, although his father's occupation was so humble, his family was ancient and respectable. At an early age, he obtained the favour and patronage of a gentleman of the neighbourhood, Mr. Owen, of Cundover, who sent him first to Shrewsbury school, and afterwards to St. John's College, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1727 ; and was elected Fellow in 1730. Being early distinguished for learning and application, he was appointed Librarian to the University, and afterwards Registrar. In 1741, he was admitted an advocate in Doctors' Commons, intending to practise as a civilian, with which view he had also procured himself to be nominated to one of the lay fellowships of his college ; but his taste for classical literature having thrown him into the prosecution of works of great importance and labour, which detained him till a period which he conceived too late for commencing the profession which he had designed to embrace, he took orders shortly after being appointed Chancellor of the diocese of Lincoln ; and became successively Rector of Lawford, in Essex, Archdeacon of Buckingham, and Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's ; dying at his residentiary house in Amen Corner, April 4, 1766. His great work was that which acquired for him his appellation of *Demosthenes* Taylor, although he did not live to complete it. He was also editor of *The Orations of Lysias* ; and was universally accounted one of the greatest scholars of his age, the intimate friend of Markland and Askew. In his private character he was amiable and generous, but extremely retired and shy in company. Dr. Johnson said of him (as Boswell relates), “ He “ was the most silent man, the merest statue of a man, that I have ever seen.

“ I once dined in company with him ; and all he said during the whole time was  
“ no more than *Richard*. How a man should only say *Richard*, it is not easy to  
“ imagine ; but it was thus :—Dr. Douglas was talking of Dr. Zachary Grey, and  
“ ascribing to him something that was written by Dr. Richard Grey ; so, to  
“ correct him, Taylor said (imitating his affected sententious emphasis and nod),  
“ *Richard!*” This was, however, far from being the case with his intimate friends  
and associates ; and the following little anecdote will serve at once to display his  
social good-humour, and that most valuable quality, for which he was distinguished  
above all other men, of leaving no moment of his time unemployed, and having  
his mind constantly ready to resume, after every interruption, the study in which  
it had been previously engaged.—“ If you called on him in college after dinner,”  
says one of his friends, in giving an account of his life and character, “ you were  
“ sure to find him sitting at an old oval walnut-tree table, entirely covered with  
“ books, in which, as the common expression runs, he seemed to be buried.  
“ You began to make apologies for disturbing a person so well employed ; but  
“ he immediately told you to advance (taking care to disturb, as little as you  
“ could, the books on the floor), and called out, ‘ John, John, bring pipes and  
“ ‘ glasses ;’ and then fell to procuring a small space for the bottle just to stand  
“ on, but which could hardly ever be done without shoving off an equal quantity  
“ of the furniture at the other end ; and he instantly appeared as cheerful, good-  
“ humoured, and *daggett*, as if he had not been at all engaged or interrupted.  
“ Suppose now you had staid as long as you would, and been entertained by him  
“ most agreeably, you took your leave, and got half way down the stairs ; but  
“ recollecting somewhat that you had more to say to him, you go in again : the  
“ bottles and glasses were gone, the books had expanded themselves so as to re-  
“ occupy the whole table, and he was just as much buried in them as when you  
“ first broke in on him. I never knew this convenient faculty to an equal degree  
“ in any other scholar.”

THOMAS RUTHERFORTH, D. D. son of the Rev. Thomas Rutherford, Rector of Papworth, in Cambridgeshire; born in 1712; took his first degree at St. John's in 1729, and afterwards became Fellow and Tutor of that college; Regius Professor of Divinity; Rector of Shenfield, in Essex, and Barley, in Hertfordshire; and Archdeacon of Essex. He died in 1771, leaving behind him many theological and philosophical works, of which the principal were, his *Essay on the Nature and Obligations of Virtue*, written in opposition to Dr. Middleton; and his *Ordo Institutionum Physicarum*.—“He was,” says Mr. Dyer, “a strenuous assertor of ‘the doctrine of the Trinity and of Subscription to the Thirty-Nine Articles, in opposition to the Unitarians.’”

WILLIAM CLARKE, M. A. a learned divine and antiquary; born, in 1696, at Haghmore Abbey, in Shropshire; educated at Shrewsbury school; removed thence to St. John's, where he became a Fellow in 1716-7; domestic Chaplain to the Duke of Newcastle; Rector of Buxted, in Sussex; Prebendary and Chancellor of Chichester. His principal literary work was “The Connexion of the Roman, Saxon, and English Coins: deducing the antiquities, customs, and manners of each people to modern times; particularly the origin of feudal tenures and of parliaments,” &c. published in 1767; a production by which he acquired a considerable reputation. He died October 21, 1771, having a short time previous to his death obtained permission to resign his living to his son.

EDWARD CLARKE, A. M. son of the preceding, and his successor in the living of Buxted, was born in 1730; also a Fellow of this college; and died in 1786. “He was, like his father, a man of genius and an excellent scholar. His taste and wit gave peculiar charms to his conversation, in which he particularly excelled\*.” In 1763, he published “Letters concerning the Spanish Nation, written at Madrid during the years 1760 and 1761;” and was also the author

\* *Biog. Dict.*

of some smaller publications. A short time before his death, he printed proposals for an edition of the Greek Testament, which did not meet with sufficient encouragement. The Rev. James Stanier Clarke, author of the *Life of Nelson*, and Dr. Clarke, whose *Tracts* have lately added so essentially to our stock of national literature, are his sons.

**SAMUEL OGDEN, D. D.** "a very learned and ingenious," says Cole, "but unaccountably singular and odd man;" born at Manchester, 1716; entered as poor Scholar of King's in 1733; removed from thence to St. John's in 1736; was appointed master of the free-school at Halifax, where he resided till 1753, when he returned to college, and purchased (as it is said) the Woodwardian professorship for the sum of 200*l.* Cole represents him as "an epicure, who loved a cheerful glass, had a great turn for sneer and ridicule, and used to sit in company in his night-gown and slippers;" and adds, that "he had a most admirable and singular turn for the profession of a schoolmaster, which it is a pity he ever forsook." His countenance was stern and even ferocious, but he had a humane and tender heart. He was much celebrated as a preacher, and his Sermons (which have been collected since his death and published, with his *Life*, by Dr. Halifax,) are considered as admirable compositions. He died of apoplexy in 1778.

**EDWARD BERNARD, D. D.** successively Master and Provost of Eton, was a Fellow of this college; "very lively and ingenious," says Cole, "and a great scholar, but subject at times to great depression of spirits. He was chosen head-master for his firmness and scholarship, and brought Eton to such a pitch of glory and reputation as to have near six hundred at a time." In further illustration of his character, the same writer observes, on another occasion, that "Dr. Bernard, though a very decent and orderly clergyman, is rather noted for a jolly, laughing, witty, sneering, merry companion, than at all complicated with the severe idea of a devout Christian or formal sectary." He was also Canon

of Windsor, and Rector of Isleworth, in Middlesex, and of St. Paul's Cray, in Kent. Died suddenly in 1781.

SOAME JENYNS, Esquire, son of Sir Roger Jenyns, of Bottisham Hall, in Cambridgeshire, was born in 1703-4; received a private education; and in 1722 removed to St. John's College, where marrying early, he did not stay to take a degree. In 1742, he was elected M. P. for the county of Cambridge, and sat in Parliament either for the county or borough from that time till 1780. He was one of the Lords of the Board of Trade and Plantations, and a constant supporter of government. In 1757, he published his *Inquiry into the Nature and Origin of Evil*, which exposed him to the severe castigation of Johnson, on the ground of scepticism; an error which, though he did not at the time acknowledge, he lived to repent, and which he endeavoured to repair by publishing, in 1776, his *View of the internal Evidence of the Christian Religion*. This last-mentioned work, however creditable to the candour and probity of its author, was neither agreeable to the orthodox nor to the free-thinking part of the community, conceding too much for the one, and far too little for the other. His *Disquisitions on several Subjects*, published in 1782, were far from tending to raise his character in the opinion of the former; and he died, at an advanced age, in 1787, with the reputation of a benevolent and strictly honourable man, but somewhat unsettled in his religious opinions. Cole, who was much attached to him, says, “He was a man of lively fancy and a pleasant turn of wit, very sparkling in conversation, and full of merry conceits and agreeable drollery, which was heightened by his inarticulate manner of speaking through his broken teeth; and all of this mixed with the utmost humanity and good nature, having hardly ever heard him severe upon any one, and by no means satirical in his mirth and good humour.” As a prose-writer, in point of style, he deserves to be considered a model of elegance and purity.

WILLIAM HEBERDEN, M. D. born in London, 1710; entered of St. John's in 1724; became a Fellow in 1730; took his Doctor's degree in 1739, and practised for the next ten years at the University; during which time he read a course of lectures on the *Materia Medica*, and made a valuable collection of specimens, which he afterwards presented to his college. In 1746, he was elected Fellow of the College of Physicians, and in 1749 a member of the Royal Society. From this period he resided in London, where he continued in very extensive practice till some years before his death, which took place in 1801, at the advanced age of ninety-one. In the following year, his son, the present Dr. Heberden, published his *Commentaries on the History and Cure of Diseases*. He was also the author of other learned and important works connected with his profession, and was besides accounted an elegant and accomplished scholar. He was, according to Cole (his intimate friend), "a man of great and universal knowledge in books and men, of "a sweet and winning aspect and behaviour, most temperate in his way of life, "which, as a philosopher, he carries perhaps into excess." In another place he mentions him as "a great and zealous favourer of the petitioners against the Liturgy "and Articles:" and adds, that "he has lost himself much in point of character," that is, be it remembered, in Mr. Cole's opinion, "by interesting himself so warmly "and pertinaciously with the *factious* clergy and laity." His moral qualities were of the highest excellence; and his serious and profound reverence for religion, and care of its interests, are evinced, among many other passages of his life, by an anecdote so singular that we cannot avoid transcribing it.—"Understanding that "Dr. Conyers Middleton had composed a book on the inefficacy of prayer, he "called upon his widow, soon after the doctor's death, and asked her if she was "not in possession of such a tract. She answered, that she was. He then asked "her if any bookseller had been in treaty for it. She said, that a bookseller had "offered her 50*l.* for it. He then demanded if there was a duplicate. 'No.'

" Upon that he requested to see it, and she immediately brought it and put it into his hands. The doctor holding it in one hand, and giving it a slight perusal, threw it into the fire, and with the other hand gave her a 50*l.* note." This anecdote Cole tells us he had from Dr. Newton, Bishop of Bristol.

**THEOPHILUS LINDSEY**, A. M. son of Mr. Robert Lindsey, an opulent proprietor of salt-works at Middlewich, in Cheshire, was born at that place in 1723 ; entered of St. John's College at the age of eighteen ; became domestic Chaplain to the Duke of Somerset ; and obtained successively the livings of Piddletown, in Dorsetshire, and of Catterick, in Yorkshire. From early youth he was distinguished for a most serious and reflective turn of mind, as well as for strictness of moral and religious conduct ; and having married a sister of Archdeacon Blackburne, he co-operated strenuously with that clergyman, and with Jebb, Wyvill, and others, in endeavouring to obtain relief in matters of subscription. These attempts failing, his conscientious scruples at length became so powerful as to induce him to forego his preferment, and retire from the church upon a bare competency : shortly after which he opened a place of worship, on Unitarian principles, in Essex-street, of which he continued the principal pastor till 1793, when he resigned the duties of the office to his coadjutor, Dr. Disney ; and died in 1808. An account of his life and works (which were entirely controversial) has since been published by the Rev. Thomas Belsham, now minister of the chapel.

**JOHN HORNE TOOKE**, A. M. was also a member of this college, and afterwards Vicar of Brentford, in Middlesex, which he resigned, with the view of qualifying himself for the bar ; from which it was judged, by the benchers of the Temple, that he was excluded by having been in holy orders. The history of this extraordinary man is matter of such public notoriety and so mixed with the politics of the day, that we shall consider ourselves as having sufficiently performed our part by barely noticing his name ; and with it should conclude our imperfect chronicle

of the worthies of this noble foundation, but for a few, whose names occurred too late for insertion in due chronological order, but which we should not be satisfied in omitting altogether.

HENRY BURTON, B. D. born at Birsall, in Yorkshire, 1579, was educated at this college, and took his degrees in Arts; but being afterwards incorporated of Oxford, became B. D. of that University. He was tutor to the sons of the Earl of Monmouth, and, by that nobleman's interest, promoted to the office of Clerk of the Closet to Prince Charles (afterwards Charles I.); but being (for some reason now unknown) denied permission to attend his master on his voyage to Spain, conceived a disgust against the court, to which, at a period long subsequent, he gave vent in inflammatory sermons preached by him as Rector of St. Matthew's, Friday-street. The proceedings to which these gave occasion, in the courts of High Commission and Star-Chamber, against him, jointly with Prynne and Bastwick, form too remarkable a feature in the general history of the time, to require any particular notice in a work like the present. The sentence against this unfortunate man was one of such barbarous severity as to seem altogether disproportioned to the offence committed, to say nothing of the arbitrary and illegal constitution of the tribunal which passed it. It was reversed by the House of Commons in 1640, and Burton restored to his living; which he held till his death, January 7, 1648. He left behind him numerous works, all strongly tinctured with the fanatical and factious spirit for which he suffered; for, however the ill-judged measures adopted by government contributed to make him the object of pity, instead of censure, "he appears to have been a man of a violent and vindictive temper, and an enthusiast, who, knowing how to adapt his harangues to the correspondent enthusiasm of the people, was considered as one of the most dangerous agents of the republican party."

CHARLES CHURCHILL, born in the parish of St. John the Evangelist, West-

minster, where his father was Curate ; educated at Westminster school, and “ admitted,” says the author of his Life in the *Gen. Biog. Dict.* “ of Trinity College, Cambridge, but immediately returned to London, and never visited the University more.” This mistake we are enabled to correct by the following memorandum, which has been communicated to us as an extract from the register of St. John’s College:—“ Carolus Churchill, Middlesexiensis, filius Caroli Churchill, Clerici; natus apud Westmonasterium ibidemque literis institutus in Scholâ Regiâ sub Doctore Nicholls; admissus Pensionarius minor Jul. 8, 1748, annos habens 16, et quod excurrit, Tutore ejus et Fidejussore Doctore Rutherford.” How this is to be reconciled with the story of his applying for matriculation at Oxford, *when in his nineteenth year*, “ where, as it is reported by some, he was rejected on account of his deficiency in the learned languages ; and by others, that he was hurt at the trifling and childish questions put to him, and answered the examiner with a contempt which was mistaken for ignorance,” we know not ; unless by supposing that he was, for some offence, expelled from the University, in which case his rejection by the latter may be accounted for without resorting to either of these foolish stories. It may then also be true, that he made a subsequent attempt to gain admittance at Trinity : but all this rests merely upon conjecture. Soon after leaving the University, he contracted a foolish marriage, by which he incurred his father’s displeasure ; but being afterwards reconciled, took orders, and conducted himself for some years in a regular and respectable manner, from which he at length relaxed, to plunge into a course of the most unrestrained profligacy. In the midst of this licentious and prodigal career, which was terminated by death at the early age of thirty-four (November 4, 1764), he found leisure for, or rather was compelled by necessity to, the exercise of his poetical talents, which the bent of his natural disposition usually turned into the channel of personal satire. Of his numerous works, all composed within the

short space of three years and a half, that by which he is now best known, and which may be considered as having survived the ephemeral nature of the subjects to which his talents were devoted, is *The Rosciad*. The remainder, however they may be partially illuminated by the rays of a genius which was unquestionably of the brightest and most transcendent order, have fallen into comparative oblivion ; and notwithstanding it must be allowed, that the very causes which produced their astonishing popularity during his life, contributed, in no small degree, to their utter neglect when the edge of curiosity was once blunted, and that, if fairly weighed in the scale of individual merit, they are worthy at least of a reputation of more extended date, it may still be questioned, whether the principle of life within them can, at this period of time, have sufficient power to recall them into existence. Yet the history of Churchill is highly deserving of study as a moral and intellectual lesson of the greatest importance ; and his writings furnish us with the best lights for the comprehension of his general character.

GEORGE ASHBY, B. D. born at Clerkenwell, December 5, 1724 ; educated at Croydon, Westminster, and Eton schools ; admitted of this college in 1740 ; Rector of Hungerton and Twyford, in Leicestershire, and afterwards of Barrow, in Sussex, and Stansfield, in Suffolk ; President of St. John's College, 1773 ; the intimate friend of Dr. Ross, Bishop of Exeter, whom he proposed for Master at the time of Dr. Powell's election : “ a circumstance,” says Cole, “ which neither ‘ Powell nor Rutherford ever forgave. But Ross repaid him by his friendship.’ He was an antiquary of great learning and active research, and contributed his assistance largely to many literary works of the day connected with the favourite objects of his pursuit ; but appears to have published nothing under his own name, except a dissertation, in the *Archæologia*, on a singular coin of the Emperor Nerva found at Colchester. He died June 12, 1808, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

HENRY LUCAS, founder of the mathematical professorship which is entitled after his name, received his education at this college. He was of an ancient family, allied to many of the nobility, and "equally deserving," says Dr. Barrow in the preface to his *Mathematical Lectures*, "the praises of the sword and of the gown."—"Born to a small fortune, which was even, during his childhood, diminished by the iniquity of the law; but, by his industry, he raised a great fortune. At college he improved himself in literature so as to be fit for any profession;" and, after leaving it, became secretary to the Earl of Holland. He died in 1663, having founded the professorship already mentioned only a short time previously, and bequeathed his books to the University, "to supply, as far as he could, the loss occasioned by the removal of the Lambeth library." This article is unaccountably omitted in the *General Biographical Dictionary*, and has not been supplied by Mr. Chalmers.

ISAAC BASIRE, D. D. Archdeacon of Northumberland; author of a work called *Sacrilege arraigned and condemned by St. Paul*, 1646, was of this college. In the dedication to King Charles II. prefixed to the second edition of this book, printed in 1668, he says, that it was written at the recommendation of his royal father, since which he had lived abroad in voluntary exile: and proceeds to relate the history of his adventures in the service of "that valiant Achilles of Christendom, George Ragotski, Prince of Transylvania, my late gratious master, who, for the space of seven years, had honoured me with the divinity chair in his University of Alba Julia, the metropolis of that noble country, and endowed me, a mere stranger to him, with a very ample honorary; till, in that very year (1661), that prince dying of his wounds received in his last memorable battle with the Turks at Gyulen, the care of his solemn obsequies was committed to my charge, together with that of his relict, the Princess Sophia." He published also "The antient Liberty of the Britannick Church, and the legi-

"timate Exemption thereof from the Roman Patriarchate, 1661 :" at the end of which is a very curious letter from the doctor to Sir R. Browne, containing a relation of his travels in the Levant till his arrival at Constantinople in 1653 ; after which, it seems, he entered into the honourable service already mentioned. By the register of St. John's College, it appears that he was a foreigner, a native of Rouen, in Normandy ; that he was first educated at Leyden, and admitted a Fellow of St. John's in 1635.

Sir SYMONS D'EWES, son of Paul D'EWES, Esquire, was born in 1602, at Coxden, in Dorsetshire, the seat of Richard Symonds, Esquire, his maternal grandfather. In 1618, he entered a Fellow-Commoner of St. John's ; "and about two years after began to collect materials for forming a correct and complete History of Great Britain." When little more than thirty years old, he finished his great collection entitled "The Journals of all the Parliaments during the Reign of Queen Elizabeth ;" which, however, was not published till after his death, in the year 1682. In 1640, he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Sudbury ; and, the year following, created a baronet. In the civil war he adhered to the Parliament, and took the solemn league and covenant. Notwithstanding which he was expelled, as a suspected loyalist, in 1648 ; and died in 1650. "Several of his MS. collections and correspondence are preserved in the British Museum ;" among others, a journal of his own life, some extracts from which have been published in the *Bibliotheca Topographica*. The following love-letter, accompanied by a present of a diamond carcanet, to the lady (Anne, daughter of Sir William Clopton,) whom he afterwards married, will serve as a specimen of his taste :—

" *Fairest,*

" Blest is the heart and hand that sincerely sends these meaner lines, if another heart and eye gratislie daigne to pittie the wound of the first, and

“ the numnes of the latter ; and thus may this other poore inclosed carcanett, if  
“ not adorn the purer neck, yet be bidden in the private cabinet of her, whose  
“ humble sweetness and sweet humility deserve the justest honour, the greatest  
“ thankfulness. Nature made stones, but opinion jewels : this, without your  
“ milder acceptance and opinion, will prove neither stone nor jewel. Do but  
“ enhappie him that sent it in the ordinary use of it, who, thongh unworthy in  
“ himself, yet resolves to continue your humblest servant,

“ SYMONDS D'EWS.”

He has been severely condemned for a hasty and unfounded censure which he passed on a far superior man, the great antiquary Camden ; and the line which he embraced in politics exposed him to yet heavier obloquy. But his unremitting and useful labours entitle him to a much larger portion of commendation than he has usually received.

WILLIAM BAXTER, an eminent grammarian, antiquary, and critic, nephew of the celebrated Richard Baxter, and Master of the Mercers' school, in London, is placed by Cole among the members of this society ; though, in the several notices of him scattered up and down the volumes of Nichols's *Boxcyer*, we have not been able to find any mention of his having been here. He was born in 1650, at Lanlugan, in North Wales ; and the early part of his education was so much neglected, that when sent to Harrow school, at the age of eighteen, he could speak no language but that of his native mountains. His diligence and application, however, soon overcame all obstacles, and obtained for him the character for learning and scholarship which he amply merited. His principal works were, his edition of *Anacreon*, published in 1695 : *Horace*, 1701 (a second edition of which was prepared by him, and published, after his death, by his son) ; a work which has been variously rated ; some of the most able both of English and German critics having not only extolled it in the highest terms, but made it the foundation of subsequent

editions of the same author; while others, undervaluing its individual merits, have, besides, severely censured it for “the ribaldry and abuse of Bentley” into which it runs: *Glossarium Antiquitatum Britannicarum*, 1719: and *Reliquiae Baxterianæ*, containing a Dictionary of Roman Antiquities, published in 1726 by the Rev. Moses Williams. These his antiquarian labours have fallen under the lash of criticism, as well as his classical; and, in 1754, a whimsical book was published, entitled *Origines Divisianæ, or the Antiquities of the Devises*, the professed object of which was to turn him into ridicule, jointly with Stukely, Browne Willis, and other writers of a similar description. Mr. Baxter died May 31, 1723, and was buried at Islington.

RICHARD SOUTHGATE, B. A. deserves notice in this place, not so much on account of his literary fame, although his learning and abilities were of a very high order, as on account of his exalted reputation, and the eminent virtues of his head and heart. He was born at Alwalton, Huntingdonshire, March 16, 1729, being the son of William Southgate, a considerable farmer of that place. He received the rudiments of his education at a private school at Uppingham, from whence he was removed to Fotheringay, and afterwards to Peterborough free-school, where he greatly distinguished himself by “the rapidity of his acquisitions and tenacity of his memory.” These qualities, added to his excellent conduct and behaviour, recommended him to the patronage of Dr. Thomas, Bishop of Lincoln, who placed him at St. John’s College, under the tuition of Dr. Rutherford, in the year 1745. “Mr. Southgate frequently mentioned, that the happiest hours of his life were passed at college: he was here suffered to follow, without restraint, the bent of his inclinations; and as his mind burned with ardour for the acquirement of knowledge, so his studies were prosecuted with vigour. He lived in a retired manner, and intense application seldom permitted him to associate even with the very few friends whom he had selected.” In 1754, being ordained

Priest, he was presented by his patron to the rectory of Woolley, in the county of Huntingdon, which he held, under circumstances very honourable to himself, rather as a steward than as the actual Rector, only during the minority of a gentleman to whom it was destined. From the period of his resigning this living, he continued unprovided for in the church, notwithstanding the promises of Dr. Thomas, serving several country curacies, until the year 1765, when he settled in London, as licensed Curate of St. Giles in the Fields, a situation which he held till his death. In 1784, he was appointed assistant-librarian to the British Museum, having previously obtained, by the presentation of the Duke of Lancaster, the small rectory of Little Steeping, in Lincolnshire; and, in 1786, inherited an estate of 100*l.* which enabled him to indulge his passion for buying books and coins, of which he left behind him a valuable collection, sold at Leigh and Sotheby's, after his death. In 1790, he was placed in a state of comparative affluence by the living of Warsop, in Nottinghamshire, to which he was presented by John Gally Knight, Esquire; and the profits of which he principally devoted to the most benevolent and charitable purposes. He died January 25, 1795.—The reader will find many further particulars concerning him in the sixth volume of Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, from which this account has been derived.

## MAGDALEN COLLEGE.

IN the year 1092, according to Carter (who does not, however, give us his authority), “ Hugolina, wife of Picot, Baron of Bourne, in this county, built St. “ Giles’s priory, and placed therein six Canons, which being removed to Barne-“ well Abbey by Pagan, or Pain Peverell, A. D. 1112, the famous monasteries “ of the order of St. Benedict, in the city of Ely, Ramsey, and Walden, joining “ together, purchased the aforesaid priory, with the consent of Pope Benedict XI. “ in the year 1300, for their monks (whence a part of the precincts is still called “ Monks’ Corner) to repair to, in order to improve in learning, as had been before “ done by the monastery of Croyland.”

EDWARD STAFFORD, Duke of BUCKINGHAM, having purchased these hostles, became, in the year 1519, the Founder of a new college on the site of them, to which was assigned the name of Buckingham College; but the institution was not yet completed, when, in 1521, it reverted to the crown upon the duke’s attainder. Notwithstanding the interruption of his design, this unfortunate nobleman is considered by the most eminent antiquaries as justly entitled to the original honours of the foundation; insomuch that Browne Willis, as we are informed by Cole (MS. collections, vol. xxxii. p. 224-5), in writing or speaking concerning it, would always call it *Buckingham*, and not *Magdalen*, College. In the year 1727, an original picture of this duke was presented to the college by Mr. Cartwright, of Aynhoe, at the request of the learned antiquary above-mentioned. The picture still remains among the ornaments of the Master’s lodge. It is a very fine one, and the print taken from it is among the heads engraved by Houbraken.

THOMAS Baron AUDLEY of WALDEN, Lord Chancellor of England, and Privy

Counsellor to Henry VIII. entered into articles of agreement with that prince, in the thirty-fourth year of his reign, by virtue of which the college was at last regularly incorporated under the name of ST. MARY MAGDALEN; and certain lands and tenements, parcels of the priory of the Holy Trinity, in London, assigned to it, for the maintenance of a Master and eight Fellows, with a reservation to the above-mentioned lord and his successors, proprietors of the dissolved monastery of Walden, in Essex, of the patronage of the mastership and visitatorial power over the college. This second Founder died soon after the date of his agreement; and the rents of the premises assigned, proved, as Caius says, insufficient for the proposed extent of the establishment; so that, at his death, it consisted only of four Fellows, besides the Master.

The nobleman of whom we have now been speaking, was descended of an ancient and honourable family in Essex, and born in the year 1488. Being early distinguished for eminent abilities, he was bred to the law; and, in 1526, was autumn-reader to the Society of the Inner Temple. Here he is said to have read lectures on the statute of Privilege, which, together with the patronage of the Duke of Suffolk, introduced him to the royal favour, and raised him to the office of Speaker of the House of Commons in the Parliament commonly called the Black Parliament, which commenced its sittings on the 3d of November, 1529. In this situation he seems to have conducted himself with all the zeal and devotion that is to be expected from a man whose only object is to rise at court; and, upon the voluntary resignation of the great seal by Sir Thomas More in 1532, was immediately appointed to hold it. In 1535, as Lord Chancellor of England, he sat in judgment, and pronounced sentence of death, on his illustrious predecessor. He died on the 30th of April, 1544, having proved himself all his lifetime “ the most dexterous and passable, rather than the wisest or greatest man of his “ age;” one who “ could please the humour of the king, where Sir Thomas More

“ failed; whose rule was to believe no doctrine but what the law established, concluding, that church and state had more knowledge than himself; and who, when Cromwell attacked Popery by power, was for weakening it by piety\*.” He left behind him only two daughters, of whom the youngest being married to the Duke of Norfolk, Thomas Howard, her son, by that marriage, was (39th Eliz.) summoned to Parliament by his grandfather’s title as Baron of Walden, and afterwards created Earl of Suffolk. It was this nobleman who built, on the ruins of Walden Abbey, the magnificent palace which, in honour of the Lord Chancellor, he called Audley End. In him and his successors, also, has ever since resided the patronage of Magdalen College, agreeably to the disposition of the Founder.

#### SUBSEQUENT BENEFACTORS.

HUGH DENNIS, Esquire, two fellowships, in 1543.

— SPENDLOFFE, Esquire, of Lincoln, one fellowship and two scholarships, in 1584.

Sir CHRISTOPHER WRAY, or WREY, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, finished the buildings of the college and gave land for the maintenance of “ three Fellows and several Scholars,” according to Carter, in 1587: two fellowships and six scholarships, according to the University Calendar.

Dame ANNE WRAY, widow of the above, “ founded two scholarships” and one fellowship, according to the Calendar.

The Countess of WARWICK, daughter to Sir Christopher Wray, one fellowship, in 1624.

JOHN SMITH, President of the college, two fellowships, in 1637, together with an estate at Longstanton, in Cambridge, for their maintenance; and six scholarships.

\* *Lloyd’s Statesmen and Favourites.*

**BARNABY GOOCH, D. D.** Master of the college, two fellowships; to be held by laymen at the will of the Master.

**The Rev. DRUE DRURY, 1698**, a travelling fellowship, tenable for nine years, and appropriated to the county of Norfolk, to which the Master has the sole power of appointment.

**The Rev. Dr. MILLINGTON, Vicar of Kensington**, one fellowship, appropriated to Shrewsbury school; and four scholarships, appropriated to natives of Shropshire, in 1724.

**JAMES MILLINGTON**, brother of the Doctor, two scholarships similarly appropriated.

**WILLIAM HOLMES, 1656**, two scholarships, appropriated to Wisbeach school.

**THOMAS MILNER, Vicar of Bexhill, in Sussex, 1722**, 1000*l.* for three Bachelor Scholars till Masters of Arts or Fellows, appropriated to Leeds, Halifax, and Heversham schools.

— **GROOM**, three scholarships of 10*l.* per annum each, and two of 8*l.*

**JOHN HUGHES, 1543**, Chancellor of Bangor, two scholarships.

**JAMES DUPORT, D. D. (Master)** three scholarships.

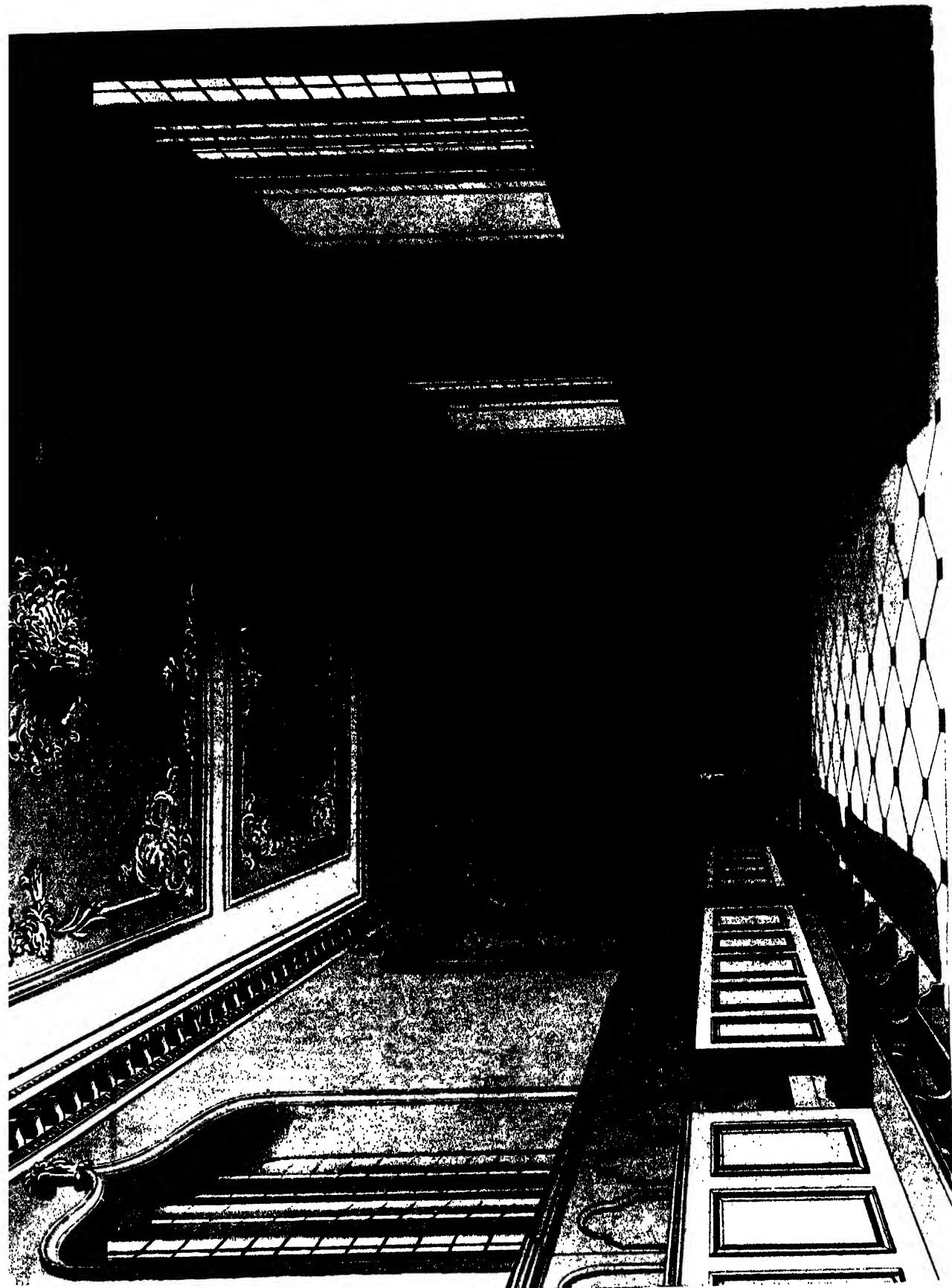
**WILLIAM ROBERTS, Esquire**, three scholarships, 1591.

**THOMAS SUTTON, Esquire**, founder of the Charter-House, left 500*l.* by will: and the names of Dr. Gabriel Quadring (Master), the Earl of Anglesea, Sir Thomas Saunderson (afterwards Lord Castleton), James Earl of Suffolk, Bishop Rainbow, Samuel Pipys, Esquire, Bishop Cumberland, Charles Duke of Somerset, the Lords North and Grey, Dr. Duport, and Sir Edward Sawyer, are mentioned among the principal contributors to the new buildings.

The college at present consists of a Master, seventeen Fellows (four of whom are on the foundation), and forty Scholars.

Its PATRONAGE consists of the rectory of Stanton St. Michael's, in Cambridge-





shire; the rectory of Anderby cum Cumberworth and perpetual curacy of Grains-thorpe, in Lincolnshire; the vicarage of St. Catharine Cree, in Middlesex; the rectory of Aldrington, in Sussex; and the vicarage of Steeple Ashton, in Wiltshire.

This college is the only one situated on the north side of the river. "It consists of two courts; the largest about 111 feet long and 78 broad, having the chapel and Master's lodge on the north, and the hall on the east. The second is a neat court, more removed from the noise of the town; on the north-east side whereof is an elegant stone building, with a cloister in the front of it, consisting of the *Bibliotheca Pepysiana*\*, and apartments for the Fellows in the north and south wings."

"The building," according to Mr. Dyer, "retains no vestige of the ancient priory, though there is a spot which still goes by the name of the *Monks' Corner*; and the whole site reminds us of the old monasteries, which in England we find to have been commonly on the side of rivers; and the adjacent terrace, walks, and gardens, are very pleasing, exhibiting a character of stillness and monastic seclusion."

The CHAPEL is about 48 feet long, 18 broad, and of proportionable height. The altar-piece, which is worthy the observation of the curious, is of plaster of Paris, and represents the two Marys at the Sepulchre after the Resurrection, in alto-relievo, by Collins."

The HALL, which is a handsome wainscoted room, is 45 feet long, 18 broad, and 21 high, with a gallery and combination-room at the south end.

The OLD LIBRARY, situate in the north-east angle of the first court, is well furnished with printed books and MSS.: but the peculiar boast of this college is that which follows.

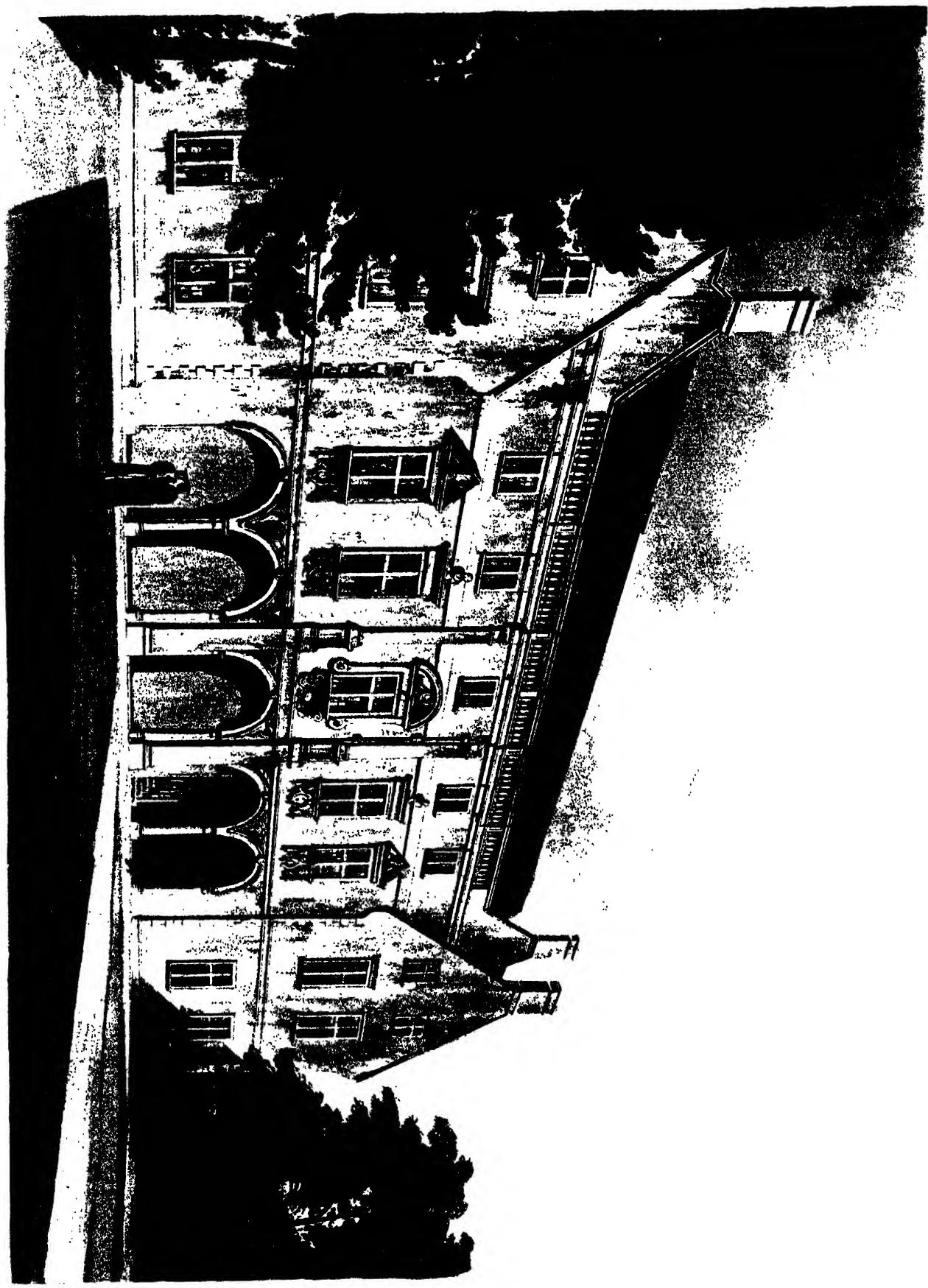
The BIBLIOTHECA PEPYSIANA, or PEPYSIAN LIBRARY, so called from the name

\* *Cambridge Guide.*

of its founder, SAMUEL PEPYS, Esquire, Secretary to the Admiralty in the reign of Charles II. This gentleman, who was educated at the college to which he became so munificent a benefactor, was likewise President of the Royal Society, and author of a work, considered as of great national importance, entitled *The History of the Navy*. He died in 1702, leaving by will his curious collection of old English books and prints, "together with money, to construct an edifice to receive them." To describe this celebrated collection with the minuteness which it deserves, would far exceed the bounds of such a work as the present; and it is not easy, in giving a general account of it, to add any important particulars to those already to be found in the most popular descriptions of the University and its several colleges. The famous series of old English ballads, begun to be collected by Selden, and continued down to the year 1700 by Mr. Pepys, constitutes the most remarkable article in the library, and was the principal source from which Bishop Percy drew his *Reliques of Ancient Poetry*, one of the earliest and most judicious among modern revivals of forgotten literature.

## MASTERS.

1. ROBERT EVANS, LL. B. and B. D. appointed by the Founder, July 12, 1542; was made Dean of Bangor in 1553 (having many years before resigned the mastership); and dying in 1570, was buried in his cathedral church.
2. NICHOLAS CARR, A. M. 1546; born at Newcastle; admitted first at Pembroke Hall, from which he removed to Christ's College, and afterwards Fellow of Trinity (not of King's, as Carter affirms); Regius Professor of Divinity in 1551; displaced in 1558, the first year of Elizabeth, as a Papist: died in 1569, and was buried in St. Giles's church, Cambridge. He was accounted an excellent Greek scholar, and composed a translation into Latin of the *Olynthiucs* of Demosthenes, which was published after his death, as was an oration, or discourse, of his own





writing, entitled “ *De Scriptorum Britannicorum paucitate et studiorum impedimentis.* ” His Latin style was such as to acquire for him the character of “ *Ciceronianorum facile princeps.* ” He is noticed as an intimate friend by Roger Ascham ; but in his church politics appears to have partaken of the versatile character of the times, as it is said, in Arthur Golding’s *Brief Treatise*, that “ although he had formerly written a panegyric on Bucer, which was sent by him to Sir John Cheke, yet, such is the nature of men, that, on the degradation of Bucer and Phagius at the visitation of Cardinal Pole’s delegates in 1557, he was made choice of by Bishop Scot, who had been his tutor at Christ’s, and appointed to make a speech, and appeared before the Visitors, among other witnesses, to depose against them.”

3. ROGER KELKE, B. D. 1559 ; afterwards D. D. (called, by Carter, Richard), Fellow of St. John’s, Rector of Feversham, Archdeacon of Stow, Lady Margaret’s Professor, 14th of August, 1559, and again in 1562 ; Vice-Chancellor in 1566 and 1571. He died in 1575 ; and was buried in Great St. Mary’s church. This Master is said to have “ nearly ruined the foundation by an unreasonable grant of an estate in St. Botolph’s parish without Aldgate to the queen, which could never after be retrieved.”—See Cole’s MS. Coll. vol. xlix. p. 137.

4. RICHARD HOWLAND, D. D. 1575 ; Fellow of Peter-House, 1562 ; then of St. John’s, to the mastership of which he was removed from that of Magdalen in 1577 ; and was afterwards made Bishop of Peterborough, in which see he died, A. D. 1600. He was born in September, 1540, at the village of Newport Ponds, in Essex. His brother, Sir Giles Howland, of Streatham, in Surry, Knight, who built the manor-house at that place, was a bearer at the funeral of Mary Queen of Scots. Wriothesley, Duke of Bedford, married the heiress of this family, whence the title of Baron Howland of Streatham.

5. HENRY COPINGER, B. D. 1577, Fellow of St. John’s, was nominated by

the queen ; but the Earl of Suffolk (as heir to the Founder), or his guardians, contesting the title, he thought fit to resign after his election. “ A very hard fate “ for so deserving a man.”

6. DEGORY NICHOLLS, D. D. 1577.

7. THOMAS NEVILLE, B. D. 1582 ; afterwards D. D. Fellow of Pembroke, Prebendary of Ely, Dean of Peterborough ; removed, in 1593, to the mastership of Trinity ; and afterwards became Dean of Canterbury, where he died, May 2, 1615, and was buried in that cathedral. “ In 1582, Paul Grebner was “ in England, and presented a curious MS. to Queen Elizabeth, of the future “ state of Europe, being prophecies ; which Dr. Neville, then Clerk of the Closet, “ being in favour with the queen, obtained of her, and gave to Trinity College. “ Lilly, in his *Monarchy and no Monarchy*, says, this book was shewed to no one “ there till lately, when some leaves were cut out by the royal party, as not “ pleasing them.”—COLE’S *Athenæ Cantab.*

8. RICHARD CLAYTON, D. D. 1593 ; Archdeacon of Lincoln, 1595 ; and, the same year, Master of St. John’s.—(See *St. John’s College*).

9. JOHN PALMER, D. D. 1595 ; Fellow of St. John’s ; Dean of Peterborough, 1597, and afterwards Archdeacon of Ely : resigned the mastership 1604 ; and died in 1607.

10. BARNABY GOOGE, LL. D. 1604 ; born at Alvington, in Lincolnshire ; Chancellor of Exeter and of Worcester ; Advocate of the Court of Arches ; M. P. for the University in all the parliaments of King James : died in 1626. He was probably son of another Barnaby Googe, a celebrated poet and translator, who was educated at Christ’s College, in this University ; and author of a collection of poems, of considerable merit, entitled *Eglogs, Epitaphs, and Sonnetes*. It is said, that of this precious volume there are only two known copies now existing, one in the possession of Mr. Heber, the other in the library of Trinity College.

11. HENRY SMYTH, D. D. 1626, Fellow of this college ; Prebendary of Peterborough and of York : died in 1642, and was buried in the church of Hildersham, in Cambridgeshire, of which he was Rector.

12. EDWARD RAINBOW, A. M. October, 1642, Fellow. He was dispossessed in 1650, for refusing the Engagement. "And since," says Walker, "if I apprehend aright, he had never taken the Covenant (though possibly, in some other things, he may have complied with the times more than became him), I make no scruple to set him down as one who suffered under the usurpation." In the same author we find that he was son of Thomas Rainbow, Rector of Bliton, in Lincolnshire, where he was born, in 1608 ; entered first at Corpus Christi College, Oxford ; from whence he removed to Magdalen, and there became very celebrated as a tutor, before he obtained the mastership.

13. JOHN SADLER, A. M. 1650, was substituted, by virtue of an order of Parliament, in the room of the former Master, and admitted by letters under the seal of the Earl of Suffolk. He had been a member of Emmanuel College, "and was, as I have been informed," says Walker, "a very insignificant man." At the time of his nomination, he held the office of Master in Chancery.

In the year 1660, the former Master, then become D. D. was restored ; having meanwhile been so far indulged by the ruling powers as to hold two livings, those of Chesterford, in Essex, and Benefield, in Northamptonshire, "without going through the hands of the *Tryers*." On his restoration, he was appointed also Dean of Peterborough and Chaplain to King Charles II. ; and, in 1664, was promoted to the bishopric of Carlisle, where he died, in 1684.

14. JOHN HOWORTH, B. D. 1664, afterwards D. D. Chaplain and Tutor to the Earl of Abingdon, Prebendary of Peterborough, and Fellow of this college, from which he suffered ejection, together with the Master. He died in 1668, and was buried in the college chapel.

15. **JAMES DUPORT, D. D.** 1668, son of Dr. John Duport, Master, from the year 1590 to 1618, of Jesus College, where he was born, in 1606; educated at Westminster; admitted, in 1622, at Trinity College, where he became Fellow; and, for his great reputation as a Greek scholar, appointed Regius Professor of that language in 1632. He was also Prebendary of Lincoln, and Archdeacon of Stow, in that diocese; and, in 1656, was ejected from his professorship for refusing the Engagement; but restored, and appointed King's Chaplain, in 1660. In 1664, he was promoted to the deanery of Peterborough; and dying in 1679, was buried in that cathedral. He left behind him several learned works; among others, that entitled *Gnomologia Homeri*, 1660, which shews his extensive reading and intimate knowledge of the language, and was, for some time after the period of its publication, accounted almost indispensable to the attainment of a proper understanding of the poet.

16. **JOHN PEACHEL, D. D.** 1679; Archdeacon of Carlisle; suspended by the ecclesiastical commissioners in 1687, for refusing to admit the Benedictine, Alban Francis, to the degree of Master of Arts.

17. **GABRIEL QUADRING, D. D.** 1690; Fellow; and Rector of Dry Drayton, in Cambridgeshire. He died 20th December, 1713.

18. **DANIEL WATERLAND, A. M.** 1713; afterwards D. D.; born in 1683, at Wasely, in Lincolnshire, where his father was Rector; educated in the grammar-school at Lincoln; admitted of Magdalen, where he took his first degree, in 1702; and was successively Scholar, Fellow, and Tutor, before he attained the mastership. He afterwards became Rector of Elsingham, in Norfolk, Chaplain to King George I. Rector of St. Austin and St. Faith, London, Chancellor of York, Canon of Windsor, and Vicar of Twickenham; where, dying in 1740, he was buried in the collegiate church of Windsor, and his funeral sermon preached by Dr. Seed, who afterwards published it, with Memoirs of his Life. He was a very eminent preacher, and the strenuous defender of Trinitarianism, in support

of which he published several works of very high reputation. He was likewise author of *A Critical History of the Athanasian Creed*, and of a great many Sermons and works of miscellaneous Divinity. "He married," says Cole, "a baronet's daughter, I forget her name. They had no children, and were most worthy, good people."

19. EDWARD ABBOT, A. M. 1740, a native of Middlesex; Scholar on the foundation of Eton; admitted Pensioner of Emanuel, 1718; Rector of Faulkborne and Radwinter, in Essex; celebrated in Dr. King's *Key to the Fragment*. "His mother," says Cole, "kept a boarding-house at Eton, where he was himself educated."—"On the death of Dr. Waterland, the Earl of Suffolk offered the mastership very injudiciously to one Mr. Tait, a Scotchman, who had travelled with his lordship, and who as judiciously refused it; for, though a travelled man, yet he was one of the awkwardest mortals and most unlike a person who had been further south than Glasgow, I ever met with."—"On his refusal, the mastership was given to Mr. Abbot, to the general satisfaction of all who knew his amiable qualities and prudent conduct. He was found dead in his bed, August 13, 1748, having officiated twice the day before in his church; much lamented by his acquaintance, who knew him to be a cheerful, agreeable, and witty companion, and a very worthy and honest man. About three or four months before his death, he had begun to translate Cæsar's *Commentaries*, and had finished about five books, intending to make it a fine edition, and dedicate it to the Duke of Cumberland. He was a single man, and about fifty at the time of his death."—COLE'S MS. Collections.

20. THOMAS CHAPMAN, A. M. 1746, afterwards D. D.; son of John Chapman, of Billingham, in the county of Durham, where he was born in 1717; educated at Richmond school, in Yorkshire; admitted of Christ's College, where he took his first degree in 1737, and obtained a fellowship. In 1749, he was

Rector of Kirkby-Overblows, in Yorkshire; in 1750, Prebendary of Durham: died at his lodge, June 9, 1760, and was buried in the chapel. His only work, of any notoriety, is an *Essay on the Roman Senate*, 1750; in which he coincides with Dr. Middleton's opinion on the same subject. Bishop Hurd says, that "he " was, in his nature, a vain and busy man;" and Cole, who, wherever censure is due, was always sure to bestow a threefold portion, adds, "he was one of the " most forward, arrogant, assuming, overbearing, and haughty men I have known " at the University." He was nominated to the headship when under the statutable age, through the interest of the Duke of Newcastle, whom he repaid with his most zealous services a year or two after, when (as our aneodotist expresses it) the duke was " *briguing* for the chancellorship," and Chapman himself Vice-Chancellor. He got Kirkby-Overblows also by the duke's appointment, on the promotion of Dr. Hayter, the preceding Rector, to be Bishop of Norwich. " The " Bishop," says our scandalous chronicler, " had just laid out 1000*l.* in repairs, " fitted up the house elegantly, and painted it throughout; so that Lord Chan- " cellor Hardwicke, when he presented Chapman, told him to take care and not " enter the house in his best gown and cassock, for fear of spoiling them with the " paint: notwithstanding which, he had the modesty to demand dilapidations of " the Bishop." A ludicrous account of his death is given by Gray in one of his letters, by which it would appear, that he died of a surfeit occasioned by overfeasting on some favourite dish.

21. GEORGE SANDBY, D. D. 1760, was, on the unexpected death of Dr. Chapman, appointed by the Countess of Portsmouth, co-heiress to the last Lord Griffin, to supply the vacancy in the mastership, on giving a bond to resign when her grandson, the following Master, should be of age to take his place according to the statutes. " This countess," adds Cole, " was as stately and proud as Lucifer. No German princess could exceed her." Dr. Sandby was son to a

Prebendary of Worcester, and Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, at the time of this appointment. Afterwards, in 1769, he became Chancellor of Norwich, and Rector of Denton, in Norfolk ; "a cheerful, agreeable man," says our gossip, who writes a very melancholy story about a visit he paid to him on the 2d of March, 1774, when he found him preparing to quit college agreeably to the condition of his bond, but in a spirit little suitable to a philosopher.

22. The Hon. and Rev. BARTON WALLOP, A. M. 1774, whose acceptance of the mastership seems to have been so little expected by his predecessor, as almost to excuse the dejection which it occasioned him, was younger brother of the then Earl of Portsmouth ; "a gentleman," says Cole, "of good breeding and behaviour, but totally illiterate :" adding, that it was "the most improper designation that could have been thought of, for a person whose whole amusement was "horses, dogs, sporting, and horse-races."—"It was very absurd in the University, who had given him his Master's degree *tangam nobilis*, before he was "Master, and afterwards to refuse him his Doctor's, under pretence that he was "not qualified. This probably disgusted him from living in a place where he "thought himself ill treated ; for, except in his Vice-Chancellor's year, he never "came afterwards, and totally left the college to the management of the Fellows. "When the news came that he died September 1, 1781, the legal day for partridge-shooting to begin, it put me in mind of a story told of the late Dr. "Walker, Vice-Master of Trinity, and a great florist, who, when told of a brother florist's death by shooting himself in the spring, immediately exclaimed, " 'Good G—d ! is it possible ? Now, at the beginning of tulip time ! ' .

23. PETER PECKARD, B. D. 1781, afterwards (in 1785) D. D. This Master received his education in the University of Oxford, where he took his Master's degree, at Corpus Christi College, in 1741 ; and became afterwards Fellow of Brazen-Nose. He was also Rector of Fleeton and Abbots Ripton, in Hunting-

donshire, Prebendary of Southwell, and Dean of Peterborough; and author of several theological works of considerable reputation, among others, of a *Dissertation on Revelations*, chap. xiii. published A.D. 1755; in which it is attempted to prove, that the prophecy contained in that passage of Scripture was accomplished by the great earthquake at Lisbon. Dr. Peckard died, after a long and painful illness, in December, 1797, being then in his eighty-third year.

24. WILLIAM GRETTON, M. A. 1797; Rector of Littlebury, and Vicar of Saffron Walden, in Essex; Archdeacon of Essex: died at the Master's lodge, September 29, 1813.

25. The Hon. GEORGE NEVILLE, M. A. 1813, Rector of Hawarden, Cheshire, the present Master.

ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS WHO HAVE BEEN MEMBERS OF THIS SOCIETY.

EDMUND GRINDAL, Bishop of London, 1562; Archbishop of York, 1570; of Canterbury, 1575—(Master of Pembroke Hall).

RICHARD HOWLAND, Bishop of Peterborough, 1584—(Fellow of Peter-House, Master of this college, and subsequently of St. John's).

WILLIAM CHADERTON, Bishop of Chester, 1579; of Lincoln, 1595—(Fellow of Christ's; Master of Queen's).

GEORGE LLOYD, D. D. Bishop of Sodor and Man, and afterwards (in 1604) of Chester; born in the county of Carnarvon; was first admitted of Jesus, became a Fellow of this college, and died at Thornton, of which he was Rector, in 1615, “magno sui desiderio relicto.”

JOHN BRIDGMAN, D. D. Bishop of Chester, 1619; a native of Exeter, of which city his father was high sheriff; Fellow of this college, Canon Residentiary of Exeter, and Dean of Peterborough. He was one of the ejected loyalists; and died, according to one account, in 1652; by another, in 1647. The place of his

death is as uncertain as the time; but he was buried in the parish church of Kinnersey, in Shropshire, where is a monument erected to his memory, with this simple inscription:—"Hie jacet sepultus Johannes Bridgman, Episcopus Cestrensis." He was father to the Lord Keeper Sir Orlando Bridgman.

BRIAN WALTON, Bishop of Chester, 1660.—(See *Peter-House*).

EDWARD RAINBOW, Bishop of Carlisle, 1664—(Master).

RICHARD CUMBERLAND, D. D. Bishop of Peterborough, 1691; son of a citizen of London, where he was born in 1632; received his education at St. Paul's school; from whence, in 1649, he was removed to this college, of which he became Fellow; Rector of Brampton, in Northamptonshire, 1658, and afterwards of All Hallows, in Stamford; Chaplain to the Lord Keeper Bridgman, of whom he was also the intimate friend. His promotion from a small country living to the episcopal bench, seems to have been a thing equally unsolicited and unlooked for on his part, and the consequence only of his high reputation for virtue and learning, at a time when the government was fully convinced of the necessity of supporting the establishment by selecting persons of that description to fill its highest offices. In this important situation he conducted himself with a primitive simplicity of manners, perhaps not sufficiently conformable to the character of the age, but exercising, in their most liberal sense, the episcopal virtues of charity and hospitality. Indefatigable in the discharge of all his duties, at a period of life when he might have been excused for committing at least the more active and public part of them to the superintendence of others, he constantly answered the remonstrances of his friends by observing, that "a man had better wear himself out than 'rust out.'" His mind was naturally strong and retentive, and invigorated by constant use. As a scriptural scholar, he was inferior to no divine of the age. He was a good classic, an able and profound mathematician, an antiquary of deep research and unwearied patience, and thoroughly acquainted with all the branches

of natural and moral philosophy. Of his works, that entitled *De Legibus Naturæ Disquisitio Philosophica*, published in 1672, acquired for its author a most extensive and brilliant reputation both at home and abroad. As containing a refutation of Hobbes's injurious philosophy, it was deservedly considered among the first literary bulwarks of religion, and attracted equally the admiration of divines and jurists. In 1686, he published his *Essay on Jewish Measures and Weights*; and left behind him at his death, the result of the labours of many years directed to the examination of *Sanconiathon's Phænician History*, which was published by his son in 1720. The main object which he had in view in this laborious investigation, was, to detect the origin and progress of idolatry in the world, considered as the root of the Popish superstitions. Four years later was published another posthumous work, entitled *Origines Gentium antiquissimæ*. At the age of eighty-three, receiving from Dr. Wilkins a present of his Coptic Testament, he sat down to study the language, and actually made himself master of it at that advanced period of life. He died in 1718, aged eighty-seven; and is buried in his cathedral church, where, upon a plain tombstone, is an inscription, concluding with the following verses:—

“ Macte, malæ fraudis domitor, defensor honesti,  
 “ Legum naturæ, justitiaeque pugil.  
 “ O quantum debent, quas læserat Hobbius ambas,  
 “ Recta simul ratio, religioque tibi.”

Bishop Cumberland was father of Dr. Denison Cumberland, Fellow-Commoner of Trinity College, and Rector of Stanwick, in Northamptonshire; and grandfather of Richard Cumberland, Esquire, a late celebrated dramatic and miscellaneous author.

#### LEARNED AND EMINENT MEN.

At the head of this list deserves to stand the name of HENRY Lord STAFFORD, son and heir of the Founder, who is said to have been a member of this college;

“ was an ingenious Latin poet, and translated into English the learned work of  
 “ Dr. Fox, Bishop of Hereford, *De veri Differentiâ regalis Potestatis et Ecclesiastice;*”  
 also two of Erasmus’s Latin Epistles to Luther. He died in 1551.

Sir ORLANDO BRIDGMAN, son of the Bishop of Chester already mentioned, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer 1660, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in the month of October in the same year, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal in 1667; is mentioned by Carter among the members of this society, as well as his father; but the account of his life in the *Biographical Dictionary* contains no such assertion, nor is there any entry of the date of his admission, &c. under his name in Cole’s *Athenæ*. The time of his death is uncertain.

RICHARD PERENCHIEF, D. D. Fellow of this college; ejected at the same time with Dr. Rainbow, the Master; became, after the Restoration, Prebend of Westminster and of St. Paul’s, and Archdeacon of Huntingdon; and died in 1673.  
 “ He was the learned person who published the collection of King Charles’s  
 “ works made by Mr. Fulman, and compiled the life of that blessed prince out  
 “ of the materials gotten together by the same learned man\*.”

Sir SAMUEL MORLAND, Knight, author of a “ History of the Evangelical  
 “ Churches of the Valleys of Piedmont: containing a most exact geographical  
 “ description of places, and a faithful account of the life and persecutions of the  
 “ antient inhabitants; together with a relation of the bloody massacre of 1655,  
 “ and a narrative of transactions to 1658: collected and compiled, with much  
 “ pains and industry, by Samuel Morland, Esquire, during his abode at Geneva  
 “ in quality of his Highness’s Commissioner extraordinary for the affairs of the  
 “ Valleys, and particularly for the distribution of the collected monies among the  
 “ remnant of those poor distressed people. Folio, 1658. Dedicated to his most  
 “ Serene Highness Oliver Protector.” This copious titlepage sufficiently explains

\* Walker’s *Suff. of the Clergy*.

the diplomatic situation of the author. Before this, he was with the embassy in Sweden, in the suite of Whitlock, who speaks of him as “a very civil man and “an excellent scholar; modest and respectful; perfect in the Latin tongue.” He was also an expert mechanic, and appears to have been the first who introduced the use of speaking-trumpets in the navy; though the invention itself is to be ascribed to Athanasius Kircher, a Jesuit, who, twenty years before, had described the instrument in his *Phonurgia nova*. His claim to the discovery of the steam-engine is said to rest upon better foundations. He died in the year 1696.

HEZEKIAH BURTON, M.A. 1654; B.D. 1661; D.D. (by royal mandate) 1669; Fellow and Tutor of this college, a divine of distinguished abilities, was ordained Priest by Bishop Sanderson; appointed Chaplain to Sir Orlando Bridgman in 1667; Rector of St. George's, Southwark, of Barnes, in Surry, and Prebendary of Norwich. In 1668, he was engaged, with Stillingfleet and Tillotson, in the famous treaty for comprehending the Dissenters; and died of a malignant fever at Barnes, in 1681. He was author of the *Alloquium ad Lectorem* prefixed to Bishop Cumberland's treatise *De Legibus*, and left behind him several able Discourses, which were collected and published in two volumes by his friend Tillotson, after his death. In the preface to Lightfoot's *Genuine Remains*, p. 51, is a curious account of an apparition at Driffield, in Yorkshire, communicated by this worthy clergyman.

WILLIAM HOWELL, LL.D. (Author of *Medulla Historiae Anglicanae*, an abridgment of English History, with wood-cuts; and of *A History of the World, from the earliest Times to the Ruin of the Roman Empire in the West*, a work highly praised by Gibbon), was originally of this college, though he took his degrees at Oxford. He was admitted a Civilian in 1678; made Chancellor of the diocese of Lincoln; and died in 1683.

JOHN SLATER, Vicar of Chatteris, in the Isle of Ely, which he relinquished on refusing to take the state oaths to King William. He was author of a work

entitled *The Original Draught of the Primitive Church*, which is said to have been the means of converting Lord Chancellor King from Presbyterianism to Episcopacy\*.

THOMAS MORE, M. A. Fellow, ejected by the act of Uniformity, 1682. “ He was an excellent philosopher, and therefore chosen to be Moderator in the Bachelor’s Act ; and being (like his uncle, Mr. Andrew Marvel,) a witty man, was chosen to be *Tripos*. His temper was sedate, his carriage modest and sober, and his principles very moderate: for the main thing that he stuck at was, the declaration in the Athanasian creed, saying, that he could not in conscience doom all those to hell who were there damned†.”

SIR ROBERT SAWYER, Knight, Attorney-General in 1630, “ a dull, hot man,” says Bishop Burnet, “ and forward to serve all the designs of the court,” was engaged that year, at the instigation of Chief Justice Sanders, in the attempt made to overthrow the charter of the city of London : but was nevertheless deprived of his office in December, 1687, for refusing to support the dispensing power ; and, upon the Revolution, was expelled the House of Commons (being then member for the University), for being concerned in the prosecutions on the Rye-House Plot. He was rechosen, however, for the ensuing session ; and died before its close, in 1692. He took his degree of A. M. at this college in 1655 ; and was a considerable benefactor to the library. He was younger son of Sir Edmund Sawyer, “ living some time near Windsore, in Berks ‡ ;” and in the year following that of his removal, says Wood, “ he built and finished the church of High-Cleere, in Hampshire, where he hath a plentiful estate.”

JOHN NORTHLEIGH, M. D. Fellow ; was first of Exeter College, Oxford, where

\* Dyer, vol. II. p. 275.

† Calamy’s *Ejected Min.* p. 83.

‡ Wood’s *Athenæ*.

he took his Bachelor's degree in Law, in the year 1681. He distinguished himself by his writings against Independents and Anabaptists.

THOMAS JOHNSON, M. A. 1692; born at Studhampton, in Oxfordshire, and educated at this college (Cole says, at King's), but, at all events, a Fellow of this college. He was also a Fellow of Eton, and assistant in that school; an excellent classical scholar, but, according to report, a man of dissolute habits. He published an edition of *Sophocles*, and of *Puffendorff de Officio Hominis et Civis*; was the author of several useful school-books, and concerned in the publication of Stephens's *Thesaurus*, in 1734. The time of his death is uncertain.

FRANCIS TALLENTS, M. A.; born at Paisley, near Chesterfield, in Derbyshire, in November, 1619; educated at the public schools of Mansfield and Newark; admitted of Peter-House at the age of sixteen; and thence removed to Magdalen, where he became Fellow, President, and Vice-Master. Sir Robert Sawyer and Dr. Burton, already mentioned, were among his pupils at that college. In 1652, he was appointed Minister of St. Mary's church, in Shrewsbury; "and," says Calamy, "at the Restoration, in 1660, was not a little pleased, and made some advances towards a compliance in ecclesiastical matters; but when he saw how things were fixed in 1662, he could not come into the church, but was necessitated to quit his place, which was his livelihood, and (which was more grievous to him and many others) his work and usefulness, which were his life."—"As long as he lived, he observed Bartholomew's day in every year, as a day of humiliation and fasting, *a day to bring to remembrance*; and yet he was a man of great moderation. He loved good people of every denomination, and took all occasion to witness against bigotry on all sides." In 1670, he went abroad as tutor to two young men; and returning in 1673, established himself as preacher to a Dissenting congregation at Shrewsbury. In 1684, he published his chronological tables, under the title of a *View of Universal History*; of which Calamy

says, “They are the fruit of many years labour and pains, and are the exactest of the kind that are extant. This was, indeed, one of the greatest performances of the age, and will make his name famous to posterity.” In 1685, he was imprisoned in Chester castle, on account of Monmouth’s rebellion. He was a favourer of occasional conformity ; and died April 11, 1708, in the eighty-ninth year of his age.

FRANCIS COVENTRY, M. A. ; eldest son of Thomas Coventry, Esquire ; was born in Cambridgeshire, and educated at this college, where he took his first degree in 1748. He was a young man of very considerable talents, and would probably have been more distinguished for polite literature, if he had not been cut off in the prime of life by the small-pox, in 1759, soon after he had been presented by his relation, the Earl of Coventry, to the donative or perpetual curacy of Edgeware. He was author of *Penshurst*, a poem, published in Dodsley’s Collection, of a popular novel called *Pompey the Little*, and of several smaller pieces.

HENRY COVENTRY, cousin of the former, or uncle, according to Cole, was a Fellow of this college ; author of *Letters of Philemon to Hydaspes*, and one of the writers of the *Athenian Letters*. “He was once, we are told, a religious enthusiast, and afterwards an infidel. He died December 29, 1752.”—“A man of good estate,” says Cole, “part of it in the Isle of Ely; either a bastard, or of a bastard branch, of the Earl of Coventry. I used to be much with him at Dr. Middleton’s and Mr. H. Walpole’s. When he first came to the University, he was of a religious, enthusiastic turn, as was Horace Walpole also ; even so much so as to go with Ashton, his great friend, and now Fellow of Eton, to pray with the prisoners in the castle. Afterwards, both Mr. C. and Mr. W. took to the infidel side of the question.”—“He used to dress remarkably gay, with much gold lace ; and had a most prominent nose.”—COLE’s *Ath.*

EDWARD WARING, M. D.; descended from an ancient family at Mitton, in Shropshire, was born in 1734, educated at Shrewsbury free school, and sent from thence, on one of Millington's exhibitions, to Magdalen College, where he took his degree in 1757, with the rank of Senior Wrangler. Two years afterwards he was appointed Lucasian Professor of Mathematics, notwithstanding his youth, in consequence of the high reputation he had already acquired in that department of learning. His *Miscellanea Analytica*, the first of his mathematical publications, gave rise to a controversy, conducted with some fierceness on the part of Dr. Powell, Master of St. John's; but the Bachelor Professor appears to have had the advantage in all respects, except those of age and academical dignity; and his deficiency in the latter was, in some measure, made up to him by royal mandate, conferring the degree of M.A. in 1760. Mr. Waring having adopted the medical profession, took his Doctor's degree in 1767; but he seems never to have enjoyed any extensive practice. Soon after his marriage, in 1776, he left the University, and went to reside at Shrewsbury, where he continued to devote a considerable part of his time to his favourite studies, down to the period of his death, in 1798.

## TRINITY COLLEGE.

THE magnificent and truly royal institution of which we are now to speak, was formed of many smaller collegiate establishments, some of which, although their names, and almost their memories, are lost in the splendour of the existing foundation, occupied distinguished places among the colleges of Cambridge for a great number of years preceding their annexation. Six ancient hostles, called respectively after the names of **Gregory**, **Oving**, **Margaret**, **Gerard**, **Catherine**, and **Tyler**, have now no more than their names to distinguish them. Of the three larger ones, **Michael House**, **King's Hall**, and **Phiswicke's Hostle**, we must treat in order, before we come to the foundation of the present college.

## MICHAEL HOUSE.

**HERVY AUGIER DE STAUNTON**, Priest, Rector of East Dereham in the county of Norfolk, and of North Creed in Yorkshire, Canon of Wells, and Chancellor of the Exchequer in the reign of Edward II. having purchased lands and houses to a considerable amount in the town of Cambridge, and obtained the royal licence in mortmain, by his charter or deed of gift bearing date Michaelmas eve, in the year 1324, incorporated this institution, appointed a Master and four Fellows, to whom he assigned his house or mansion in Milne-street, in the parish of St. Michael, for their habitation, and appointed St. Michael's church as their ordinary place for the performance of divine service. His foundation was made in the name of the Scholars' House of St. Michael, to the honour of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, the Blessed Virgin, St. Michael the Archangel, and All Saints. Besides the principal mansion-house already mentioned, the Founder assigned to the main-

tenance of his new institution, together with various other lands and tenements, the advowson of the church of St. Michael, and the manor of Barrington, in the Isle of Ely, with the advowson of that church also; which the Bishop of Ely, at the request of the Master and Scholars, some years afterwards, appropriated, and erected into a perpetual vicarage. This munificent Founder died, in 1337, at York, and was brought to St. Michael's church, where he was buried; and it is reported, that his next of kin complaining of the expence used by his executors in his funeral, it was replied, that they had buried him only *more magnatum Anglie*. No trace of this splendid interment now remains, nor does any memorial of the subject of it exist, except the Founder's arms on painted glass in the west window of the church, fronting Caius College.

#### SUBSEQUENT BENEFACTORS.

Sir ALEXANDER WALTHAM, Knight, nephew and heir at law of the Founder, and likewise one of his executors, carried his will into effect, and out of his own private funds greatly augmented the revenues of the college.

JOHN ILLEIGH, called also HARWOOD, another of the Founder's executors, gave lands in Cambridgeshire and Essex, and founded one *presbytery* and two scholarships, 1345.

WALTER DE WANAY, Clerk, the advowson of Grundisburgh, in Suffolk.

Sir JOHN TURKE, a tenement in Lawrence-lane, Old Jewry, for the maintenance of two scholarships.

The names of other benefactors mentioned, are, Richard Balston, John Poyn-ton, Vicar of Barrington, John Chaundeler, John Fisher, Joan de Reepham widow, Arnice de Denford widow, and Juliana Bradell, who annexed to this college the building called Margaret's Hostle, and "the schools commonly called the "Lady Margaret's."

Many of the Masters, also, were liberal benefactors to the institution: of these in their order.

MASTERS OF MICHAEL HOUSE.

1. ROGER DE BURTON, called also WALTER BUXTON, D. D. 1324; appointed by the Founder.

2. Roos, alias ROBERT DE MILDENHALL, D. D. 1328; afterwards (in 1334) Chancellor of the University.

3. THOMAS DE HEVENING, alias KENNINGHAM, Fellow, 1346.

4. JOHN DE RYMPHAM, REEPHAM, or RUNHAM, D. D.; a native of Norfolk: died in the 27th year of Edward III.

5. RICHARD DE LANGLEY, B. D. 1354.

6. WILLIAM DE GOTHAM, D. D. 1359; Vicar of Barnwell; a considerable benefactor; gave many books, “domum tribus scholis aptam, duo pulera vestimenta cum tuniculis, cistam communem cum 40 libris:” in addition to which, he expended 130*l.* out of his private purse in building twelve chambers and a kitchen, “inulta tulit fecitque in recuperando manerio de Haslington in Barrington et patronatu de Chedele, quæ ambo potentum viribus amissa forent in perpetuum nisi is suis et sumptibus et laboribus succurisset, 1387\*.” He was afterwards twice Chancellor of the University.

7. WILLIAM COLVILLE, Prebendary of Wells, and Abbot of Canterbury, 1395; Chancellor of the University in the years 1381, 1391, and 1394.

8. HENRY CRANEBY, or GRANBY, 1410; gave the advowson of Orwell, in Cambridgeshire, 1418.

9. JOHN OTTRINGHAM, 1427; Commissary of Ely: died 1455, “fidelis ‘Custos,” says Baker; who, among many other good acts, collected into one

\* Baker's MSS. from the Register-Book of the college.

volume all the written muniments of the college ; which book is still in existence, and preserved in his name.

10. **WILLIAM AYSCOUGH**, 1433 (called also AISCOTH and HACLIFF), LL. D. ; son of Robert Ascoghe, or Ascough, or Ayscough, of Potgrange, in Yorkshire ; Archdeacon of Dorset at the time of his election ; advanced, in 1438, to the bishopric of Sarum ; Confessor to King Henry VI. ; was murdered by the rebel followers of Jack Cade on the 29th of June, 1450.

11. **EDWARD STORY**, D. D. 1450 ; Fellow of Pembroke College ; Chancellor of the University in 1468 ; the same year Bishop of Carlisle, and in 1477 of Chichester ; where he died, 29th January, 1502, and was buried in his cathedral.

12. **RICHARD SMITH**, 1477.

13. **JOHN YOTTON**, D. D. 1493, Fellow ; Dean of Litchfield ; gave to the college a gilded cup of great value, and forty golden marks.

14. **WILLIAM MELTON**, tutor to Bishop Fisher, is mentioned by Cole among the Masters, but omitted by Carter.

15. **JOHN FISHER**, Chancellor of the University in 1501, was some time Master of this college ; but is not to be confounded with Bishop Fisher.

16. **JOHN FOOTHEAD**, B. D. 1507 ; Rector of Simonbourn, and Dean of Sarum ; greatly augmented the possessions of the college during his mastership.

17. **THOMAS STACKHOUSE**, D. D. 1520 ; Vice-Chancellor in the ensuing year.

18. **NICHOLAS WILSON**, sometimes called WILLAN, D. D. 1533.

19. **FRANCIS MALLET**, D. D. September 4, 1542 ; Canon of Windsor, Dean of Lincoln, and Chaplain to the Princess Mary ; who, on her accession, nominated him to the bishopric of Sarum, which he declined accepting on account of his age, although he lived many years after. He gave to the college the manor of Spaldings, in Barrington, which he had purchased of the crown for 20*l.* ; and was party (with his Fellows) to the deed of surrender, 38th Henry VIII.

year of his reign (A. D. 1337), carried into effect the intentions of his father, Edward II. concerning it, assigning a mansion-house next the hospital of St. John the Evangelist for its site; and the rectory of St. Peter, Northampton, together with other considerable funds, for the support of a Master and thirty-two Scholars, incorporated by charter, "to the honour of God, the Blessed Virgin, " his Mother, and All Saints; and for the soul of King Edward his father, of "famous memory (who, from a pious consideration, had there maintained thirty- " two scholars in their studies), as well as for the health of his own, and the souls " of Queen Philippa, his discreet consort, their children and ancestors." The Master was directed to have for his salary the sum of *4d.* and each Scholar the sum of *2d. per diem*; together with two gowns a piece every year, one fit for clerical habit, the other competent to their degree, "unam cum *pelluris*, alteram " cum *luntis*," to be furnished by the keeper of the king's wardrobe. This king further gave to his college the advowson of Felmersham cum Pavenham, in Bedfordshire; those of Hintlesham, in Suffolk, and Grendon, in Northamptonshire; and the church of Great St. Mary, in Cambridge.

## HISTORY OF THE

## SUBSEQUENT BENEFACTORS.

King RICHARD II. gave 5*l.* per annum out of the manor of Chesterton, in lieu of so much formerly received out of the Exchequer with much trouble and at great expence; also 70*l.* per annum out of the pensions of Scotch abbies. He moreover assigned to the college its first body of statutes, which bear date the 5th of March, in the third year of his reign.

King HENRY VI. procured from the Pope the gift of the rectory of Chesterton, near Cambridge, then estimated at 67*l.* He gave 120 volumes in Law and Theology (a rare present in those days) to the library, and exempted the Master and Fellows from all accounts in the Exchequer.

King EDWARD IV. gave eight marks, to be paid yearly by the sheriff of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire, for the Master's robes.

Among the benefactors we also find the names of William Skelton, Treasurer of Lincoln; William Tounpson, Fellow, and Dean of Aukland; Richard Holme, Licentiate, Canon of York and Sarum, who gave to the college several books, and a large sum of money towards building a library; Thomas Nalsham, Vicar of Barfield; Robert Walker, Richard Nelson, and John Retford, Fellows.

## MASTERS OF KING'S HALL.—(From CARTER).

1. THOMAS DE POWYS, 1337, appointed by the Founder.
2. JOHN DE SCROPHAM, 1363.
3. NICHOLAS ROOS DE DRAYTON, 1364.
4. RICHARD BOUNCEHALL, or ROUNCEHALL, 1377.
5. THOMAS DE HETHERSET, LL. D. 1388; Archdeacon of Sudbury, 1389; Prebendary of Sarum.
6. RALPH SELBY, LL. D. 1391; Archdeacon of Bucks and of Norfolk; and, in 1401, a monk in the Abbey of Westminster.

7. RICHARD DEREHAM, D. D. 1406; Dean of St. Martin's, in London, and Archdeacon of Norfolk.
8. JOHN STONE, 1420; Archdeacon of Norfolk, secretary to King Henry V.
9. RICHARD HOLMES, 1422.
10. ROBERT FITZHUGH, LL. D. 1425; Archdeacon of Northampton, Prebendary of Lincoln, and in 1431 Bishop of London. He was the son of a nobleman, Chancellor of the University, twice ambassador to the Emperor, and once to the Pope; and in 1435, being nominated to the bishopric of Ely, was cut off by a sudden death. He left 10*l.* towards the erection of the public schools.
11. RICHARD COUDRAY, 1431; Archdeacon successively of Norwich, Bedford, and Lincoln; Chancellor of the University, and Dean of St. Martin's.
12. ROBERT AYSCOUGH, D. D. 1439; Archdeacon of Colchester and of Dorset: died in 1448.
13. RICHARD SCROPE, 1448; Chancellor of the University in 1461; and in 1464 (July 24th), Bishop of Carlisle: died 22d May, 1468.
14. THOMAS ST. JUST, Mus. D. 1464; appointed for life by the king; also Precentor of Sarum, and Prebendary of Lincoln.
15. JOHN GUNTHORPE, B. D. September 30, 1467; secretary to the Queen; Archdeacon of Essex; Prebendary of St. Paul's, Lincoln, and Sarum; in 1472, Dean of Wells: died 1498, and was buried in that cathedral.
16. ROGER ROTHERAM, 1475.
17. HENRY BOOST, B. D. 1481; Provost of Eton in 1478, and in 1483 of Queen's College, Oxford: died in 1503.
18. CHRISTOPHER URSWICK, 1483; almoner to the king.
19. JOHN BLYTHE, LL. D. 1487; Archdeacon of Huntingdon, and Prebendary of Lincoln; Chancellor of the University in 1495; Bishop of Salisbury in 1493; Master of the Rolls. He was second son of William Blythe, of Leeds, in

Yorkshire, and brother of the Bishop of Litchfield. Died August 23, 1499, and was buried in his cathedral.

20. GEOFFREY BLYTHE, B. D. 1493, brother of the preceding; afterwards D. D.; Dean of York in 1496; Bishop of Litchfield in 1503; Lord President of the marches of Wales. In 1502, he was sent on a special mission to Ladislaus, King of Hungary. Died in 1524, and was buried in his cathedral.

21. JOHN REDMAN, B. D. 1533; Fellow of St. John's; Public Orator; Prebendary of Westminster; was the last Master of this hall, which he resigned into the king's hands in 1546 (October 29th), and was thereupon appointed first Master of the new college.

This institution, while it subsisted, ranked highest among the Cambridge colleges, both on account of its royal foundation, its learned members, and magnificent structures. The hall was so large and handsome as to have entertained King Richard II. and his court, at the time of his holding the parliament at Cambridge, in 1381: the great tower (which now forms the principal gate of Trinity College) was the entrance to this hall. The chapel was built, by licence from King Henry IV. out of the materials of the hall of Cambridge castle, which the Master and Fellows were empowered to pull down for that purpose.

The clear value of the revenues, at its dissolution, amounted to 185*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*

The college patronage consisted of the livings already noticed in the list of benefactors, and which now constitute part of the patronage of Trinity College.

#### PHISWICKE'S HOSTLE, 1393.

So called from its founder, WILLIAM PHISWICKE, or FISHWICK, Esquire Bedel of the University, was settled by charter on Gonville Hall—(see *Gonville and Caius College*)—and erected into a smaller college for the reception of the over-flowings from that larger foundation.





Out of these three institutions, and the other smaller ones, the names of which have been already mentioned, King HENRY VIII. by his charter bearing date the 19th December, 1546, erected "his most stately college," which he dedicated TO THE HOLY AND UNDIVIDED TRINITY, "and endowed with so many "revenues, lands, privileges, and royalties (besides its ancient possessions), as to "leave it an annual income of 1300*l.* by which a Master, sixty Fellows, forty "Scholars, and ten Almoner Orators or Beads-men, were maintained; owning "the said king for their only patron, reserving to himself and his successors for "ever the prerogative of choosing the Master, as was used of old in King's "Hall\*."

Whoever wishes to know more of this foundation, may consult the charter in Rymer's *Fœdera* (vol. xv. p. 106), or the long extract from it in Carter's *History of Cambridge*. We shall here leave the Founder, and proceed to the list of

#### SUBSEQUENT BENEFACTORS.

Queen MARY commenced the building of the chapel, and gave lands to the value of 338*l.* per annum, for the maintenance of twenty Scholars, ten Choristers, and a Master for them; four Chaplains, thirteen poor Scholars, and two Under-Sizars.

Queen ELIZABETH, by her letters patent, dated December 14, 1560, provided for the completion of the works begun by her sister.

THOMAS ALLEN, Clerk, two students, and lands to the value of 75*l.* per annum, for the maintenance of three Grammar-Scholars and four poor Scholars.

FRANCES JERMIN, daughter to Sir Ambrose Jermin, Knight, one scholarship, with a salary of 7*l.* 10*s.* per annum.

Sir EDWARD STANHOPE, Knight, LL. D. Vicar-General of the diocese of

\* Carter.

**London, and Chancellor of the University, 900*l.* towards the building of a library and maintenance of a librarian.**

**THOMAS NEVILLE, D. D. Master;** under whom the college was so much improved, that it may almost be said to have been rebuilt by him ; and the second quadrangle, called Neville's-court, added to it out of his own private funds, at an expence of 3000*l.*

**Bishop HACKET** gave 1200*l.* for the erection of the small court, or quadrangle, called Bishop's Hostle.

The names of other benefactors, the precise amount and nature of whose contributions we must for brevity's sake omit, are, Dr. Christopherson, Master ; Archbishop Sheldon ; Dr. Bill, Master ; Dr. Beaumont, Master ; the Lady Anne Brounley, who founded five scholarships ; Bishop Goldsborough ; Bishop Hutton ; Bishop Still ; Bishop Redman ; George Palyn, merchant ; the Lady Anne Weld ; Roger Jesson, haberdasher of London ; Anne Elweys, widow, relict of Alderman Elweys ; Dr. Cosyn, Dean of the Arches, who founded two scholarships ; Dr. Barrow, Master ; Dr. Skevington ; Thomas White, citizen of London, who founded one scholarship ; William Cooper, Esquire ; Peter Shaw ; Sir William Sedley, Baronet ; Sir Thomas Lake, Knight ; Sir John Suckling, Knight ; Dr. Bankworth, a Fellow ; Sir Ralph Hare, Baronet ; William Corket, Fellow ; Sir Thomas Slater, Baronet, M. D. Fellow. The remainder will be found in the list of exhibitions.

The **MASTERSHIP** of this college is in the absolute appointment of the crown. Its foundation consists of a Master, sixty Fellows, and sixty-nine Scholars. The government is vested in the Master and eight senior Fellows ; the next in seniority to these being considered as deputies to the others in case of absence. The Fellows are chosen from the Scholars, but are ineligible after they have attained sufficient standing to enable them to take the degree of M. A. All, except two

(who are appointed by the Master, and permitted to remain laymen), are obliged to take Priest's orders within seven years from commencing M. A. The two lay Fellows are for the classes of Law and Physic. The fellowships are entirely open, as are also the scholarships, "to men of any country," except three or four which are appropriated to Scholars chosen annually from Westminster school, and one of 37*l.* per annum, founded by Mr. Newman, for a native of Kent and Cambridgeshire alternately.

The EXHIBITIONS are the following:—

Four of 8*l.* 6*s.* per annum each, to four Scholars, natives of North Wales, given by Dr. Lewis.

One, by Lady Jermin, of 7*l.* 10*s.* appropriated by the Master.

One, by Mrs. Elweys, of 6*l.* appointed by the Master.

Five, by Mr. Perry, of 10*l.* each, to St. Paul's school.

One, by Mr. Hope, of 3*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* to Lynn school.

Two, by Lady Verney (out of an estate at South Littleton), for Scholars from Cranbrook or Warwick schools.

The ANNUAL PRIZES are the following:—

Four pounds for the best Latin declamation, given by Dr. Paris. A second declamation prize has been instituted by the college.

Three silver goblets, one of 10*l.* the others of 5*l.* each, for English declamations on the subject of the English History, by Dr. Hooper.

Ten pounds for the best essay, to be written by a junior Bachelor, on the conduct and character of King William, by Mr. Greaves, of Fulborn.

Ten pounds, to be bestowed on one or more Scholars who shall appear to the Master, Vice-Master, and senior Dean, most deserving at the time of taking his degree, by Dr. Walker.

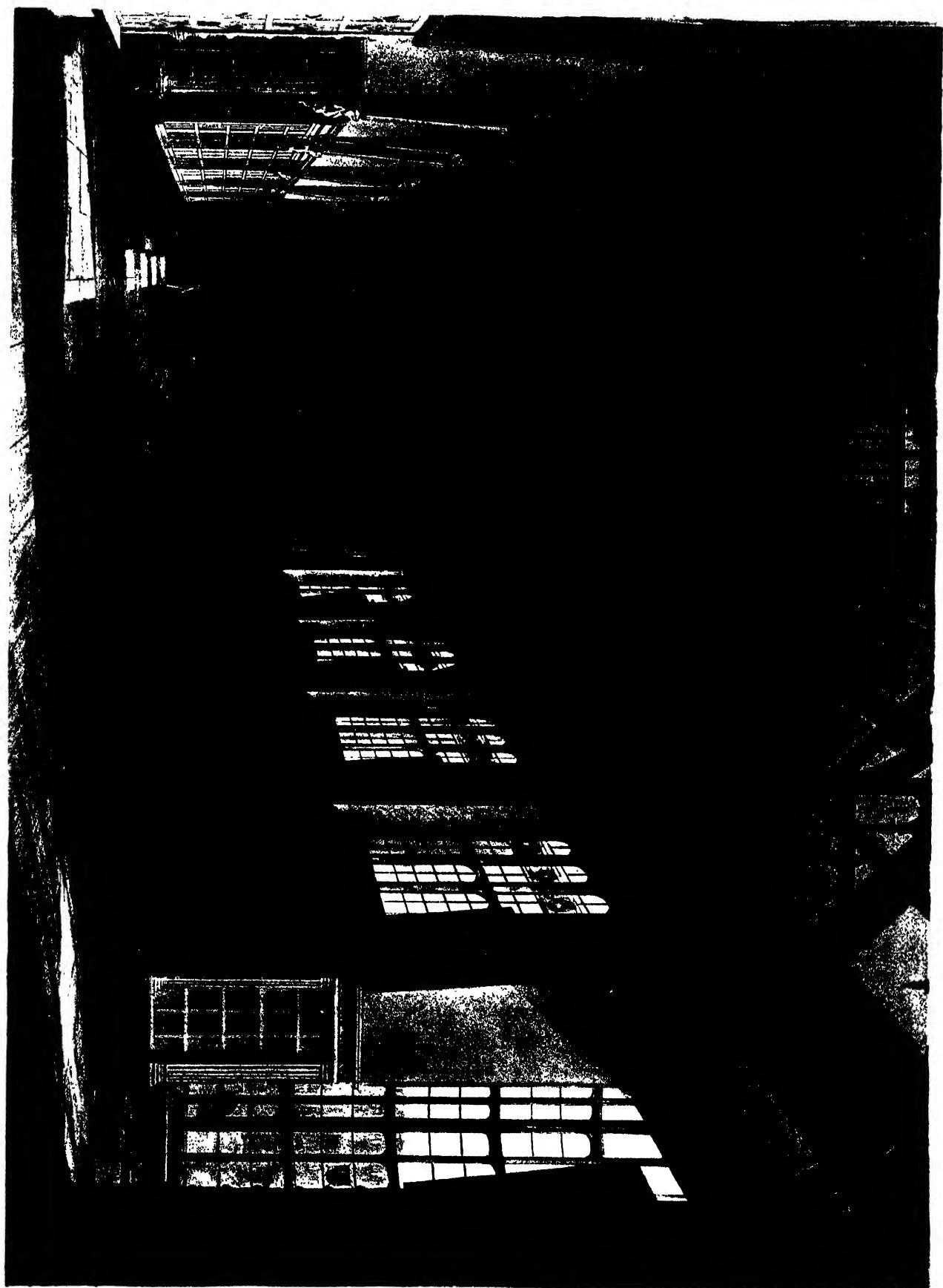
Four and two pounds for the best and second best reader in chapel. Prizes

of books are distributed to those of the first class in each year, at the annual college examinations.

In the COLLEGE PATRONAGE are the head-masterships of the following schools, viz. Stevenage, in Herts; Uttoxeter and Stone, in Staffordshire.

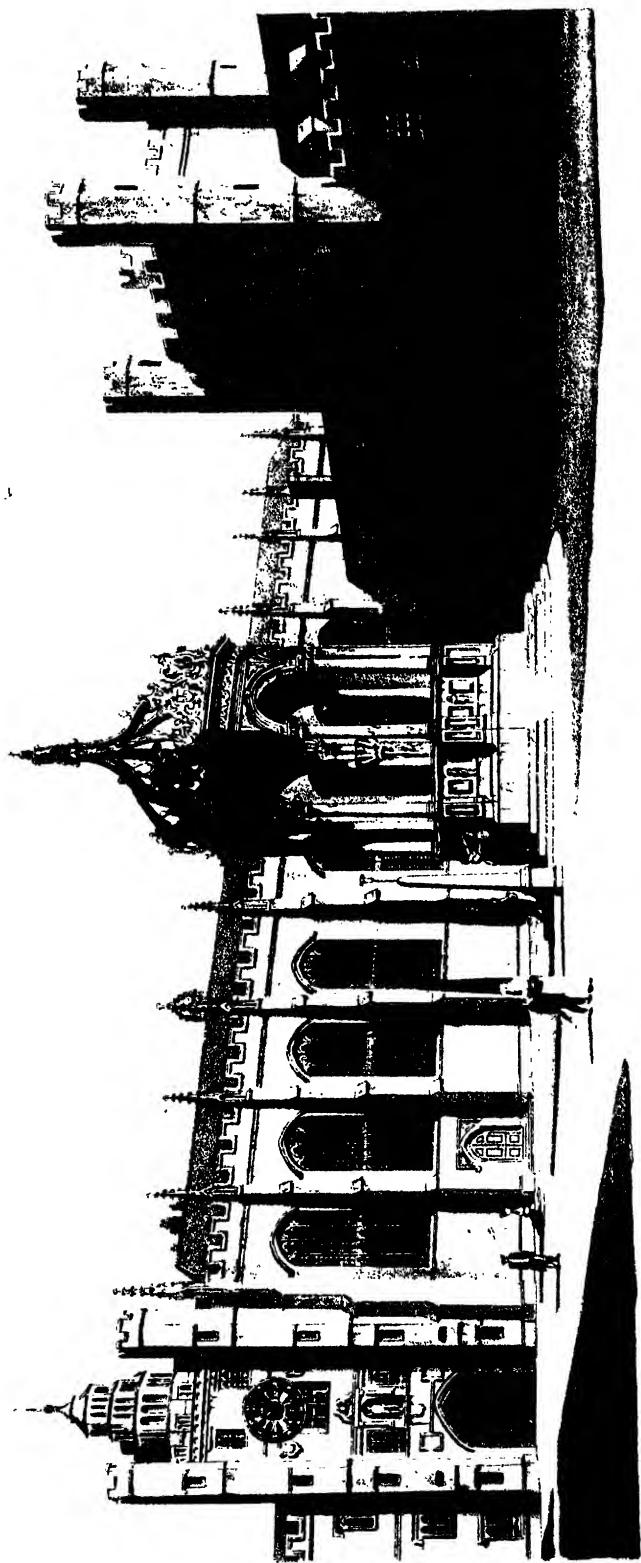
The ECCLESIASTICAL PATRONAGE consists of the rectory of Stotfold, and vicarages of Barford, Roxton, Cardington, Keyshoe, Eaton Bray, Shitlington, and Felmersham cum Pavenham, in Bedfordshire; the rectory of Loughton Magna, and vicarage of Mesworth, in Buckinghamshire; Orwell and Papworth Everard rectories, and Arrington, Barrington, Bottisham, Chesterton, Orwell, Over, Shudy Camps, and Trumpington vicarages, in Cambridgeshire; the vicarages of St. Mary Major and St. Michael's, in the town of Cambridge; that of Gaitsford, in Durham; Hatfield and Bumstead Helion, in Essex; Hitchin, St. Ippolyt's cum Wymley, Thundrich, and Ware, in Hertfordshire; Wymeswold, in Leicestershire; Cott Parva, East Randal, and Swineshead, in Lincolnshire; Enfield, in Middlesex; Tuxford, Blythe, Flintham, and Walkringham vicarages, and Hoveringham, Thungarton, and Langford curacies, in Nottinghamshire; the rectories of Dickleburgh, Fakenham, and North Runton, in Norfolk; Grendon vicarage, in Northamptonshire; the rectories of Cheadle, in Staffordshire, and Grundisburgh, in Suffolk; the vicarages of Heversham, Kendal, and Kirkby Lonsdale, in Westmoreland; Brading, in the Isle of Wight; Kirkby Monks and Withybroke, in Warwickshire; the rectories of Gilling and Guisley, and vicarages of Aisgarth, Darfield, Kellington, Masham cum Kirkby Malzed, Normanston, Pickhall, Sedbergh, and Whitkirk, in Yorkshire.

The edifice consists, besides smaller buildings, of two principal courts or quadrangles, of which that nearest the street is by far the most spacious of any in the University, containing the hall, the Master's lodge, and chapel, which form nearly the whole of the north and west sides of the square; the south and east sides









being occupied by apartments for the residence of the Noblemen and Fellows. The great gateway, on the east side of the square, is a very handsome edifice, and constituted (as we have already observed) the entrance to the great hall of the ancient *Aula Regia*. It is ornamented with a statue of Henry VIII. and had formerly an observatory on its summit, erected for the studies of Sir Isaac Newton; which, owing to its ill state of repair, and being thought, from its very public situation, not suited in all respects to the purpose for which it was intended, was taken down in 1797. In the centre of the court is a large octagonal conduit, of elegant construction, "which supplies the college and its neighbouring inhabitants " with excellent water, brought by a subterraneous channel from a spring about " a mile to the west of the town. Under the clock, on the north side, is a statue " of Edward III. ; and over the gate, on the opposite side (called the QUEEN'S " GATE)," which communicates with the little interior court named BISHOP'S HOSTLE, " is a fine statue of Queen Elizabeth, in her royal robes."

With respect to the general appearance of this quadrangle, though its spaciousness gives it an air of considerable grandeur, and its public buildings (already enumerated) are highly ornamental, yet most part of the remainder of the edifice is of too common an order, and so low as to be very disproportioned to the extent of the area. The south end of the west side is the only part which ought not to be included in this censure, having been erected of late years, and intended as a model of the manner in which the whole quadrangle is hereafter proposed to be rebuilt. In this part of the building stands

The NEW COMBINATION-ROOM, handsomely fitted up, and adorned with portraits of the Duke of Somerset (Chancellor of the University), Dr. Pearce, Bishop of Rochester, Dr. Richard Hooper, and his Royal Highness the present Duke of Gloucester (who was himself a student of this college).

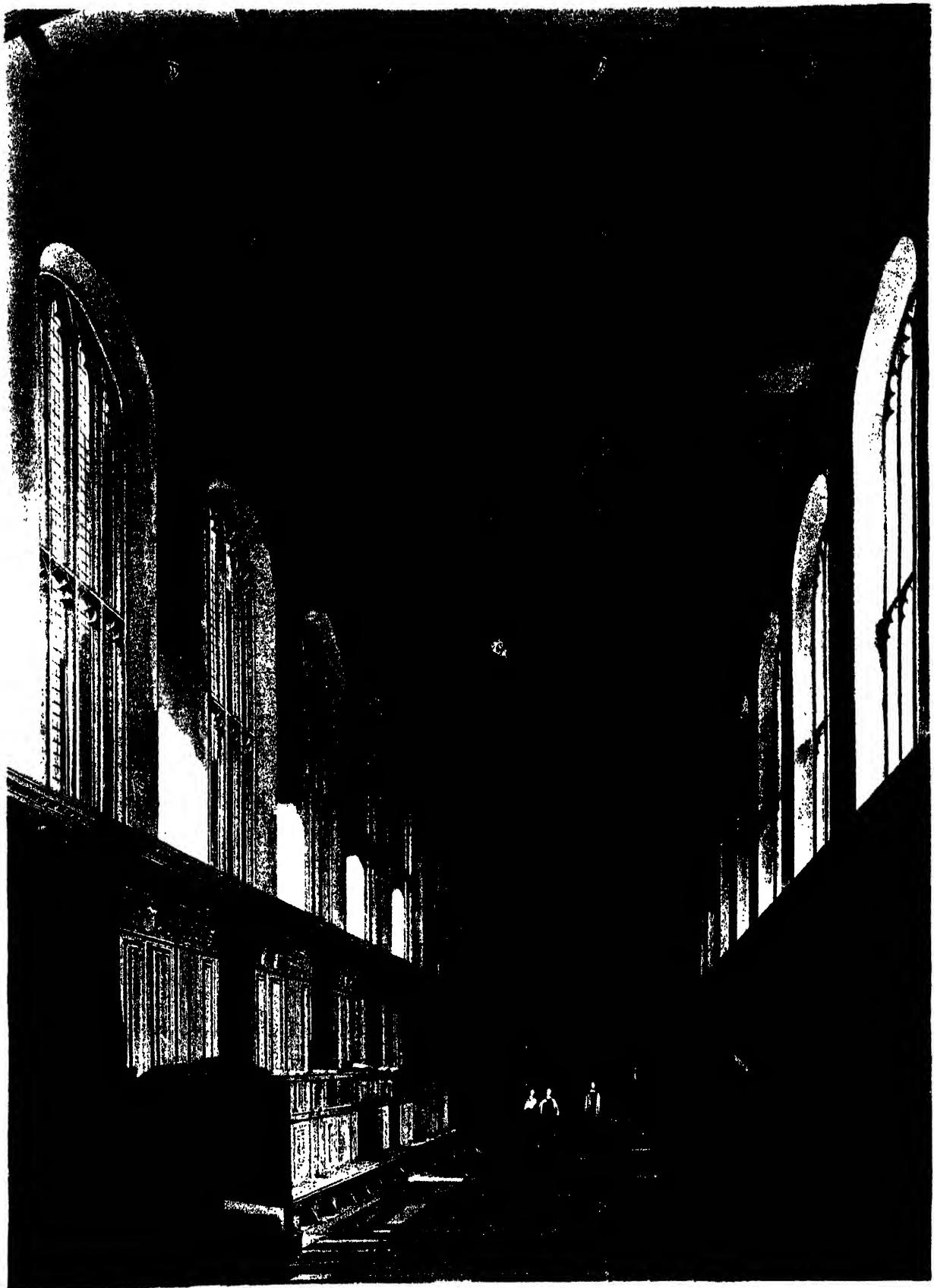
The MASTER'S LODGE is an excellent residence, containing some very grand and spacious apartments, which are considered as belonging to the king, by special prerogative, and to be inhabited by him as his palace whenever he visits the University. They are also usually assigned as the residence of royal or distinguished visitors, and of the judges on circuit. It possesses a very large collection of pictures, some of great antiquity, and many of them of distinguished merit, but which our limits will not allow us here to point out to particular attention.

The HALL is the largest, and by far the finest, in the University, "with buttresses and pinnacles, and a bay window on each side, of great depth." It is 100 feet in length, 40 in breadth, and 50 in height. The portraits of Bacon, Coke, Newton, Dryden, Barrow, Cowley, Bentley, Spelman, and other distinguished worthies of the college, adorn its walls.

The CHAPEL, which was erected by the Queens Mary and Elizabeth, is an elegant Gothic structure, deserving to be considered as a model of that style of architecture. It is 204 feet in length by 33 in breadth and 44 high. The altarpiece is a picture, painted by West, of *St. Michael binding Satan*; and was given to the college by Bishop Hinchliffe, while Master. Cathedral service is performed in this chapel on Sundays and holidays, with the aid of a most admirable organ, said to be one of the largest in England, placed in an extensive gallery, which separates the chapel from

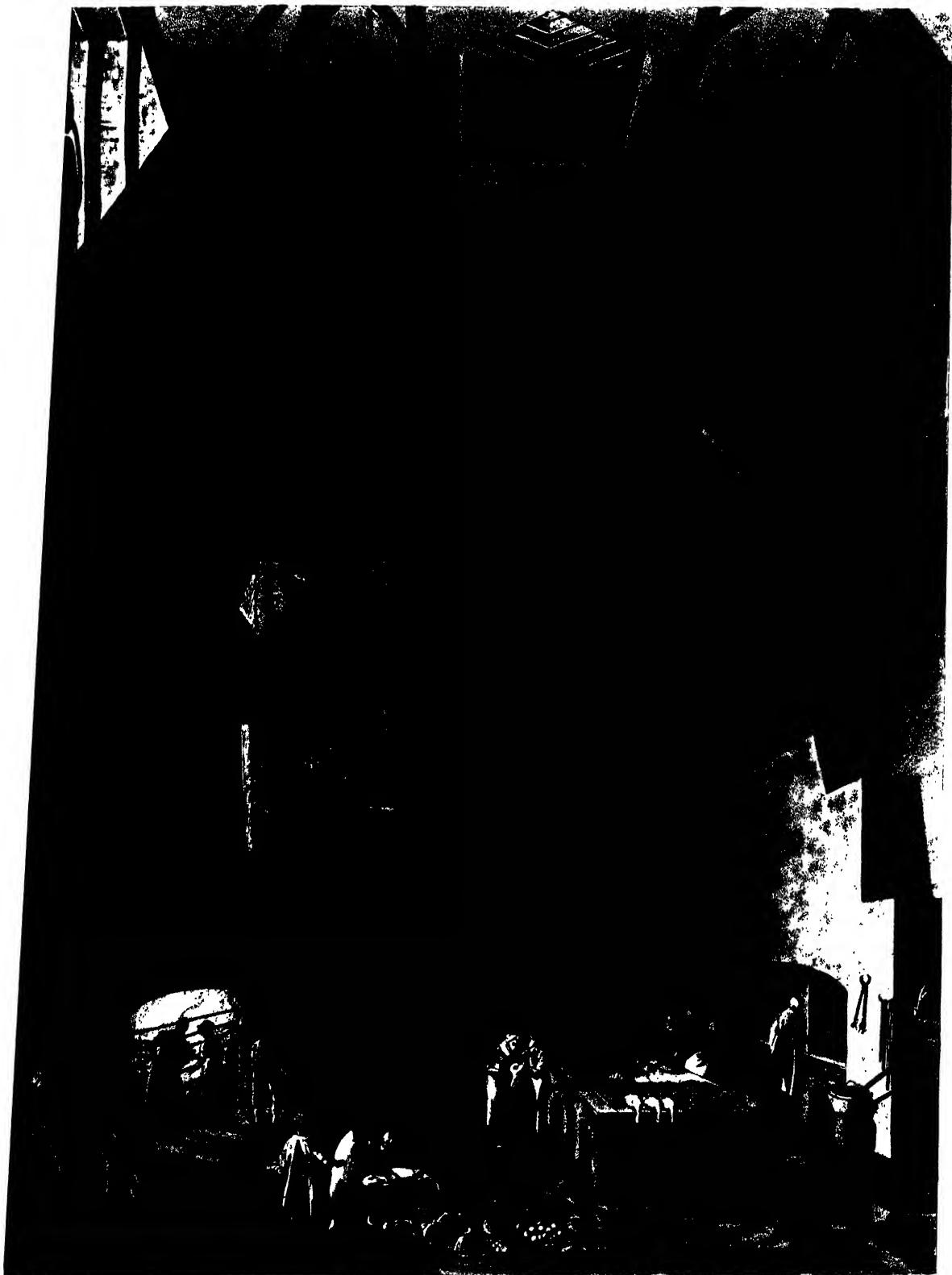
The ANTE-CHAPEL; in the centre of which is erected Roubillac's beautiful statue of Sir Isaac Newton, presented to the college by Dr. Smith during his mastership. This exquisite work of art has been so often described, that we shall forbear to repeat in this place all that has been said of it elsewhere, especially as verbal description is so ill calculated to give an adequate idea of its excellence.

The SCREENS (which is the appellation bestowed, in all the colleges, on the









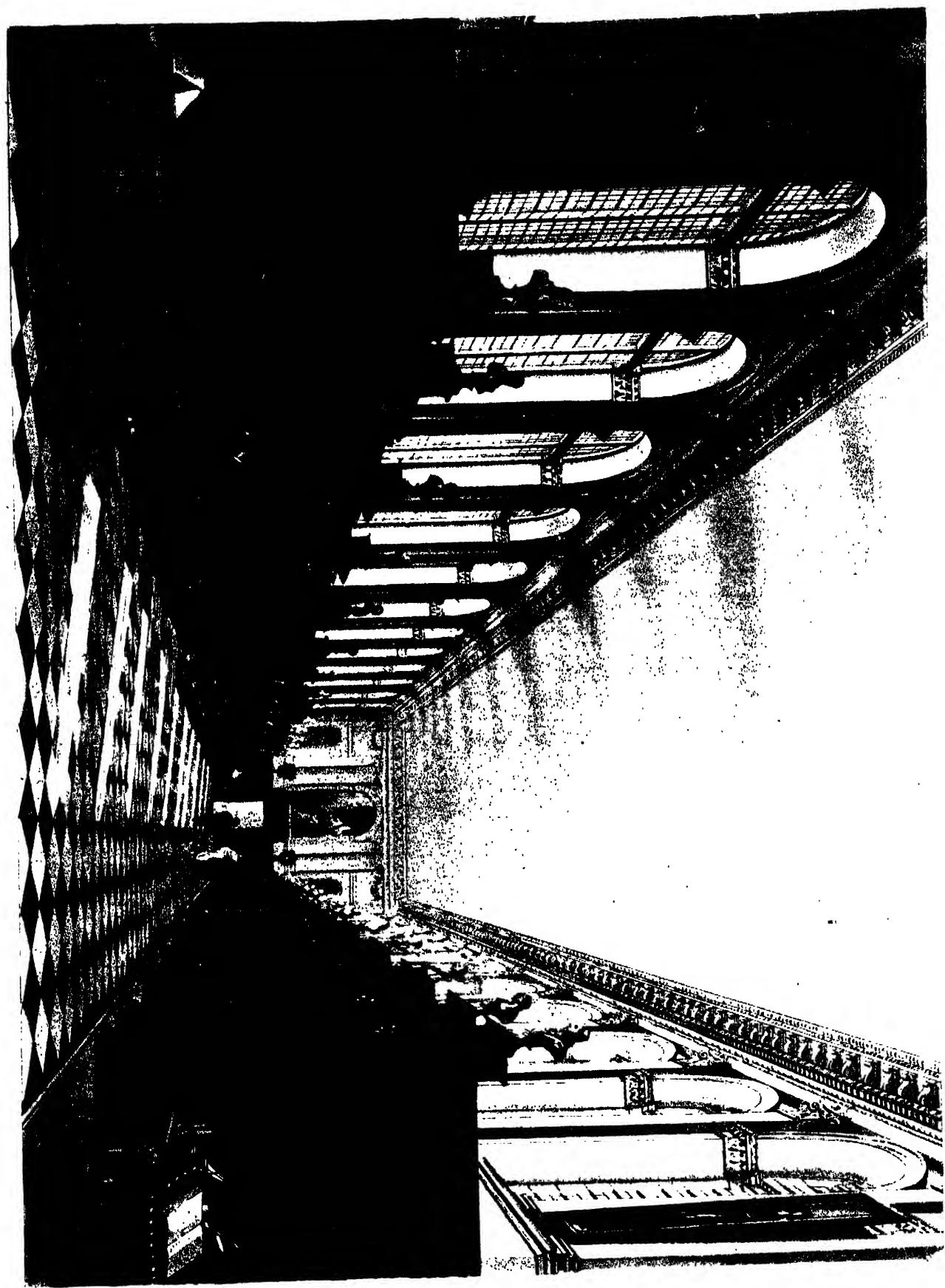
passage dividing the hall from the kitchen and butteries,) conduct from the outer to the inner quadrangle, which last (from the name of its founder, whom we have already enumerated among the benefactors of the college) is denominated

NEVILLE'S-COURT. This is a more elegant, though a less spacious, area than the former. It consisted at first of only two sides or wings, north and south; the eastern side being formed by the hall, and the library (which now constitutes the western) having been since added. A noble flight of steps, with a fine balustrade, conducts to it from the hall; and it is surrounded, on the other three sides, by cloisters spacious in extent and elegant in construction. Those which form the principal colonnade under the library, must not be passed over without more particular notice, as being by far the noblest specimen of architecture in that species of building with which we have any where become acquainted.

The LIBRARY is a magnificent structure, having two fronts, of which the eastern, which is the most highly ornamented, looks upon Neville's-court; the western, which is plainer, but very beautiful, commands the walks and the river. The building (which is 200 feet in length, 40 in breadth, and 38 in height, in the interior,) " was originally projected by Dr. Barrow, Master of the college; and the " subscriptions with which it was erected, amounting to nearly 20,000*l.* were " chiefly collected through his exertions. The architect was the celebrated Sir " Christopher Wren." The statues, representing Divinity, Law, Physic, and Mathematics, which stand over the east front, were executed by Gabriel Cibber, father to the poet-laureate, the sculptor to whom we are indebted for the admirable figures of Madness on the gates of Bethlehem Hospital. " This front is also " decorated with a bas-relief of Ptolemy receiving the new Greek version of the " Scriptures from the seventy interpreters."

" The interior of the library," we still quote from *The Cambridge Guide*, which contains the most accurate and best description of the public buildings of the

University that we have any where met with, " is probably unequalled by any apartment appropriated to a similar purpose in Europe. A spacious staircase, " with steps of black marble, and wainscoted with cedar, leads from under a piazza to the entrance at the north end, whence the elegance and grandeur of the room bursts upon the eye in full lustre. The south end is terminated by a window of painted glass, for the performance of which 500*l.* were bequeathed by a recent Master, Dr. Robert Smith, F. R. S. ; who, besides leaving a good collection of books to the library, was a considerable benefactor to the college. The subject is the presentation of Sir Isaac Newton to his Majesty George III. who is seated under a canopy, with a laurel chaplet in his hand, and attended by the British Minerva, apparently advising him to confer the meed of merit upon the great philosopher. Below the throne is the Lord Chancellor Bacon, in his robes, with a pen and book, as if preparing to register the reward about to be bestowed on Sir Isaac." The original drawing for this window was executed by Cipriani. The apartment is floored with marble, and ornamented with marble pedestals supporting the busts of Ray, Willoughby, Bacon, and Newton, by Roubillac. An antique statue of Æsculapius, given by Sir Charles Wintringham, Baronet, M. D. is among the most valuable works of art preserved in this library, which also contains several portraits of distinguished members of the society, together with a statue of the Chancellor, Duke of Somerset, and a bust of Roger Cotes. At the bottom of the stairs, near the entrance, is a valuable collection of ancient marbles and inscriptions given by Sir John Cotton; among which are likewise preserved the famous Sigean inscription, bequeathed to the society by the celebrated Edward Wortley Montague; an ancient stone, with a Greek inscription, brought from the Archipelago, and presented to the college by Mr. Hawkins, of Cornwall; and a Roman mile-stone, given by Gough, the antiquary. .









Among the valuable MSS. deposited in this library, Dyer mentions only the poems of Milton in his own hand-writing, some critical MSS. of Bentley's, Dr. Gale's Arabic MSS. his son Dr. Roger Gale's Collections of English Antiquities, and Sir Isaac Newton's own copy of the *Principia*, with his MS. notes. That catalogue may, of course, be considerably extended; and that of the more curious articles, only among the printed books, would far exceed our limits.

Three gates of wrought iron open from the piazza under the library upon a small lawn terminated by the river, over which an elegant cylindrical bridge of three arches, designed and executed by Essex, conducts to the walks. The view from this bridge up the river is justly regarded as one of the principal *views* of the place, as embracing all the bridges of the other colleges (with the exception of that of St. John's) at one glance, together with a fine extent of walks and gardens, terminated by the lofty elms of Queen's College terrace.

The walks, which are adjacent to those of St. John's on the north, and to those of Clare Hall on the south, are about one third of a mile in circumference, skirted by fine chesnuts and limes. Those of the middle walk, which have attained a magnificent height, form, by the intersection of their branches, a natural arch of the most perfect Gothic.

## MASTERS.

1. JOHN REDMAN, D. D. 1546; Fellow of St. John's, and Master of King's Hall at the dissolution of that society, appointed by charter to preside over the new foundation. He was likewise Prebendary of Wells and of Westminster, and Archdeacon of Taunton. Died in 1551, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

2. WILLIAM BILL, D. D. 1551; first Master of St. John's College; was deprived by Queen Mary, in 1553, together with other heads of colleges.

3. JOHN CHRISTOPHERSON, B. D. 1553, afterwards D. D. was a Lancashire man by birth, and received his education at St. John's College; was appointed

one of the first Fellows of this college by King Henry's charter; Dean of Norwich, 1554; and, shortly after, Bishop of Chichester. He died, a short time before Queen Mary, his patroness, in 1558. He was a learned man, and translated into Latin Philo-Judæus, and the Ecclesiastical Histories of Eusebius, Sozomen, Socrates, Evagrius, and Theodoret; but his style is adjudged to be impure and full of barbarism, and his translations altogether extremely erroneous and defective. He was also author of a tragedy entitled *Jephtha*, in Greek and Latin, which was probably intended for representation by the students of his college.

Dr. BILL was restored upon the accession of Queen Elizabeth in 1558, and was shortly afterwards appointed Almoner to the Queen, Provost of Eton, Dean of Westminster, and Prebendary of Lincoln. He died July 15, 1561, and was buried at Westminster Abbey.

4. ROBERT BEAUMONT, D. D. August 25, 1561; Fellow of Peter-House, Archdeacon of Huntingdon, Lady Margaret's Professor, and Prebendary of Ely: died in the beginning of June, 1567.

5. JOHN WHITGIFT, D. D. Archbishop of Canterbury; before, Master of Pembroke Hall.—(See *Pembroke Hall*).

6. JOHN STILL, D. D. May 30, 1577; before, Master of St. John's College, —(See *St. John's College*).

7. THOMAS NEVILLE, D. D. 1593; before, Master of Magdalen College; Dean of Peterborough, and Prebendary of Ely; also, in 1597, Dean of Canterbury, where he died May 2, 1615, and was buried in that cathedral. We have already mentioned his noble benefactions to the college.

8. JOHN RICHARDSON, D. D. May 27, 1615; before, Master of Peter-House; Regius Professor of Divinity, and one of the translators of the Bible.

9. LEONARD MAWE, D. D. June 29, 1625; before, Master of Peter-House; afterwards Bishop of Bath and Wells.

10. SAMUEL BROOKE, D. D.; nominated by the king, and admitted Master on the 5th of September, 1629, being then Archdeacon of Coventry. He died about September, 1631.

11. THOMAS COMBER, D. D. nominated October 1, 1631; was born in Sussex January 1, 1575; admitted Scholar, May, 1593; Fellow, October, 1597; Dean of Carlisle, August, 1630; in 1642, was imprisoned, plundered, and deprived of all his preferments; and died at Cambridge, in February, 1653. He was a good scholar in the classical and Oriental languages, and one to whose character even his enemies bore the testimony of their applause. He has sometimes been confounded with another Dr. Thomas Comber, Dean of Durham, whom we shall take occasion to mention in our account of Sidney College, and to whom he was related.

12. THOMAS HILL, D. D. March 17, 1647; Fellow of Emmanuel College; removed hither by power of Parliament; and died in 1653.

13. JOHN ARROWSMITH, D. D. November 28, 1653; before, Master of St. John's College; born at Newcastle, March 29, 1602; was admitted of St. John's in 1616; and, in 1623, chosen a Fellow of Catherine Hall. He was brought hither by the power of Parliament; being also made Regius Professor of Divinity in the room of the former Professor, who was removed by the same authority; but he enjoyed these honours only a few years, dying in February, 1658-59. He was a learned and able divine; author of a work entitled *Tactica Sacra*, and of a collection of theological aphorisms, entitled *Armillla Catechetica*. He was considered as rigid and narrow in his principles, though very sweet and benevolent in his temper and disposition. Cole praises him for being remote from the latitudinarian principles, which he holds in so much abhorrence.

14. JOHN WILKINS, D. D. August 17, 1659; Warden of Wadham College, Oxford; was likewise placed here by Parliament, but dispossessed on the Resto-

ration: notwithstanding which, he was, in 1668, promoted to the bishopric of Chester, being (as Godwin says) “a man of an acute and versatile genius, well skilled in the art of temporising.” He married a sister of Oliver Cromwell, widow of Peter French, Canon of Christ-Church; and died on the 9th of November, 1672. This very learned and able prelate was born at Fawsley, near Daventry, in 1614, at the house of his mother’s father, the celebrated Dod, called “the Decalogist,” and also “the last of the Puritans\*.” In his theological opinions he was distinguished for liberality and moderation; and, in politics, professed submission to the powers in being, without inquiry into the origin of their authority. These sentiments exposed him to considerable misrepresentation and obloquy; but all the bad inferences that were attempted to be drawn from them, are completely belied by his life and character. His “mathematical and philosophical works” were collected after his death, with the exception of his *Essay towards a real Character and a Philosophical Language*, published in folio, 1668. His theological works still remain separate.

15. HENRY FERNE, D.D. August 3, 1660; Archdeacon of Leicester, Dean of Ely, and in 1661 Bishop of Chester; son of Sir John Ferne, an eminent antiquary; born at York, in 1602; educated at Uppingham free-school; admitted Commoner of St. Mary’s Hall, Oxford, in 1618; removed, after two years’ residence, to this college, of which he became Fellow; was made Chaplain extraordinary to King Charles I. in 1642, when he published his *Case of Conscience touching Rebellion*, and is said to have been the first who wrote openly in the royal cause. He afterwards attended the king at Oxford, and was present at the battle of Naseby; after which he retreated into Yorkshire, where he remained until summoned to attend his Majesty at the negociation of the treaty in the Isle of Wight. He lived in privacy during the usurpation; and dying within five weeks after his

\* See *Jesus College*.

promotion to the bishopric, March 10, 1661, in St. Paul's church-yard, was buried in Westminster Abbey. It was said of him, "that if he had a fault, it was, that he could not be angry." He assisted Walton in his Polyglot, and published several theological and political tracts, besides those already mentioned.

16. JOHN PEARSON, D. D. April 2, 1662; Bishop of Chester; before, Master of Jesus College.—(See *Jesus College*.)

17. ISAAC BARROW, D. D. February 27, 1672-3, Fellow. This most eminent scholar, divine, and mathematician, was descended of an ancient family in Suffolk; born at London, October, 1630; educated first at the Charter-House school, from which he was removed, on account of his great irregularities of conduct, to the school of Felstead, in Essex, where he made ample amends for his former misbehaviour; admitted of Peter-House, December 15, 1643, under his uncle, Mr. Isaac Barrow, then Fellow of that college; entered of this college 5th of February, 1645, on his uncle's being ejected from that fellowship; and distinguished himself by such application, ability, and excellency of behaviour, as recommended him to the esteem and affection even of those heads of his college to whom his royalist principles were principally obnoxious. In 1669, he was chosen Greek Professor, without a competitor; in 1662, Professor of Geometry at Gresham College; in 1663, Fellow of the Royal Society; and, in the year following, appointed first Professor of the Mathematical Lecture founded by Mr. Lucas, which chair he resigned, in 1669, to his still greater friend, Sir Isaac Newton. When appointed to the mastership, King Charles observed of him, that he had bestowed it on the best scholar in England. He died of a fever the 4th of May, 1677; and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where a monument was erected to him by the contributions of his friends. His character may be collected from the brilliant history of his literary career, and still more from his writings, which, especially those in theology, entitle him to the highest rank in the annals

of learning. To this college he was an excellent Master and a most useful benefactor. He projected the building of that magnificent library, which was completed not till some time after his death; and the exertions he used towards the furtherance of this admirable design have been already noticed.

18. The Hon. and Rev. JOHN NORTH, D. D. 1677; Fellow of Jesus; Greek Professor; Prebendary of Westminster; Clerk of the Closet to Charles II.; was the fifth of seven sons of Dudley Lord North, and brother to the Lord Keeper Guilford.—See their *Lives*, published by Roger North, Esquire, in 1712.

19. JOHN MONTAGUE, D. D. May 3, 1683; fourth son of Edward Earl of Sandwich; Prebendary and, in 1699, Dean of Durham, when he resigned his mastership.

20. RICHARD BENTLEY, D. D. February 1, 1699. This eminent critic was born, January 27, 1661-2, at Oulton, in the parish of Wakefield, Yorkshire, of a very respectable family, which had been reduced in circumstances by its sacrifices in the royal cause during the civil wars. He was educated at the grammar-school of Wakefield; admitted of St. John's College 24th May, 1676; and, in 1689, incorporated M. A. of Oxford. In 1692, he was made Prebendary of Worcester, and, in 1693, keeper of the royal library at St. James's; upon which occasion arose the famous dispute betwixt him and Boyle, concerning the genuineness of the Epistles ascribed to Phalaris. In 1696, he was admitted D. D.; and, in 1701 (having resigned his prebend on being made Master), was collated to the archdeaconry of Ely. In 1716, he succeeded to the chair of Regius Professor of Divinity. Notwithstanding his universal reputation for learning and ability, his mastership was disturbed by various disputes with the Bishop of Ely, as Visitor, and with the other members of the college, which led to a long and expensive litigation, into the merits of which it is not now our purpose to enter. The rest of the University became involved in the controversy, and the Doctor was sus-





pended from all his degrees, which were afterwards restored to him by mandamus from the court of King's Bench. He died on the 14th of July, 1742, having considerably lost himself in the estimation of the world by his conduct in the unfortunate affairs above alluded to, which appears to have been overbearing and offensive in the extreme; though there were, undoubtedly, faults on both sides of the question. His grandson, Mr. Cumberland, while he seems to admit the lofty and imperious tone of his manners, adds, that his heart was tender and benevolent in the highest degree, and that he loved his college "almost to enthusiasm." His numerous works are well known to all scholars, and we shall not attempt, in this confined space, to give a catalogue, much less to enter into any account of them.

21. ROBERT SMITH, LL.D. and D. D. nominated July, 1742, and installed on the 4th of August following; Plumian Professor of Astronomy, 1716; Master of Mechanics to the King, and Preceptor to William Duke of Cumberland; author of a treatise on Optics, and of a work entitled *Harmonies, or the Philosophy of musical Sounds*.—"He was," says Cumberland, "one of the most learned men of his time, as his works sufficiently demonstrate. He led the life of a student, abstemious and recluse; his family consisting of a sister, advanced in years, and unmarried like himself; together with a niece, who, in the course of her residence there, was married to a Fellow of the college. He was a man of whom it might be said, 'Philosophy had marked him for her own'; of a thin spare habit, and a nose prominently aquiline, and an eye penetrating as that of a bird, the semblance of whose beak marked the character of his face. The tone of his voice was shrill and nasal, and his manner of speaking such as denoted forethought and deliberation," &c.—"I saw him installed," says Cole. "He was a very tall, thin man, and before he wore his cassock, in his Professor's gown, his legs used to look like a long pair of tongs." Add to this, he used to

squabble terribly with his maiden sister. He died February 2, 1768, bequeathing 2000*l.* to his college (to which he had before been a very munificent benefactor), and 2500*l.* to the University.

22. JOHN HINCLOPPE, D. D. 1768; born in Westminster, of low parents, in 1731; but received his education at Westminster school, from whence he was elected to Trinity in 1750; afterwards became usher at the same school, and travelling tutor to Mr. Crewe, who settled 300*l.* per annum upon him, and appointed him his domestic Chaplain. In 1764, he was appointed (through the Duke of Grafton's interest) head-master of Westminster; but resigned the office in a few months, on account of his health, and afterwards became tutor to the Duke of Devonshire. He is also said to have been offered the tuition of the Prince of Wales, and to have declined accepting it on account of his Whig principles, in which Cole accuses him of not having been always very consistent. The year after his appointment to the mastership, he was made Bishop of Peterborough, and subsequently Dean of Durham; and died of a paralytic stroke, at his episcopal palace, January 11, 1794. He was an excellent preacher, and much admired in the pulpit for the remarkable clearness of his eloquence. He married Miss Crewe, the sister of his old pupil, "and was," says Cole, "a gentleman and a man of taste, but called *the bloody Bishop*, because he was the only one who, in 1774, spoke for severe measures against the Arminians. But he turned coat with the Duke of Grafton\*," &c.

23. THOMAS POSTLETHWAITE, D. D. 1789; took his degree of B. A. at this college in 1753, and was afterwards presented to a living in Lancashire by the Earl of Derby, who had been his pupil. He was accounted one of the best mathematicians in the University, but never published; and dying in 1798 at Bath,

\* Cole's *Ath. Cantab.*

where also he was buried, bequeathed 2000*l.* and a valuable collection of books to this college.

24. WILLIAM LORT MANSELL, D. D. 1798; Bishop of Bristol, August 23, 1808.

ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS, MEMBERS OF MICHAEL HOUSE, BEFORE ITS INCORPORATION.

WILLIAM AYSCOUGH, Bishop of Salisbury, 1438—(Master).

EDWARD STORY, Bishop of Chichester, 1477—(Master).

JOHN FISHER, Bishop of Rochester, 1504; was Scholar, Fellow, and afterwards Master of this house; and Master of Queen's, where, and under the heads of Christ's and St. John's Colleges, the reader will find a great deal concerning him.\*

MEMBERS OF KING'S HALL, BEFORE ITS INCORPORATION.

ROBERT FITZHUGH, Bishop of London, 1431—(Master).

JOHN SCROPE, Bishop of Carlisle, 1464—(Master).

JOHN BLYTHE, Bishop of Salisbury, 1493—(Master).

GEOFFREY BLYTHE, Bishop of Coventry and Litchfield, 1503—(Master).

\* WILLIAM ROKEBY, Bishop of Meath, 1507; Archbishop of Dublin, 1512; Lord Chancellor of Ireland; was descended from an ancient family in Yorkshire, born at Kirkby Sandal, in that county; Vicar of Halifax, and Rector of Sandal. He died in 1521, and ordered his body to be buried in his cathedral church, but his heart removed to Halifax, where it was interred in a chapel built by him on the north side of the parish church of that town.

CUTHBERT TUNSTALL, Bishop of London, 1522; of Durham, 1530; born at Hatchford, in the county of Richmond, “patre quidem nobili prognatus, sed ex concubinâ.” He was a Fellow of this society, Vicar-General to Archbishop Warham; Master of the Rolls, 1516; Keeper of the Privy Seal, 1523: “Vir sanè insignis,” says Godwin, “et in quo, nisi quod pontificia religioni fuerit

“addictior nemo, haud temerè quisquam quicquam opinor reprehenderet;” and, as Sir Thomas More wrote in a letter to Erasmus, “Tunstallo ut nemo est omnibus “bonis literis instructior, nemo in vita moribusque severior, ita nemo est usquam “in convictu jucundior.” He was excellently skilled in the Greek language, acquainted with the Hebrew, marvellously learned in the mathematics; an eloquent orator, a sound lawyer, and a theologian of the highest eminence. In the year 1551, he was imprisoned in the Tower of London on account of religion, and there detained during the remainder of the reign of Edward VI. On the accession of Queen Mary, he was restored to his bishopric; but lost it again in 1559, on his refusal to admit the supremacy of Elizabeth, in which he seems liable to censure for inconsistency, having not only subscribed the oath to Henry VIII. but written an argument in defence of it, addressed to Cardinal Pole. On his final dismission, he was committed to the custody of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and died at Lambeth, on the 18th of November, in the same year, being then eighty-five years old. His body was buried in the parish church of Lambeth, where is the following wretched inscription to his memory:—

Anglia Cuthbertum Tunstallum mœsta requirit  
 Cujus summa doni laus erat atque foris.  
 Rhetor, arithmeticus, juris consultus et æqui,  
 Legatusque fuit; denique præsul erat.  
 Annorum satur, et magiorum plenus honorum,  
 Vertitur in cineres aureus iste senex.

#### MEMBERS OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

WILLIAM GLYN, Bishop of Bangor, 1555; Fellow and President of Queen’s College, and the first Fellow mentioned in the charter of foundation of Trinity: died 21st May, 1558, and was buried in his cathedral.

JOHN CHRISTOPHERSON, Bishop of Chichester, 1557—(Master).

ADAM LOFTUS, Archbishop of Dublin, 1562; Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

JOHN WHITGIFT, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1583—(Master).

JOHN STILL, Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1592—(Master).

ANTHONY RUDD, Bishop of St. David's, 1594; was a native of Yorkshire, and Fellow of this college; Rector of Stratham, in Leicestershire, and, during nine years, Dean of Gloucester. He died in March, 1614, and was buried at Llangathan, in the county of Carmarthen.

RICHARD FLETCHER, Bishop of London, 1594; Scholar of this college, and Fellow of Bene't.—(See *Bene't*).

WILLIAM REDMAN, Bishop of Norwich, 1594; son of John Redman; Rector of Shelford, in Cambridgeshire; Fellow; Archdeacon of Canterbury. His name has been already mentioned among the benefactors to the college. He died about Michaelmas, 1602, and was buried in his cathedral church.

MATTHEW HURTON, Archbishop of York, 1594; Fellow; afterwards Master of Pembroke Hall.—(See *Pembroke*).

GERVASE BABINGTON, Bishop of Llandaff, 1591; of Exeter, 1594; of Worcester, 1597; Fellow; Treasurer of the diocese of Llandaff and Prebendary of Hereford; died May 7, 1610, and was buried in Worcester cathedral. Fuller names him among the worthies of Nottinghamshire, but both Izacke and Prince claim him as a native of Devon. He was as considerable a benefactor to the cathedral of Worcester as he was an enemy to that of Exeter, which he irreparably injured by alienating from it the rich manor of Crediton. He was a man of considerable learning; “in the midst of all his preferments neither tainted,” say his biographers, “with idleness, pride, nor covetousness; and not only diligent in “preaching, but in writing books for the understanding of the holy Scriptures.” His works were printed, first in quarto, and twice subsequently in folio; and his

style is judged to be good, “though not without the quaintnesses peculiar to the ‘times.’”

**GODFREY GOLDSBOROUGH**, Bishop of Gloucester, 1598; a native of Cambridge, and Fellow of this college; afterwards Archdeacon of Worcester. He has been already mentioned among the benefactors. Died 26th May, 1604.

**ROBERT BENNETT**, Bishop of Hereford, 1602; born at Baldock, in Hertfordshire; Fellow of this college; Dean of Windsor, 1595; and Master of the hospital of St. Cross, near Winchester. He died on the 25th of October, 1617, being then upwards of seventy years of age, and was buried on the north side of the presbytery of his cathedral, where a handsome monument was erected to his memory by his heirs.

**THEOPHILUS BUCKWORTHII**, Bishop of Dromore, 1613; Scholar.

**MARTIN FOTHERBY**, Bishop of Salisbury, 1618; younger brother of the Rev. Charles Fotherby, Dean of Canterbury, and son of Martin Fotherby, Esq. Great Grimsby, in Lincolnshire, where he was born, in 1559. He was educated at this college, where he became Fellow, and afterwards Vicar of Chiflet, and Rector of St. Mary le Bow and Chatham, Prebendary of Canterbury, Chaplain to James I. and one of the first Fellows of Chelsea College, in 1610. He died in 1619, and was buried at All Hallows, Lombard-street. The epitaph inscribed on his monument (*which was destroyed by the great fire of London*), gives him a most exalted character for learning and virtue.

**JOHN OVERALL**, Bishop of Norwich, 1618—(Master of Catherine Hall).

**RICHARD MILBORN**, Bishop of St. David's, 1615; of Carlisle, 1620; Fellow; Dean of Rochester: died 1624.

**RICHARD SENHOUSE**, Bishop of Carlisle, 1624; Scholar—(Fellow of St. John's).

**GODFREY GOODMAN**, Bishop of Gloucester, 1625; born at Ruthyn, in Denbighshire, 1583; educated at Westminster school; Fellow of this college; Canon

of Windsor, and Dean of Rochester. In 1639, refusing to sign the canons of doctrine and discipline, he was suspended by Archbishop Laud, and soon afterwards openly professed himself of the Romish communion; being, as it is said, the only prelate who forsook the English church for that of Rome after the Reformation. He resided at Westminster in a private manner after his suspension, and died January 19, 1655.

LEONARD MAWE, Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1628—(Master).

JOHN BOWLE, Bishop of Rochester, 1629; Fellow; Dean of Salisbury: died 1637, and was buried at St. Paul's.

JOHN HAMPTON, Archbishop of Dublin.

JOHN HACKET, Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, 1661; born in London, 1592; educated at Westminster school, and elected from thence to Trinity College in 1608, at the same time with Herbert, the poet. His uncommon abilities soon procured him a fellowship, and he became tutor to Lord Byron, at Newstead Abbey, where he wrote a Latin comedy, entitled *Loyola*, twice acted before King James I. and printed in 1648. Afterwards he took orders, was collated to the rectory of Stoke Hamon, in Buckinghamshire, and made Chaplain to the Lord Keeper, Archbishop Williams, who had the highest esteem for him. His subsequent preferments, until after the troubles, consisted of the rectories of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and Cheam, in Surry, a prebend in Lincoln cathedral, and the archdeaconry of Bedford. In 1642, he was made prisoner at Cheam by the Earl of Essex's army, being then very obnoxious to the Parliament party; but contriving to effect his escape, he lived very privately till the Restoration, when he was promoted to the episcopal bench. He rebuilt his cathedral, which had been almost battered to the ground during the wars, in a magnificent style, and at the expence of 20,000*l.* of which all but 1000*l.* was defrayed out of his own pocket and by benefactions of his procuring. His munificence to Trinity College has already

been recorded; and he left his books, valued at 1500*l.* to the University library. He died at Litchfield, October 21, 1670, and was buried in his cathedral, where his eldest son, Sir Andrew Hacket, Master in Chancery, erected a handsome tomb to his memory. His Life, prefixed to his *Century of Sermons*, published in 1675, was written by Dr. Plume, and he was himself the author of the Life of Archbishop Williams, his patron. “He was exemplary in his behaviour, cheerful “ in conversation, hospitable, humble, and affable, though subject to great erup- “ tions of anger; but at the same time very placable and ready to be appeased, “ and of too generous a nature to be vindictive.”—*Biographical Dictionary*.

**HENRY FERNE**, Bishop of Chester, 1662—(Master).

**RICHARD STERNE**, Archbishop of York, 1664.—(See *Jesus College*).

**JOHN WILKINS**, Bishop of Chester, 1668—(Master).

**ROBERT CREIGHTON**, Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1670; born at Dunkeld, in Scotland, 1593, of an ancient Scottish family; educated at Westminster school; elected to Trinity College in 1613; Greek Professor and University Orator; Treasurer of Wells in 1632, and Canon Residentiary of the same cathedral. In the beginning of the rebellion, his principles exposed him to great danger, and drove him to take refuge with the king at Oxford, from whence he was afterwards obliged to make his escape, in the disguise of a day-labourer, into Cornwall. He was appointed, while abroad, Chaplain to Charles II. who, after the Restoration, rewarded him, first with the deanship of Wells, and afterwards with the bishopric, which he held till his death, November 21, 1672. He was a very learned man, and, as a preacher, celebrated for the honesty with which he reproved the vices of the court.

**JOHN PEARSON**, Bishop of Chester, 1672—(Master).

**EDWARD WETTENHALL**, Bishop of Cork and Ross, 1678; Scholar.

**HENRY RIDER**, Bishop of Killaloe, 1693; Scholar.

EDWARD FOWLER, Bishop of Gloucester, 1691; born at Westerleigh, in Gloucestershire, 1632; educated at the college school, Gloucester; Clerk of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, 1650, where he took his degree of B. A. but afterwards removed to Cambridge, and took his Master's degree at this college. He was bred a Presbyterian, and at the Restoration entertained scruples, which, for a time, prevented him from conforming, but which he afterwards surmounted, and became a distinguished ornament of the Church of England, and a strenuous defender of Protestantism against the encroachments of Popery. This conduct rendered him extremely obnoxious at court, where a prosecution was hatched against him in 1685; the consequence of which was, his being suspended from his vicarage of St. Giles's, Cripplegate. In 1688, he, nevertheless, was one of the foremost to sign the resolution of the London clergy against reading King James's declaration; and on the Revolution he was rewarded for this and his other services by promotion to the episcopal seat. He died August 26, 1714, in his eighty-second year, and left behind him many theological works of great reputation.—See the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. ii. p. 100 ;, for a curious anecdote of this bishop, who was a great believer in ghosts.

EDWARD JONES, Bishop of Cloyne, 1682; of St. Asaph, 1699; Fellow: died at Westminster, 10th May, 1703, and was buried in St. Margaret's church.

ADAM ORTLEY, Bishop of St. David's, 1712; Scholar of this college, and afterwards of Trinity Hall; Archdeacon of Shrewsbury: died 1723.

ROBERT BUTTS, Bishop of Norwich, 1732; of Ely, 1738; Scholar; Rector of Ickworth, in Suffolk, Chaplain to King George II. and Dean of Norwich: died at Ely House, Holborn, January 26, 1747-8, and was buried in his cathedral church, where a very handsome monument is erected to his memory. He was a descendant of Sir William Butts, physician in ordinary to King Henry VIII. and son of William Butts, Rector of Hertest, in Suffolk.

**NICHOLAS CLAGETT**, Bishop of St. David's, 1731; of Exeter, 17—; Fellow of this college, Archdeacon of Bucks, and Dean of Rochester: died December 3, 1746. He was son of Dr. Nicholas Clagett, an eminent divine, and Archdeacon of Sudbury, in Essex, who was a member of Christ's College; and grandson of another Nicholas Clagett, Vicar of Melbourne, Dorsetshire, and Preacher at St. Edmundsbury.

**ZACHARY PEARCE**, Bishop of Bangor, 1747; of Rochester, 1750; Fellow; born A. D. 1690, in High Holborn, where his father was a distiller; educated at Westminster school, where he was elected King's Scholar, and thence removed to Trinity in 1710. In 1716, he published an edition of *Cicero de Oratore*, and dedicated it to Lord Macclesfield, who in consequence recommended him to Dr. Bentley, then Master, for a fellowship. In 1718, he became Chaplain to the same nobleman (then Chancellor), and was soon afterwards instituted to the rectories of Stapleford Abbots, in Essex, and St. Bartholomew, London; and, in 1723, to that of St. Martin's in the Fields. In 1724, he published his *Longinus*, which he also dedicated to his great patron. In 1739, he was made Dean of Winchester, which he exchanged, not willingly, but through the solicitations of his friends, for the bishopric of Bangor; as he afterwards did that bishopric for the see of Rochester, together with the deanery of Winchester. He subsequently refused to be translated to London on the death of Bishop Sherlock; and, in 1763, finding the infirmities of age increase upon him, he waited on the king to signify to him his wish of resigning, "that he might have some interval between the fatigues of "business and eternity." This unusual desire was opposed, through the influence of the ministry, from political motives: but, in 1768, he again applied, and obtained leave to quit his deanery, but not his bishopric; and died in 1774, at the age of eighty-four, at his paternal residence in the village of Little Ealing. He lived very abstemiously for many years preceding his death; and being

questioned how he could sustain nature with so little nutriment, replied, "I live upon the recollection of an innocent and well spent life, which is my only sustenance." He made by his will many very large and well directed charitable donations. A fine bust, esteemed a striking likeness, is placed on his monument in Westminster Abbey.

**MORDECAI CARY**, Bishop of Clonfert, 1731; Scholar.

**PHILIP YONGE**, Bishop of Norwich, 1761 - (Master of Jesus).

**MARK HILDESLEY**, Bishop of Sodor and Man, 1755; born December 9, 1698, at Murston, near Sittingbourne, in Kent, of which his father was Rector; educated at the Charter-House; removed to this college in 1717; Preacher at Whitehall, Vicar of Hitchin, in Hertfordshire, and Rector of Holwell, in Bedfordshire, which living he held for thirty-two years, with such primitive fidelity as recommended him, without any interest, to the Duke of Athol for a fit successor to the venerable Bishop Wilson in his see. He conducted himself in his bishopric with a zeal as exemplary as that he had evinced in his less eminent situation, and devoted himself in particular to the arduous, but most benevolent and laudable undertaking of a translation of the Bible into the Manks language. This great object he had the satisfaction of living to see accomplished, receiving the last part of the work on Saturday, November 22, 1772, "upon which occasion, according to his own repeated promise, he very emphatically sang, *Nunc dimittis*, in the presence of his congratulating family. Within a fortnight from the date of this joyful event, he was removed to another world."

**DENISON CUMBERLAND**, Bishop of Clonfert, 1763; of Kilmore, 1772; grandson of Bishop Richard Cumberland, and father of the late Richard Cumberland, Esquire; was educated at Westminster school, and afterwards admitted Fellow-Commoner of this college, where, at the age of twenty-two, he married the younger daughter of the Master, Dr. Bentley, whose interest procured him the rectory of

Stanwick, in Northamptonshire. He was promoted to the bishopric by Lord Halifax, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, whom he attended as domestic Chaplain; and died in 1775, leaving behind him the character of a benevolent and enlightened benefactor to the people of Ireland, among whom he introduced many important improvements in agriculture and economy.

THOMAS LAMB, Bishop of Peterborough, July, 1764; was, before, Dean of that cathedral; and died November, 1769.

JOHN HINCHLIFFE, Bishop of Peterborough, 1769—(Master).

ROBERT FOWLER, Bishop of Killala, 1770; Archbishop of Dublin, 1773.

WILLIAM PRESTON, Bishop of Killala, 1781: died 1795.

THOMAS NEWTON, Bishop of Bristol, 1761; born at Litchfield, December 21, 1703; educated at the free-school of that place, and afterwards at Westminster, from whence he was elected to Trinity in 1723, and became a Fellow in 1728. He was tutor in Lord Tyrconnel's family, and for many years a much admired preacher at different places of worship in and about London; in 1744, obtained the rectory of St. Mary le Bow, through the interest of the Earl of Bath, to whom he was Chaplain; Prebendary of Westminster, 1757; Precentor of York; Canon Residentiary; and, in 1768, Dean of St. Paul's. He died at his deanery-house in 1782. He was a prelate of eminent virtues and accomplishments; the author of an admirable edition of Milton's works, and of *Dissertations on the Prophecies*.

RICHARD WATSON, Bishop of Llandaff, 1732; born, 1737, at Heversham, in Westmoreland; educated under his father, head-master of the free-school at Kendal; admitted in 1754 of Trinity College, where he took his degree of B. A. as second Wrangler, in 1759; Fellow; Professor of Chemistry, 1764; F. R. S. 1769; Regius Professor of Divinity, 1771. "During a residence of more than thirty years, he remained the pride of the University: at one time by the ingenuity of his chemical researches; at another, by his demeanour in the Divinity chair." He published several important works, both scientific and theological,

during this period; among those of the former class, his *Chemical Essays* deserve to be particularly noticed. In 1760, he was collated to the archdeaconry of Ely; and, two years afterwards, was advanced to the episcopal dignity, chiefly through the interest of the Duke of Rutland, who had been his pupil at the University. In 1785, he published his admirable *Apology for Christianity*, in answer to Gibbon; and, in 1790, his *Apology for the Bible*, to counteract the fury of a much more contemptible, though (on account of the peculiar temper of the times) more dangerous enemy to religion, the scurrilous author of "The Age of Reason." We cannot, in this place, enter further into the literary work, and character of this most eminent prelate; still less do we propose to canvass his political life and opinions, which were of a description not altogether agreeable to the governing powers either in church or state, but which he maintained with an independence of mind, and defended with a candour and liberality, worthy of the highest praise. The latter years of his life have been almost entirely spent at his rural retreat of Calgarth Park, Westmoreland, where he devotes much of his attention to the improvement of his property by planting, and this to an extent which, in the way of example, has been productive of the most beneficial effects towards the country at large.

SPLINGER MADAN, Bishop of Bristol; and, in 1794, of Peterborough, over which he still presides.

THOMAS LEWIS O'BEIRNE, Bishop of Ossory, 1795; of Meath, 1798.

JOHN PORTER, Bishop of Killala, 1795, at the time of the French invasion under General Humbert, of which his lordship published a very interesting narrative; afterwards, in 1798, promoted to Clogher.

WILLIAM LOKE MANSELL, Bishop of Bristol—(Master).

#### LEARNED AND EMINENT MEN.

At the head of this list should stand the illustrious names of BACON, DRYDEN, and NEWTON; which having mentioned, we pass on to those of other worthies,

less eminent, but nevertheless, for the most part, deserving of all honourable commemoration.

**RICHARD COSINS, LL.D.** (benefactor), was a Fellow of this society, Dean of the Arches, and Chancellor of the diocese of Worcester. He was author of a work entitled *Ecclesiae Anglicanae Politia*, published after his death (fol. 1604). Born at Hartlepool, in the county of Durham; died 1598, and was buried at Lambeth.

**PETER BARO, or BARON, D.D.** born at Estampes, in France, of Protestant parents; fled to England to avoid the persecutions of the times, and was received and supported by the Lord Treasurer Burleigh. He was invited to Cambridge by Dr. Pierce, Master of Peter-House; and, in 1574, appointed Margaret Professor, in which situation he became involved in the dispute which then agitated the University respecting the Calvinistic doctrine of absolute predestination, and subsequently in the famous controversy on the Lambeth Articles. The part he took in this last theological warfare exposed him to such censures as might have proved fatal to him, but for the interposition of his original protector, Burleigh; and, even though supported by his powerful interest, his enemies contrived to render his residence at the University so unpleasant as ultimately to drive him into retirement. He died, A.D. 1600, at his retreat in Crutched Friars; and was buried in the church of St. Olave, Hart-street. We refer to his article in the *Biographical Dictionary*, for a list of his theological labours, which seem to have been constantly devoted to the more liberal and rational side of the questions in which he was engaged.

**ROBERT DEVEREUX, Earl of ESSEX**, the great favourite of Elizabeth, was, according to the common account, placed at this college under the care of Dr. Whitgift, then Master, by his guardian, Lord Burleigh; but Mr. Cole finds reason to dispute this fact in favour of Queen's College, and supposes that Dr. Chaderton

was the person selected to take charge of the young nobleman's education. His subsequent life and adventures have been equally the theme of romance and real history; and in this place we shall only record the date of his execution, February 25, 1601.

GILES FLETCHER, B. D., eldest son of Dr. Giles Fletcher, and nephew of Richard Fletcher, Bishop of London, was born, as is conjectured, in 1588; and died at his living of Alderton, in Suffolk, in 1623. His only production at present known to us, is a poem entitled *Christ's Victory in Heaven and Earth over and after Death*; which is pronounced, by an able modern critic, to be a rich and picturesque poem, and on a much happier subject than *The Purple Island* of his brother, Phineas Fletcher.

FULK GREVILLE, Lord BROOK, son of Sir Fulk Greville, of Beauchamp Court, in Warwickshire, was born in 1554; educated, as is supposed, at Shrewsbury school, and thence removed to Trinity College. He set out on his travels after leaving the University; and, on his return, was received into favour at court, which he endangered by indulging his desire to witness the operations of the armies in the Low Countries, without first obtaining the queen's licence, which he had reason to believe would be refused him. However, he recovered his lost credit, and was appointed to several lucrative offices in the state; and, in 1599, received a commission as rear-admiral of the fleet then intended to act against a threatened invasion of the Spaniards. At the coronation of King James, he was made Knight of the Bath, and shortly after obtained a grant of Warwick castle, a place in which he took great delight, and on the repairs of which he laid out 20,000L. His further advancement in office and dignity was now, for some time, checked by the hostility of the Lord Treasurer Cecil, after whose death he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer and a Privy Counsellor; and, in 1620, was promoted to the peerage. In the beginning of the reign of Charles I.

he founded an historical lectureship at Cambridge; shortly after which he was murdered by a disappointed follower, at his town residence, Brooke House, in Holborn. This occurrence happened on the 30th of September, 1628. His body was removed to Warwick, and buried at St. Mary's church, in that town, where is the following brief inscription on his tomb:—“Fulk Greville, servant to Queen Elizabeth, Counsellor to King James, and friend to Sir Philip Sidney.” His attachment to the last-mentioned person formed one of the most remarkable features of his life and character. “He made that dear friend the great exemplar of his life in every thing; and Sidney being often celebrated as the patron of the Muses in general, and of Spenser in particular, so, we are told, Lord Brooke desired to be known to posterity under no other character than that of Shakespeare's and Ben Jonson's master, Lord Chancellor Egerton's and Bishop Overall's patron. His lordship also obtained the office of Clarencieux at Arms for Camden, who very gratefully acknowledged it in his lifetime, and at his death left him a piece of plate in his will. He also raised John Speed from a mechanic to be an historiographer\*.” He was himself a poet of no inconsiderable ability and genius, as his tragedies of *Alaham* and *Mustapha* fully evince. He wrote, besides, a Life of his illustrious friend already mentioned, and formed a plan for the History of the Life and Reign of Elizabeth; which, however, was never carried into effect.

JONN DONNL, D. D. born in London, 1573; educated privately in his father's house, where his proficiency in his studies was such, that he was sent to the University of Oxford at the early age of eleven; and removed thence to Trinity College, Cambridge, three years after. When he had completed his university education, he was admitted into Lincoln's Inn, with an intention to study the law; but, on the death of his father, relinquished that profession, and lived on his

paternal fortune till it was almost dissipated. In 1596, he attended the Earl of Essex on his expedition to Cadiz, after which he spent some years in his travels; and, returning to England, obtained the patronage of Lord Chancellor Egerton under whose roof he contracted a private marriage with the daughter of Sir George Moor, who was also niece to the chancellor's lady. This imprudent connection was followed by an undue severity of punishment; but the eminent talents and virtues which he displayed, procured for him friends abroad, in the place of those whom he had lost; of whose intended services, however, the independence of his mind and devotion to study sometimes prevented him from reaping the full benefit. At last, a work which he published on the Roman Catholic controversy, recommended him to the knowledge and favour of King James, who prevailed on him to take orders, appointed him Preacher at Whitehall, and finally conferred on him the demury of St. Paul's; in which high office he died, on the 31st of March, 1631, and was buried in his cathedral church. His prose works, which were very numerous, are now less known than his poetical; and even as a poet, his reputation was higher in his own days than it has been since. Dryden called him "the greatest wit, though not the best poet, of our nation;" and he has been considered as the founder of that metaphysical class of poetry, in which he was followed by Cowley and others down to Sprat, and which has been designated by Gray as "the third Italian school."

Sir ROBERT BRUCE CORNEWALLIS, Baronet, born at Denton, in Huntingdonshire, January 22, 1570; admitted of this college, where he became B. A. 1585; from thence removed to London, where he became a member of the Society of Antiquaries, and was himself preeminently distinguished for his antiquarian knowledge and researches. His own written and published works in that department of learning were both numerous and important; but his most valuable legacy to posterity is the library of MSS. which he collected, which remained in his family

till the death of Sir John Cotton, his grandson, in 1702, who procured it to be settled for the benefit of the public by an act of Parliament. In 1753, it was ultimately removed to the British Museum, where it still remains. Sir Robert died of a fever, at his house in Westminster, May 6, 1631.

GEORGE HERBERT, brother of Lord Herbert of Cherbury; born at Montgomery Castle, April 3, 1593; educated at Westminster school; removed to Trinity College in 1608; University Orator, 1619; Prebendary of Lincoln, and Rector of Bemerton, in Wiltshire; where he died in February, 1632. He was an exemplary parish Priest, and, in his days, a poet of considerable reputation, his Muse being principally devoted to subjects of a sacred and moral description.

Sir EDWARD COKE, Lord Chief Justice of England (another personage of so great eminence and celebrity that he cannot be properly noticed in a work like the present), was descended from an ancient family in Norfolk; born at Mileham, in that county, 1549; educated at the free-school, Norwich; resided for four years at this college; and, on his removal hence, embraced the profession of the law, in which he attained the high dignity already mentioned, in 1613; and died at his seat at Stoke Pogey, in Buckinghamshire, on the 3d of September, 1634.

THOMAS RANDOLPH, M. A.; son of a steward in the family of Lord Zouch; was born at Newnham, near Daventry, on the 15th of June, 1605; educated at Westminster; elected, as King's Scholar, to Trinity College, in 1623, where he afterwards obtained a fellowship; and died in March, 1634, having shortened his days by his excesses. Though cut off at this early period, he had attained a very high poetical reputation, and was adopted by Ben Jonson as one of his favourite sons. His comedy entitled *The Muses' Looking-Glass*, is the best known of his several performances.

PHILEMON HOLLAND, M. D.; descended from an ancient family in Lancashire, was born at Chelmsford, in Essex, about the end of the reign of Edward VI.;

removed to Trinity College from the grammar-school of that town; became Fellow; was incorporated M. A. of Oxford in 1587; appointed head-master of the free-school at Coventry; and afterwards, taking to the study of physic, became a doctor, at the age of forty. His fame rests upon his numerous translations of the classical authors of antiquity, Livy, Pliny, Plutarch, Xenophon, Ammianus Marcellinus, and Suetonius; the last of which gave rise to a well-known epigram:—

Philemon with translations does so fill us,

He will not let Suetonius be Tranquillus.

On the translation of Plutarch, he composed, himself, the following distich:—

Thy book I wrote with one poor pen, made of a grey goose-quill;

A pen I found it, used before, a pen I leave it still.

A noble lady of his acquaintance, having begged this venerable instrument as a present, caused it to be embellished with silver, and kept it as a great curiosity. Philemon lived to the great age of eighty-five, in full possession of all his faculties; and died, in 1636, at Coventry, an admirable example of the effects of temperance in habits and placidity of disposition.

WILLIAM ALFASER, D. D.; born in Suffolk; took his degree of M. A. at this college; was incorporated of Oxford in 1592; and is pronounced by Wood, “the rarest poet and Grecian that any one age or nation produced.” He was also much addicted to the vanities of cabalistical learning; and died in 1640, Prebendary of St. Paul’s, and Rector of Tharfield, in Hertfordshire. His principal work was his *Lexicon Pentaglotton*. The principal existing proof of his poetical abilities is his Latin tragedy of *Rotana*, which bears date 1632, and was acted, according to the custom of the times, in the hall of his college.

SIR HENRY SPELMAN, Knight, born of an ancient family near Lynn, in Norfolk, about 1561; was sent to college about the age of fifteen; and thence removed

to Lincoln's Inn, for the study of the law, where he remained three years; after which he retired into the country, and became a very active and distinguished magistrate. His posthumous fame rests on his profound skill in the laws and antiquities of his country. His most important works are, his *Glossary*, and his edition of the *English Councils*. He died in London, in 1641, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, near the monument of his friend, Camden.

SIR ROBERT FILMER, of East Sutton, in Kent, Baronet, was matriculated here in 1604; and died in 1647. He devoted his pen to the support of the high monarchical doctrines in politics, and is at present less known by his own works than by the answers given them by Locke, in his "Two Treatises on Government."

JOHN SHERMAN, D. D. one of the Fellows ejected by the Parliament, who, though he survived the Restoration, did not return to college; and died in 1663. He was a contributor to the Polyglot Bible, and the author of some theological works.

SAMUEL WINTER, A. M. born at Balsall, in Warwickshire, 1603; went over to Ireland in 1650, and was appointed Provost of Trinity College, Dublin; but, being ejected at the Restoration, returned to England, settled as a nonconformist minister at Chester, and died there in 1666. He appears to have been very fanatical, and records, that, at twelve years of age, he had a vision, and heard a voice in answer to his prayer that he might be brought up to the ministry; and that these supernatural visitations afterwards attended him through life.

ABRAHAM COWLEY, one of the most eminent of our ancient poets, was born in London, 1618; admitted King's Scholar at Westminster, where he published his first collection of poems, at the age of fifteen; removed thence, in 1636, to Trinity, where he became a Fellow; and was ejected in 1643; upon which he settled at Oxford, and afterwards retired to the Continent, and was there em-

ployed on many important services for the king's party, which failed to obtain for him the reward, to which his genius alone might have entitled him, after the Restoration. He died at Chertsey, July 28, 1667, in his forty-ninth year; and was buried in Westminster Abbey. It is quite unnecessary, in this place, to enlarge either on the history of his life, or his poetical character.

HERBERT THORNDYKE, A. M. (ejected Fellow; one of the contributors to the Polyglot Bible; Master *elect* of Sidney College; Prebendary of Westminster after the Restoration, and Rector of Barley, in Hertfordshire; died 1672.

ANDREW MARVELL, A. B.; born at Kingston-upon-Hull, in 1621; admitted, at the age of thirteen, of Trinity College, where he fell into the hands of the Jesuits; was inveigled by them to London, but afterwards became reconciled to his friends, and returned to college, where he took his degree of A. B. in 1639. On his father's death, shortly after, he made the tour of Europe; and, on his return in 1653, was introduced to the Protector, and was made assistant to Milton in his office of Latin secretary. In 1660, he was chosen member for Hull, which place he continued to represent in Parliament till his death, and is said to have been the last member of Parliament who received a pension from his constituents for his services, according to the ancient usage. He enjoyed a high reputation, which procured him considerable influence in both houses; and was particularly esteemed by Prince Rupert, and even by the king himself, notwithstanding his opposition to ministers, and his refusal of all offers to draw him to the court interest. His incorruptibility is strikingly evinced by an anecdote recorded of him, that Lord Treasurer Danby, being sent by the king to seek him, found him writing in a garret; and, after in vain attempting to win him, offered 1000*l.* as a gratuitous donation, which he rejected with the same steadiness; though, as soon as the Treasurer had left the room, he sent to borrow a guinea of a friend. He died in 1678, not without suspicion of poison. The last edition of his works is that

published by Captain Thompson in 1776. “ Marvell is now little read, but there are many descriptive touches in his poems, of great beauty and delicacy. In his controversial works he was unquestionably the greatest master of ridicule in his time; it is only to be regretted, for his fame, that his subjects were temporary.”

THOMAS MACE, a musician; author of a work, much esteemed, entitled “ Music’s Monument, or a Remembrancer of the best practical Music, both divine and civil, that has ever been known to have been in the World;” was a Clerk in this college. He was born in 1613, and was still living in 1676.

Sir ASTRON COKAYNE, son of Thomas Cokayne, Esquire, of Ashbourne Hall, in Derbyshire; born in 1608; was a member of this college, which he left, in 1632, to travel in foreign countries; and, on his return, gave himself up to the pursuits of literature and the society of the most eminent poetical, and particularly the dramatic, authors of the day. He set himself up for a poet also, but was a very bad one; and the principal merit of his writings consists in the biographical notices which they contain, of several authors of his acquaintance, whose names are more worthy of preservation than his own. He died in 1684, having completed, by the want of economy, the ruin of his estates, which had already suffered greatly by the civil wars.

Sir THOMAS HERBERT, Baronet, born at York; and admitted, in 1621, of Jesus College, Oxford; from whence he removed to Trinity College, Cambridge; where he made but a short stay before he was sent, by his kinsman, the Earl of Pembroke, on his travels through various parts of Asia and Africa, a relation of which he published, after his return, in 1634. He was a commissioner in the Parliament army under Fairfax, and one of those appointed, in 1646, to treat of peace with the king, to whom he attached himself on the failure of those negotiations, and continued to serve him faithfully till his execution. For these ser-

ties he was rewarded, at the Restoration, with the title of baronet, and afterwards published his "Threnodia Carolina, containing an historical account of the two last years of the life of King Charles I. 1673." He died at his house in York, March 1, 1681-2.

**JOHN PEEL, D. D.** descended of an ancient family in Lancashire, was born at Southwyke, in Sussex, 1610; and entering of Trinity College at the age of thirteen, became early distinguished for his skill in the Greek and Hebrew languages, but much more eminently so for his mathematical knowledge; and, in 1643, was elected to succeed the celebrated Hortensius in the mathematical professorship at Amsterdam; from whence he removed to the same office in the University of Breda, in 1651. In 1654, he was sent by the Protector, in an official capacity, to Switzerland; and on his return, after the Restoration, took orders, and was instituted to the rectories of Fobling and Laingdon, in Essex. In the latter part of his life he was reduced to great distress, principally by his want of worldly knowledge; and died very poor, in 1685. The mathematical works published by him, and those found among his papers after his death, were numerous and important. He was one of the first fellows of the Royal Society under their second charter.

**NATHANIEL LEE, A. B.** son of Dr. Richard Lee, Rector of Hatfield, in Hertfordshire, received his education at Westminster school; from whence he removed to Trinity College on a king's scholarship, in 1668; but, being disappointed in his hopes of a fellowship, came to town, and made, in 1672, an unsuccessful attempt on the stage, in the character of Duncan. After this failure, he turned dramatic author, and produced nine plays before the year 1684, when he became insane, and was confined in Bedlam. He resumed his former occupation, after his discharge in 1688, but appears to have been liable to frequent returns of his complaint, down to the period of his death, which happened in 1691 or 1692, in

consequence of a drunken frolic. He was a writer of uncommon natural genius; but the unhappy character of his mind appears too evidently in his works.

THOMAS GALE, D. D. born at Scruton, in Yorkshire, 1636; was elected, from Westminster school, King's Scholar of Trinity, where he became Fellow, and took his first degree in 1656. In 1666, he was made Regius Professor of Greek, by the king's recommendation, and resigned that office in 1672; when he was appointed head-master of St. Paul's school, and became a Prebendary of that cathedral in 1676, and Dean of York in 1697. He was also a member of the Royal Society, and one of the two honorary secretaries appointed by that society in 1685. He died April 8, 1702, and was buried in his cathedral. He published learned and valuable editions of the Greek mythologists and of Herodotus, and two separate collections of English historians, under the titles of *Historiae Anglicanae Scriptores quinque*, &c. Oxon. 1687; and *Historiae Britannicae, Saxonicae, Anglo-Danicae, Scriptores quindecim*, &c. Oxon. 1691. His son, ROGER GALE, F. R. S. and A. S. S. (who was born in 1672, and educated at St. Paul's school under his father), was also a member of this society, and considered as one of the most learned antiquaries of his day. His principal work was his edition of Antoninus's *Itinerary*, published in 1709. He died in 1744, at Scruton, the seat of his ancestors.

SAMUEL JOHNSON, born in Warwickshire, 1649, educated at St. Paul's school, of which he was appointed librarian as soon as he was fit for the University, and in that station made himself master of the Oriental languages. He was admitted of this college, but left it without a degree; and, afterwards taking orders, became in 1669 Rector of Corringham, in Essex. He settled, however, in London, and entering into the political disputes of the day, distinguished himself as one of the most honest, active, and zealous supporters of the principles of liberty and the Protestant religion, in opposition to the designs of the court. In 1683, he was committed to the King's Bench prison for a book which he had published, entitled

*Julian's Arts and Methods to extirpate Christianity;* and, on his trial, condemned to pay a fine of 500 marks, and continue in prison till it should be paid. The history of his further labours in the cause he had espoused, and of the persecutions he sustained in consequence, is too long for this place; but his behaviour, after the Revolution, exhibits him in the light of an arrogant and headstrong enthusiast, rather than in that of a martyr. He died in 1703: his works were collected after his death, and published, 1710, in one folio volume.

JEREMIAH WHITE, M. A. Fellow; Preacher to the Council of State; Household Chaplain to Oliver Cromwell, when Protector. "After the Restoration," says Calamy, "he lived privately, preaching occasionally, without ever undertakeing any pastoral charge. His conversation was very facetious, and much valued by some persons of rank and figure." It is reported of him, that he was very assiduous in his court to one of Oliver's daughters, and that the Lord Protector found him one day on his knees before her. The chaplain, though taken by surprise, readily enough told him, that he was begging his daughter's interest in favour of one of her maids, whom he had a mind to marry, but could not prevail on her to admit his addresses. Oliver was too cunning to be so cheated; and, to revenge the affront, pretended to be in a great passion with the saucy baggage who refused the honour of Mr. White's hand, ordered her to be called in directly, and sending for another of his chaplains, put it out of the power of Mr. White to pay his court to his daughter for the future\*. The baffled lover lived to a great age, and died in 1707. He published nothing in his lifetime beyond a funeral sermon; but Calamy speaks of some posthumous theological works of a more extensive nature.

GEORGE STEPNEY, A. M. descended from an ancient family in Pembrokeshire; born in London, in 1663: educated at Westminster school, from whence he

removed to Trinity in 1682, and there formed an intimate friendship for his fellow-student, Charles Montague, afterwards Earl of Halifax, which continued through life, and proved the means of the political distinction which he enjoyed, being employed in many important diplomatic offices. He was a poet, as well as a statesman; and dying at Chelsea, 1707, was buried in Westminster Abbey, where he has a fine monument, with a pompous inscription.

JOHN BATTLEY, D. D. born at St. Edmundsbury, 1647; Fellow of Trinity College, Chaplain to Archbishop Sancroft, Archdeacon of Canterbury: died 1708. He was an antiquary of great learning and eminence; author of *Antiquitates Rutupiae*.

RICHARD DUKE, A. M. received his education at Westminster, from whence he was elected, 1675, to Trinity; obtained a fellowship of his college, and became Rector of Blaby, in Leicestershire, and of Witney, in Oxfordshire, where he died suddenly on the 10th of February, 1710-11. His name is in the list of minor poets, and he was the friend and companion of Otway. But, "with the 'wit, he seems to have shared the dissoluteness of the times."

EDWARD BROWNE, M. D. born 1642; educated at the grammar-school of Norwich; took his degree of Bachelor of Physic at this college in 1665, and afterwards removed to Merton, in the sister University. In 1682, he set out on his travels, of which, on his return, he published an account, which is esteemed by naturalists, but contains little of general information. In 1682, he became physician to St. Bartholomew's hospital, having been previously appointed one of the king's physicians; and, in 1705, President of the College of Physicians. He died in August, 1708, at his seat at Northfleet, in Kent, with the character, which was assigned him by Charles II. of being "as learned as any of the college, and "as well bred as any at court."

SAMUEL CORB, A. B. of Trinity College in 1698, and A. M. 1702; Master

of Christ's Hospital, where he died, at an early age, in 1713; was a "man of taste, wit, and learning, and an ingenious poet."

ROBERT NELSON, Esquire, the son of an eminent Turkey merchant, was born at London, in 1656; educated at St. Paul's school, admitted a Fellow-Commoner of this college, and in 1680 chosen Fellow of the Royal Society. He was the intimate friend of Archbishop Tillotson, an eminently religious man, author of *The Companion for Festivals and Fasts*, and of other devotional and theological treatises. He died at Kensington, 1714-15.

CHARLES MONTAGUE, Earl of Halifax, fourth son of the Hon. George Montague, of Hatton, in Northamptonshire, where he was born, in 1661; educated at Westminster school, and removed thence to Trinity College in 1682. In 1688, he was among the foremost to sign the invitation to the Prince of Orange; and, under King William, rose rapidly to honours and preferments. His political life belongs to the history of his country. He enjoyed his earldom, to which he was promoted on the accession of George I. but a short time, dying on the 19th of May, 1715. He was the munificent patron of poets, and himself a poet.

ROGER COLES, A. M. born July 10, 1682, at Burbach, in Leicestershire; received his education, first at Leicester, and afterwards at St. Paul's school; and was admitted, in 1699, of this college, where he obtained a fellowship. He discovered, at a very early age, the strong bent of his mind to mathematical studies; notwithstanding which, he made a considerable progress in classical learning, and also in metaphysics and divinity. He published, at Dr. Bentley's desire, an edition of Newton's *Principia*, in an admirable preface to which, he displayed the foundation of the Newtonian philosophy, and refuted the objections of Descartes and his followers. The highest tribute to his genius was that which Sir Isaac himself paid to it, in saying, "Had Cotes lived, we should have known something." He died, at the early age of thirty-three, June 5, 1716.

JOHN MAPLETOFT, M. D. and D. D. born June, 1631; educated under Dr. Busby at Westminster, thence elected to Trinity College in 1648; Fellow in 1653. After travelling abroad for some years, he returned to England, commenced practice as a London physician in 1667, and was chosen Professor of Physic at Gresham; but afterwards took orders, and became a distinguished preacher. He died at Westminster, in 1721, in his ninety-first year.

LAURENCE EUSDEN, one of the minor poets of the last century, received his education at this college, and, under the patronage of Lord Halifax and the Duke of Newcastle, obtained, in 1718, the laureatship; notwithstanding, or rather (possibly) in consequence of, which, he was inserted by Pope in the *Dunciad*. He was Rector of Coningsby, in Lincolnshire, where he died September 27, 1730.

GEORGE GRANVILLE, Viscount LANSDOWNE, born in 1667, was admitted of this college when only ten years old, and before he was twelve, spoke some verses of his own composing to the Duchess of York, on her visit to the University in 1679. At thirteen, he was created M. A. on account of his extraordinary merit, and soon afterwards leaving college, evinced an uncommon ardour for a military life, but was restrained by his friends on account of his extreme youth. The principles of the Revolution being disliked by him, in common with the rest of his family, he lived in poetical retirement during King William's reign; but on the accession of Queen Anne, he entered into Parliament, and became Secretary at War on the change of ministry in 1710. In the ensuing year he was promoted to the peerage; but, after the death of the queen, shared the fortunes of his party: was committed to the Tower in 1715, on suspicion of treasonable practices, and, shortly after obtaining his release, retired to the Continent, where he resided several years. He returned to England in 1732; and died January 30, 1735, without male issue. He was a most accomplished man, and worthy to be honoured

for his firmness and consistency of principle; but, though he aspired to high literary eminence, he is less conspicuous as a poet than as a patron of poets.

JOHN DURANT DE BREVAT, son of Dr. de Brevat, Prebendary of Westminster, was educated at Westminster school, and thence removed to Trinity, where he obtained a fellowship in 1702; and, being expelled by Dr. Bentley, afterwards entered into the army. The Duke of Marlborough, taking a fancy to his acquirements and talents, promoted him to the rank of captain, and employed him in several important negotiations with the German princes. On his return to England, he published an account of his travels, and wrote several poetical and dramatic pieces; but falling foul of Pope in his literary career, received the immortal honour of a niche in the *Danckw*. He was alive in 1737.

SAMUEL KNIGHT, D.D. born in London, 1674; educated at St. Paul's school; took his degree of B. A. at this college in 1702; Prebendary of Ely, Chaplain to King George II, and Archdeacon of Berks. He died December 10, 1746, and was buried at his rectory of Bluntesham, in Huntingdonshire. He was eminent for his knowledge of literary and ecclesiastical history, and published the Lives of Erasmus and of Dean Colet.

BEAUPRÉ BILL, Esquire, of Beaupré Hall, in Norfolk, where the Beaupré family had settled so long ago as the fourteenth century; was educated at Westminster school, and thence removed to Trinity College, in 1723. Here he early entered upon the pursuit of topographical antiquities, in which he obtained a high reputation among his brother antiquaries. He died of a consumption in 1745, and was buried in his family vault in Outwell church. He bequeathed to this college his valuable collection of manuscripts, plates, and coins.

VINCENT BOURNE, A. M. was educated at Westminster school, elected to this college in 1714, and became a Fellow; was afterwards, for several years, an usher at Westminster, and died there, of a lingering disorder, in 1747. He was

a most elegant Latin poet, probably the best of his time in Europe. Cowper, who was under his tuition in the fifth form at Westminster, characterizes him, in one of his letters, with affectionate partiality.

CONYERS MIDDLETON, D. D. son of the Rev. William Middleton, Rector of Hinderwell, in Yorkshire; born at Richmond, in that county, December 27, 1683; Fellow of this college in 1706. He was, soon after this, actively engaged in the proceedings against Dr. Bentley; who, in revenge, bestowed upon him the disgraceful epithet of *fiddling Conyers*, he being at that time more distinguished for his skill in music than in any of the more abstruse sciences. The controversy to which these transactions gave rise, continued to occupy both the combatants for some years, and was conducted at a very prodigal expence of paper and printing. In 1724, he visited Rome, where he lived in a style of splendour very unsuitable to his finances; the occasion of which is reported to have been, that the librarian of the Vatican having shocked him by expressing his ignorance of any such university as that of Cambridge, he patriotically determined to support its dignity by his own personal appearance and style of living. On his return to England, in the following year, he was appointed Woodwardian Professor; published, in 1741, his *Life of Cicero*; and, in 1748, his “Free Inquiry into the miraculous Powers which are supposed to have subsisted in the Christian Church from the earliest Ages through several successive Centuries;” a work which, though written with considerable learning and talent, exposed his reputation to the charge of great laxity of doctrine, and brought on his head a host of polemical antagonists; two of his opponents, Church and Dodwell, being honoured by the University with the degree of D. D. expressly in reward for the zeal which they manifested on the occasion. He was meditating, and actually engaged in, his reply to these formidable champions of orthodoxy, when death interrupted his labours on the 28th of July, 1750. An anecdote relating to one of his unpublished works has already been recorded in our account of his friend, Dr. Heberden.

JOHN BYROM, B. A. born at Kersall, near Manchester, in 1691; educated at Merchant Taylors' school; removed to Trinity, where he took his degree in 1711, with distinguished ability as a classical scholar, but with great deficiency in other branches of science. While at college he wrote his pastoral of *Colin and Phœbe*, which was inserted in the eighth volume of the *Spectator*; and it is recorded that the shepherdess of the poem was the daughter of his master, Dr. Bentley, who afterwards married Bishop Cumberland. Through Dr. Bentley's interest, he obtained a fellowship in his college, which, as he declined taking orders, he afterwards vacated, and resided for some years in the south of France for his health. After his return he married, and supported his wife and family by teaching the art of short-hand-writing. In 1723, he was elected member of the Royal Society. The latter part of his life he was enabled, by the death of his elder brother, whose property descended to him, to pass in comparative affluence; and he died at Manchester, in 1763. His poetical works were not numerous, but such as to deserve a place in our English Parnassus. Though not in the church, he was a deep student in divinity, and in his early days was attracted by the mystical tenets of the visionary Mademoiselle Bourignon, which, in more advanced life, he exchanged for those of Jacob Behmen.

JOHN GILBERT COOPER, Esquire, descended from an ancient family in Nottinghamshire, was born, in 1723, at Thurgaton priory, in that county; educated at Westminster school; became a Fellow-Commoner of Trinity in 1743; left the University without taking a degree, on his marriage with the daughter of Sir Nathan Wright; and, after a life spent in literary and poetical pursuits, died in 1769, at his house in May-Fair, London. He was an elegant writer, and an accomplished and amiable man, but with no small share of coxcombry. In 1749, he published a work called *The Life of Socrates*, which, says Cole, "is chiefly written against priests and Mr. Warburton, against both of whom he seems to

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“ have an inveterate hatred. The book is written in a lively petulant style, and is adorned with neat head and tail-pieces, agreeably to the subject.” He does not add, that Warburton took care to revenge himself by a vehement personal attack on the author. His chief poetical work was his translation of the *Ver-Vert* of Gresset.

WILLIAM FRAIGNAC, A. M. Fellow; and, in 1743, Greek Professor, which office he resigned in 1750. “ A little man, of great life and vivacity,” says Cole, “ of a French Hugonot extraction, and went to be tutor in the family of Lord St. John;” Vicar of Battersea, and Rector of Beckenham, in Kent; died at Brighton, September 12, 1778, at the age of sixty-three.

THOMAS FRANCKLIN, D. D. son of Richard Francklin, editor of *The Craftsman*, was born in 1721; educated at Westminster school; elected King’s Scholar to Trinity in 1739; Fellow; afterwards usher at Westminster; and, in 1750, Greek Professor. He died in 1784, at his house in Great Queen-street; and was the author of an admirable translation of Sophocles, of several English plays, of no merit, and chiefly stolen, without acknowledgment, from French authors, and of other publications of more or less celebrity in their day, but now forgotten.

MICHAEL LORE, D. D. descended from an ancient family in Pembrokeshire, was born in 1725; admitted of Trinity in 1743; resided as librarian in the family of Dr. Mead, till the death of that eminent physician in 1751; was elected Fellow in 1749; and, in 1759, succeeded Dr. Francklin as Greek Professor. He was also a member of the Society of Antiquaries, Prebendary of St. Paul’s, and librarian at Lambeth; and died of a fall from his horse, November 5, 1790. He was a man of extensive literary information, and a collector of curious and valuable books, but published nothing of his own, except a few miscellaneous sermons and contributions to magazines, &c. principally on antiquarian subjects. His library was sold at Leigh and Sotheby’s, after his death, and contained a great number of articles of high estimation.

JAMES BENTHAM, M. A. and F. A. S. Prebendary of Ely, Rector of Bowbrick Hill, in the county of Buckingham, and domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Cadogan; the second of six sons of the Rev. Samuel Bentham, Vicar of Witchford, near Ely; received his education at the grammar-school in that city; from whence he removed to Trinity in 1727; took his degrees in Arts in the ordinary course; and died in 1794, at the advanced age of eighty-six. He was a learned and diligent antiquary, author of a work of great value, entitled “The History and Antiquities of the Conventual and Cathedral Church of Ely, from the foundation of the Monastery, A. D. 675, to the year 1771;” printed at Cambridge, in 1771, by his brother Joseph, who at that time held the offices of alderman of the town and printer to the University. This work was commenced by Mr. Bentham, the father; and Mr. Cole informs us, that, although James was the nominal author, the principal share in the composition ought to be attributed to another brother, Dr. Edward Bentham, Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford. Cole was himself a large contributor to it, and feeling, perhaps, that his good offices had not been returned by a proper acknowledgment, vents a considerable deal of spleen against the ostensible historian, taxing him with stupidity, obstinacy, and ignorance; though, he adds, that he was a good honest man, and that the family in general were so distinguished by the same peculiarities of temper and character, that “as it was a common saying at Ely and Cambridge, that God made man, woman, and the Hervyes, so many people added, and the Benthams also.”

GEORGE Atwood, M. A. and F. R. S. born in 1714, educated at Westminster, from whence he was elected to Trinity in 1735; Fellow, and for many years Tutor of the college, and a most able mathematician. In 1784, he received from Mr. Pitt, who had been an auditor of his lectures while at the University, the place

\* Cole's *Atk. Cantab.*

of searcher of the customs, with a view of having him at hand to resort to on questions of general finance and revenue ; and he continued to serve his patron in this important capacity to a late period of his life, which terminated, at Westminster, in July, 1807. He was the author of some works of celebrity in his favourite science.

NEVIL MASKELYNE, D. D. the son of Edmund Maskelyne, Esquire, of Purton, in Wiltshire ; born at London, in 1732 ; educated at Westminster, where, it is said, his attention was first directed to astronomical studies by witnessing the memorable solar eclipse in 1748. In the ensuing year he was admitted of Catherine Hall ; from which he removed to Trinity soon after, and became a Fellow of that college, and, in 1758, of the Royal Society. In 1764, he was appointed to the office of Astronomer Royal, having been previously employed by the Royal Society, and also by the Lords of the Admiralty and Board of Longitude, on scientific missions, in which he acquitted himself with the greatest reputation and advantage to the cause of general knowledge. He died, in his seventy-ninth year, February 9, 1811, leaving behind him the character of a pious and sincere Christian, together with a name that will be always conspicuous in the annals of human philosophy.

We are compelled, by the contracted limits of our work, to do no more than mention the names of some other eminently learned and ingenious men, who have been added, within the last few years, to the list of the departed worthies of Trinity College.

JOHN LE NEVE, Esquire, author of the *Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae*, and *Monumenta Anglicana*, who died in 1722 ; and

FRANCIS PECK, M. A. an eminent antiquary, and collector, among many other important works, of the *Desiderata Curiosa*, who died in 1743, should have been noticed in the proper chronological order.

RICHARD PORSON, M.A. Greek Professor, 1792: died in 1809.

MATTHEW RAINE, D. D. Master of the Charter-House: died in 1811.

THOMAS JONES, M. A. Fellow, and Mathematical Tutor.

JOHN TWEDDLE, M. A. Fellow; celebrated for having borne off a greater proportion of classical prizes than ever before, perhaps, fell to the lot of a Cambridge student; and who died, in the ardent pursuit of his favourite researches, at Athens.

To which list it would be more easy still to make a considerable addition, than to rest satisfied with so meagre a catalogue; as to which, it must be further remarked, that it is almost exclusively confined to persons of literary eminence, and that the names of many distinguished statesmen and illustrious nobles, which would claim their place in a complete collection of the college worthies, are necessarily omitted in the present.

But before we take leave of Trinity College, it may not be amiss to account for a singularity which will hardly have escaped the notice of our readers; and that is, the number of Greek Professors whom it ranks among its distinguished members. This fact is a consequence of the prescribed mode of election to the office; and we find it thus explained in a note to Nicholls's *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. iv. p. 278.

“ The election is in the Vice-Chancellor, Master of Trinity, and two senior Fellows of the same. There is another elector or two; but Trinity usually makes a majority within itself, and always names a Fellow of their own society. From 1572, i.e. for above two hundred years, there have been only three exceptions, viz. Andrew Downes of St. John's, Ralph Widdrington of Christ's, and Joshua Barnes of Emmanuel; nor do I expect to see another instance\*. In vain

\* This was written in 1780. There was another afterwards, Mr. Cooke, who was of King's. But his successor, the late universally learned Richard Porson, M.A. was of Trinity; as is Mr. Monk, the present Professor, elected in 1808.

“ did Dr. Barford try to break through the routine on Fraigneau's death. The  
“ Hebrew professorship is disposed of in the same way; so that, unless it could  
“ be proved that a majority of the electors offered Markland their votes, he can  
“ by no means be said to have declined the Greek professorship. He rather  
“ declined to stand, or offer himself a candidate for it; and no wonder, as I dare  
“ say he would never have got it, without as much influence being employed by  
“ the Duke of Newcastle with the electors, as would have got it for a dunce.”

## EMANUEL COLLEGE.

**SIR WALTER MILDWAY**, Founder of the institution, was the fourth son of Thomas Mildmay, Esquire, and received his education at Christ's College, in this University, where he made great proficiency in learning, and has already been enumerated among its benefactors. His father had long held the office of surveyor of the Court of Augmentation, erected by statute 27th Henry VIII. for determining suits and controversies relating to monasteries and abbey-lands; and upon his death, his son Walter was appointed to succeed him in it. On the accession of Edward VI. he received the honour of knighthood, and obtained the place of director of the Mint, with a considerable office in the management of the crown-lands, with which branch of the royal revenue the course of his studies had made him intimately acquainted. In 1552, he was called to the representation in Parliament of the borough of Malden, in Essex, and afterwards served in successive Parliaments as burgess for the city of Peterborough and knight of the shire for the county of Northampton. In 1556, he was appointed, by Elizabeth, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to which his eminent abilities were his only passport, since he was too independent in principle, and too rigid (perhaps formal) in manners, ever to become a favourite at court; where, on the contrary, these qualities prevented his higher advancement, to which the popular voice universally entitled him. This worthy statesman died on the 31st May, 1589, and was buried in the chancel of the church of St. Bartholomew, Smithfield, where a handsome monument was erected to his memory.

“ He was a very learned man, and an eminent encourager of literature, as appears by his founding Emanuel College, Cambridge, which, by the additional

“ assistance of other benefactors, arose gradually to its present flourishing state. “ Fuller tells us, that the Founder coming to court, the queen told him, ‘Sir “ ‘ Walter, I hear you have erected a Puritan foundation.’—‘ No, madam,’ sayth “ he, ‘ far be it from me to countenance any thing contrary to your established “ ‘ laws; but I have set an *acorn*, and when it becomes an *oak*, God alone knows “ ‘ what will be the fruit thereof.’ ”

This foundation took place in the year 1584, upon the site of a monastery of *Fratres Predicantes*, or Preaching Friars, usually called Black Friars, of the Dominican order, which was first founded and endowed, about the year 1280, by Alice, daughter of Gilbert Baron of Stamford, and wife to Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford; and being suppressed at the Dissolution, became the property and private residence of one Mr. Sherwood, of whom Sir Walter purchased the same for the purpose already mentioned. The licence, or charter of incorporation, granted by Queen Elizabeth, expressed it to be dedicated “ **DEO OPTIMO MAXIMO, EMANUELI;**” by the last of which sacred names it has ever since been recognised.

The original endowment was for the maintenance of a Master, three Fellows, and four Scholars; and, whether originally designed as such by the Founder or not, it was generally considered as neither more nor less than a nursery for the Puritans, “and was,” says Carter, “so plentifully stocked with them during the “ great rebellion, when the loyal Heads, Fellows, and Scholars were dispossessed, “ as to send out colonies for filling almost half the University at that time; but “ this leaven has been happily purged out a good while since;” in confirmation of which universal opinion, Mr. Dyer happily reminds us of the old ballad (in Percy’s Collection), entitled *The Mad Puritan*, beginning

“ In the house of *Pure Emanuel*

“ I had my education,” &c.:

and, as a further evidence of the Founder’s own intentions, it is remarked, that





the chapel of the college is carefully erected north and south, instead of east and west, according to the established practice of the church.

The endowment was at first scarcely adequate even to the limited objects of the establishment. The vicarage of Stainground, in Huntingdonshire, and the great tithes of Fareet, in the same parish, which were afterwards added to it by the Founder, were sufficient to double its scanty income; but its present opulence and respectability are almost entirely owing to the munificence of its

#### SUBSEQUENT BENEFACTORS.

“ June 26, 1780,” says Cole, “ being at the Master’s lodge, he shewed me a thick folio, unpaged, but containing 6 or 700 leaves, wherof eleven only were written upon, it being designed for a leger-book of Benefactors, and seems to have been written by John Scott, notary public in James’s reign, both by the writing, and the drawing and colouring of the arms. The first leaf contains a handsome portal, ornamented with the Founder’s arms, &c. and those of the college, with an inscription to the memory of the Founder and Benefactors. The second has the quarterings of the Founder, &c.; the third the arms of Queen Elizabeth; the fourth, those of Henry Earl of Huntingdon. All the rest have three coats on a side, neatly coloured, with a Latin account of the respective benefactions on each side by the shield.”

This curious manuscript is copied by Mr. Cole, together with its ornaments, into the 56th volume of his Collections, with wonderful neatness and accuracy of delineation; and from thence we have extracted most of the names which follow, and the amount of such of the respective benefactions as appeared best worth recording, as thinking that it is probably more correct than any list to be found in the printed histories. It is to be observed, that it goes no farther than the reign of James I.; all subsequent benefactions, therefore, we have collected from other sources of information.

Queen ELIZABETH, besides many privileges conferred on the society, granted out of the crown revenues a yearly rent charge of 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

HENRY HASTINGS, Earl of Huntingdon, the advowsons of Loughborough, in Leicestershire, Aller and North Cadbury, in Somersetshire, and Piddleton, in Dorsetshire.

Sir FRANCIS HASTINGS, Knight, fourth son of Francis Earl of Huntingdon, and brother of the last-mentioned earl, 8*l.* per annum.

Sir ROBERT JERMYN, of Rushbrooke, in Suffolk, the same.

Sir FRANCIS WALSINGHAM (the famous Secretary of State) gave the advowson of Thureaston, in Leicestershire.

Sir HENRY KILLIGREW, Knight, of Ardynaek, in Cornwall, 140*l.* towards the building of a Master's lodge for Dr. Chaderton.

Sir SAMPSON LENNARD, Knight, of West Wickham, in Kent.

Sir WOLSTAN DIXIE, Knight, lord mayor of London, gave 650*l.* towards the building of the college. His wife founded a Greek and a Hebrew lectureship, with a salary of 4*l.* for each.

Sir RICHARD ASHTON, Knight, of Middleton, in Lancashire.

Sir JOHN HART, lord mayor of London, 50*l.*

Sir THOMAS SMYTH, of Kent (commonly called *Customer Smyth*), tenements in Gracechurch-street.

Sir THOMAS SKYNNER, lord mayor of London, 8*l.* per annum.

ANTONY RADCLIFFE, alderman of London, 100*l.*

ALICE, widow of William Elkin, alderman of London, 6*l.*

MARTHA, wife of John Higham, of Benham, in Suffolk, 100*l.*

ELIZABETH, wife of Richard Walters, 40*l.*

MARIA Lady DARELL, wife of Sir L. Darell, of Essex, Knight, 20*l.*

EDWARD LLEDS, LL.D. Master of Clare Hall, gave 1000 marks to the building, and lands to the value of 16*l.* per annum.

**HENRY HARVEY, LL.D.** "Vir omni eruditio[n]is genere instructissimus," gave a tenement in St. Andrew's parish, Holborn.

**WILLIAM BRANTHWAITE, D.D.** Fellow, Master of Cains College, bequeathed an annuity of  $11l. 6s. 3d.$  gave  $20l.$  towards the library, and a golden cup.

**ROBERT TAYLOR, Esquire,** lord of the manor of Pabedham, in Cambridgeshire,  $20l.$  per annum.

**FRANCIS CHAMBERLAIN, of Melton Parva, in Norfolk, Esquire,** the advowson of that church.

**NICHOLAS FULLER, of Gray's Inn, Esquire,**  $3l.$  per annum, &c.

— **ELLIS, of Yorkshire,** 100 marks.

**JOYCE FRANKLAND, widow,** daughter of Robert Trapps, goldsmith of London,  $40l.$

**Master FISH,** tailor to Queen Elizabeth.

**Dame GRACE MILDWAY,** relict of Sir Anthony Mildmay, son of the Founder, gave  $8l.$  per annum towards the maintenance of the poorer Scholars.

**ROBERT SNEG, of Lechworth, in Hertfordshire, Esquire** (called, by Carter, Roger Snagge, one of the Barons of the Exchequer).

**THOMAS HOBBS, Esquire, of Braintree,**  $8l.$  per annum.

**JOHN SPENDLOFFE, of Fulthorpe, in the county of Lincoln, Esquire.**

**WALTER RICHARDS,** two exhibitions.

**RICHARD CULVERWELL, citizen,** a contributor to the library.

**ROBERT JOHNSON, B.D.** Archdeacon of Leicester, Rector of North Luffenham, in Rutlandshire, gave the advowson of that church, and  $20l.$  per annum for poor Scholars, principally sons of clergymen, with a preference to the schools of Oakham and Uppingham, in his native county.

**JOHN MORLEY, of Michaelham, in Sussex,** a tenement in Bishopsgate-street.

**SAMUEL CULVERWELL, of Cheriburton, in Yorkshire.**

JOHN SLEIGH, of Barnard's Inn, Gentleman.

JOHN BARNES, citizen, of Outwich parish.

WILLIAM BRIGHT, Fellow, Rector of Shrewsbury.

EDMUND ENGLISH, of Westminster, Esquire, gave 1000*l.* towards the augmentation of the poorer fellowships and scholarships.

WILLIAM NEALE, Esquire, Auditor of the Exchequer, the advowsons of King's Brampton and Swineford, in Somersetshire.

JOHN RICHARDSON, D. D. Fellow, Master of Trinity College, gave books to the library valued at 120*l.*

WILLIAM HEINE, head-master of Merchant Taylors' school.

WALTER TRAVERS, 100*l.* to found a scholarship.

ALEXANDER HOWELL, D. D. Dean of St. Paul's.

“ JOHN FRESTON, of Altofts, in Yorkshire, having raised a vast estate by Dutch leases, &c. and procured by the interest of Sir Martin Frobisher, the famous sea-captain (whose nativity was the glory of Altofts), bequeathed a considerable part thereof to pious uses; among the rest, he founded here a fellowship and two scholarships, to which the free grammar-school at Leeds has a claim in its turn\*.”

RICHARD KNIGHTLY, of Preston, in Northumberland, Esquire.

“ FRANCIS ASH, Esquire, merchant of London, the manor of Shamborne, in Norfolk, for buying books; also ten exhibitions, with preference to his own relations,” &c.

“ ARCHBISHOP SANDCROFT, Master, the perpetual advowson of Fressingfield and Withersden, in Suffolk. He was a benefactor to the building of the chapel, which he also wainscoted, and erected the rails and altar-piece, which cost him 400*l.* more. He purchased of the crown some fee-farm rents in Suffolk, to the





“ value of 23*l.* per annum, and settled the same on the college for ever. In the year 1670, he put 1000*l.* into the Exchequer, which being lost at shutting up the same, King Charles II. in lieu thereof, settled on him a perpetual annuity of 53*l.* to be paid out of the Exchequer for ever. This he conveyed to the Master and Fellows of this house for ever, to pay the salary of a schoolmaster and usher of a free-school to be founded at Harlston, in Norfolk, whereof they were to be visitors and patrons.”

“ Dr. BRETON, Master, the advowson of Wallington.”

“ Dr. GEORGE THORPE, Fellow, Prebendary of Canterbury, 120*l.* per annum, for five Scholars of 15*l.* a year each,” &c.

“ JOHN BROWN, B. D. Fellow, Rector of Wallington, 50*l.* per annum, to augment the mastership.”

“ NICHOLAS ASPINAL, Rector of St. Peter’s, in Bedford, and master of the free-school there, formerly Scholar of this house, gave 100*l.*”

“ THOMAS Earl of WESTMORELAND, heir to the Founder, 500*l.* to the new building,”

“ JOHN NEWCASE, of Westmoreland, 500*l.* to the same use.”

“ Dr. SUDBURY, Dean of Durham, besides other benefactions, founded a Greek lecture, and gave 6*l.* per annum, to buy a piece of plate, to the most pious and best learned of the commencing Bachelors of Arts in each year.”

“ Lady SADLER, foundress of the Algebra lecture.”

“ Mrs. ANNE HUNT, foundress of two exhibitions for Scholars born in the county of Suffolk.”

“ Mr. WILLIS, Rector of Thurning, in Lincolnshire, one exhibition.”

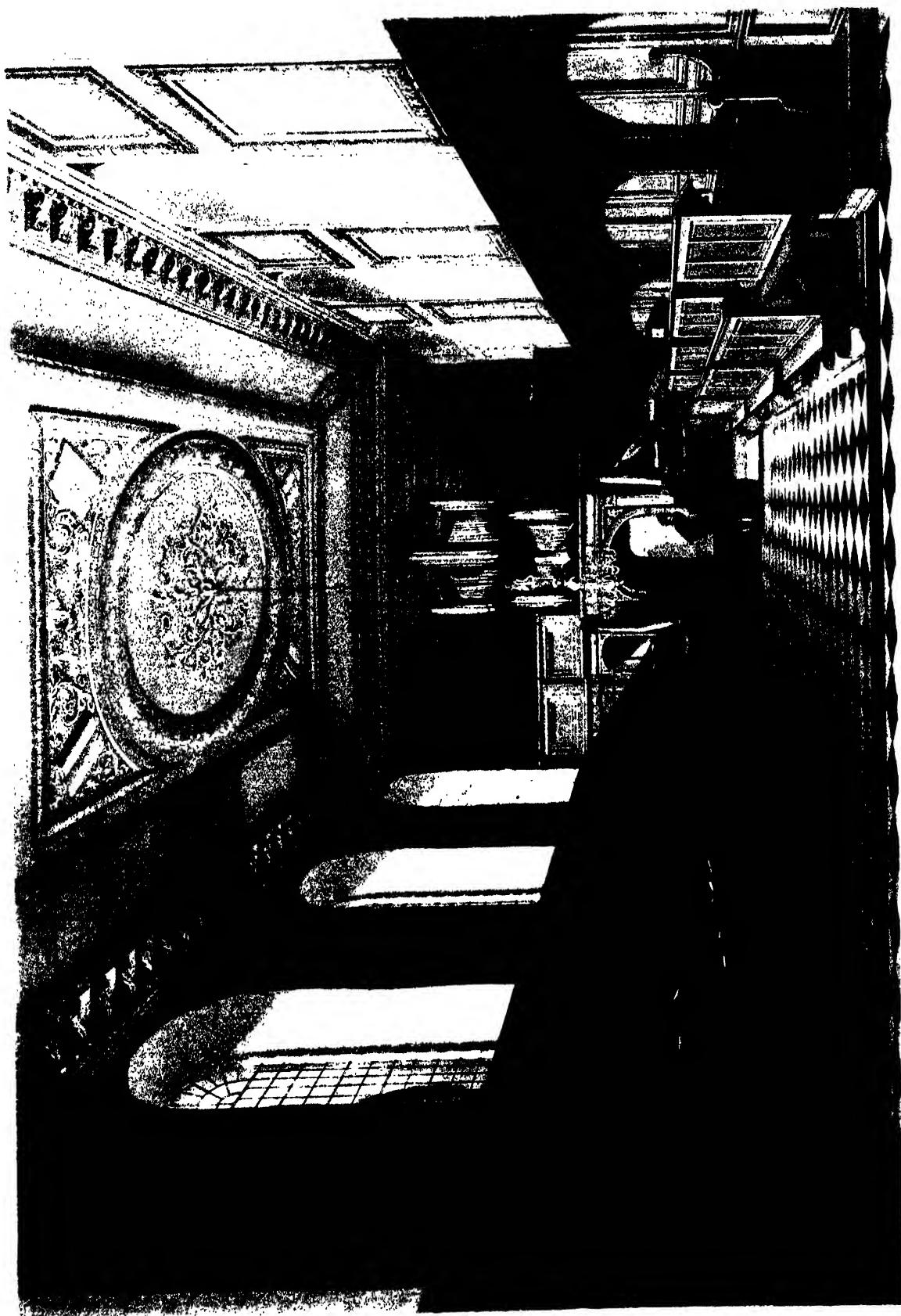
“ JOHN Earl of WESTMORELAND, 200*l.* to the new buildings.”

Sir ROBERT GAYER, K. B. gave 1000*l.* to the chapel; to which his wife, Lady Gayer, was also a large contributor.

“ The number of foundation-fellowships is twelve\*, besides one founded by Mr. Gillingham, the possessor of which has a dividend arising from a particular estate, but stands, in most other respects, similar to the foundation-fellowships. These thirteen fellowships are open to all counties, but there cannot be more than one of the same county at the same time ; and no man can be a candidate for a fellowship, unless he has been six years a member of the University, and has taken the degree of M. A. or is at least B. A. of the third year. All the Fellows are obliged to proceed to the degree of M. A. and B. D. as soon as they are of sufficient standing. The four seniors are obliged to take Priest’s orders. Besides the foundation-fellowships, there are two, founded by Sir Wolstan Dixie, the possessors of which have no vote in any college affairs, nor claims to any living of the society. In case of vacancy, the heirs of the Founder nominate and the college are obliged to admit the nomination. To be appointed a Dixie Fellow, it is requisite the candidate should be related to that family, or that he should have received his education at Market Bosworth school, Leicestershire.

“ The four scholarships of Sir W. Dixie’s foundation are subject to the same restrictions. The foundation-scholarships are open to men of all counties, but there cannot be more than three of the same county at the same time. The number and value of the principal scholarships and exhibitions belonging to this college, are as follows, viz. those founded by Whichcot, four, of 4s. per diem ; four, by Dixie, of 10*l.* per annum ; five, by Thorpe, of 21*l.* per annum, for the sons of clergymen ; one, by Hubbard, of 12*l.* per annum, for the best of Dr. Thorpe’s Scholars ; two, by Brown, of 7*s.* per diem, for Canterbury school ; four, by Johnson, of 14*l.* per annum, for Oakham or Uppingham schools ; two, by Richards, of 12*l.* per annum, for Christ’s Hospital ; ten, by Ash, of 4*s.* per diem, for Ashby de la Zouch and Derby schools ; one, by Smyth, of 16*l.* per





" annum ; one, by Lynn, of 4*l.* per annum ; one, by Harwood, of 10*l.* per annum, for a medical student ; one, by Watts, of 10*l.* per annum."

The ANNUAL PRIZES are two, of five and three guineas each, for the two best declamations ; and plate, to the value of 6*l.* per annum, for the best proficient in each year among the commencing Bachelors of Arts.

The COLLEGE PATRONAGE consists of the rectories of Twyford, in Hants, and of Wallington, in Hertfordshire ; those of Farset and Thorming, and the vicarage of Stanground, in Huntingdonshire ; the rectories of Loughborough and Thurcaston, in Leicestershire ; those of Aller, Brompton Regis, and North Cadbury, and the vicarage of Winsford, in Somersetshire ; the vicarages of Ilketshall and Fressingfield cum Withersdale, and rectory of Preston, in Suffolk ; and the rectory of Melton Parva, in Norfolk.

This college is pleasantly situated at the south-eastern extremity of the town, commanding a large extent of open country, bounded by the Gog-Magog hills. The principal part of the edifice, a quadrangle of regular form, and not inconsiderable extent, is of modern construction ; the front towards the street being adorned with a balustrade and parapet, forming one of the most elegant elevations of any in the University. On the eastern side is a fine cloister, with thirteen arches, over which is a gallery adorned with portraits, usually called the picture-gallery ; and the centre arch of the cloister is the entrance to the chapel.

The CHAPEL, including the ante-chapel, is 84 feet long, 30 broad, and 27 high ; the floor of marble, and the ceiling richly ornamented in stucco. It was designed by Archbishop Sancroft, and commenced by him, then Master, in 1668, but not completed till the year 1677, when Dr. Holbeach had succeeded to the mastership. The altar-piece is a picture of the *Prodigal Son*, by Amicon.

The HALL is a remarkably elegant building, fitted up with great taste ; the carved work, wainscoting, and fret-work of the ceiling, highly finished, with

two spacious bay windows fronting each other, and a gallery for music over the screens. The portrait of Sir Wolstan Dixie ornaments the upper end of the room.

The LIBRARY is small, and principally consists of works on divinity, the gifts and bequests of the worthy Puritans who ornamented this society in former times. It contains, however, besides these, a fine collection of classical books, and possesses many valuable MSS. several Oriental, of which there is an account in the library by Sir William Jones; a Hebrew Bible, in three folio volumes, given by Bedell, Bishop of Kilmore, which Sir Henry Wotton is said to have purchased for its weight in silver; a Bible of St. Jerome; a Greek MS. of Herodotus; two or three old English translations of the New Testament; and many writings of the celebrated critic and commentator, Joshua Barnes\*. Among the printed books is one extremely curious specimen of early typography, a *Ciceronis de Officiis*, printed by Faust in 1465, which appears to have belonged to Prince Arthur, brother to Henry VIII. from his arms being pourtrayed on the title-page.

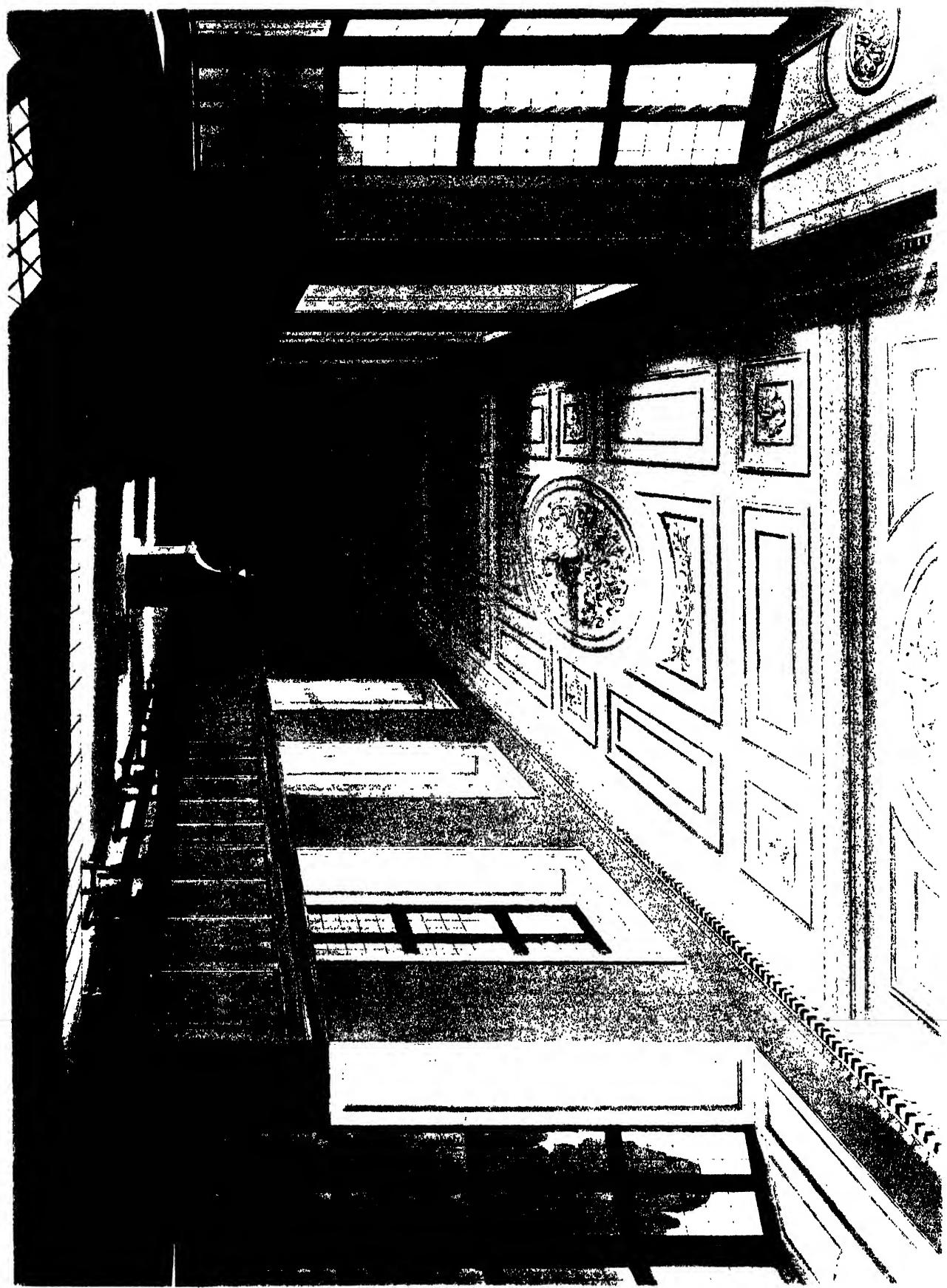
The GARDENS are agreeable and spacious, with bowling-green, fish-pond, and cold-bath. The descriptions of Cambridge mention a remarkable cedar-tree, which attracts the admiration of all visitors.

No college in the University, perhaps, is equally rich in portraits, which, as we have already mentioned, are for the most part disposed in the gallery over the cloisters. There are some scanty remains of the old monastery still existing, and forming part of the present building. These are particularly noticed by Mr. Dyer, in his *History of Cambridge*.

#### MASTERS.

1. LAURENCE CHADERTON, B. D. 1584; afterwards D. D.; the Master appointed by the Founder; was born of an ancient family at Chatterton, in Lancashire, in 1546. "His parents were Papists, and educated him in their religion, sending

\* Dyer.





“ him afterwards to study law in one of the inns of court ; but, in the twentieth year of his age, he renounced this pursuit, and went to Cambridge, where his talents and industry recommended him to a scholarship in Christ’s College.” He was disinherited by his father, in consequence of this act of rebellion, but nevertheless persisted in the course he had adopted, obtained a fellowship at the same college, and was chosen Lecturer of St. Clement’s, Cambridge, “where he preached for about sixteen years, much followed and admired.” His high reputation for learning and piety alone recommended him to Sir Walter Mildmay for the important situation to which he appointed him ; and it is said, that, upon Chuderton’s modesty presenting some obstacles to the design, Sir Walter declared, that the foundation itself should be put a stop to, if he would not consent to be Master of it. His conduct, during the space of thirty-eight years that he continued at the head of this institution, did ample justice to the wisdom and foresight of his patron, and was a most effective instrument in the augmentation of the college revenues by means of the several early benefactions already noticed. In the year 1622, when the Arminian doctrines had made such progress as to give great alarm to the then established persuasions, fearing lest a member of that sect might be appointed his successor, he resigned the mastership in favour of Dr. Preston ; but survived not only him, but the succeeding Master, and died, at the great age of ninety-four\*, November, 1640. “ In the beginning of the reign of James I, he was one of the four divines for the conference at Hampton-Court ; and, the same year, was chosen one of the translators of the Bible, and was one of the Cambridge divines who translated from *Chronicles* to *Canticles* inclusive.” He likewise published *A Treatise on Justification*, and was the author of many other theological tracts, some of which remain in MS. in the public libraries. He was buried at St. Andrew’s†, Cambridge.

\* *Biog. Dict.*

† Cole says, he lived to the age of 103, and was buried in the college chapel.

2. JOHN PRESTON, B. D. 1622 ; afterwards D. D. Fellow of Queen's College, Prebendary of Lincoln, Chaplain to James I. and some time Preacher of Lincoln's Inn : died July 20, 1628, and was buried in the church of Fawesley, in Northamptonshire.—See FULLER'S *Worthies*.

3. WILLIAM SANCROFT, B. D. 1628 ; afterwards D. D. ; Fellow : died at St. Edmundsbury, April, 1637.

4. RICHARD HOLDSWORTH, D. D. April 25, 1637, sometimes called Oldsworth and Oldisworth ; youngest son of Richard Holdsworth, a celebrated preacher at Newcastle-upon-Tyne ; was born in 1590, educated at Newcastle, and in 1607 admitted of St. John's College, in this University, of which he became a Fellow in 1613, and in 1620 was chosen one of the University Preachers. He was tutor to Sir Symonds d'Ewes, and Chaplain to Hobart, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, who procured for him the rectory of St. Peter le Poor. In 1629, he was chosen Professor of Divinity at Gresham College ; in 1631, Prebendary of Lincoln ; and in 1633, Archdeacon of Huntingdon. After his appointment to the mastership of this college, he was elected, in 1639, President of Sion College ; but was marked out, at the very commencement of the troubles, as an obnoxious character, having advanced money to the king when Vice-Chancellor of the University. He was nominated to the Assembly of Divines, but never sat, and was afterwards imprisoned in the Tower, for publishing the king's declarations. While under confinement, however, the University testified its high sense of his merits, by electing him to the Lady Margaret's professorship, which he held nominally, though without enjoyment of its emoluments, or admission to the performance of its duties, till his death in 1649. This event is said to have been hastened by grief for the king's execution. He left the main part of his property to charitable uses, and his books, partly to Emanuel College, and partly to the public library at Cambridge ; and was buried in the church of St.

Peter le Poor, having several years before been deprived of the rectory, together with his mastership.

5. ANTHONY TUCKNEY, B. D. 1614; Fellow; was placed in the room of the former Master by authority of Parliament; and, in 1653, was removed to the mastership of St. John's.

6. WILLIAM DILLINGHAM, B. D. 1653, afterwards D. D.; senior Fellow of the college; a native of Northamptonshire; admitted Sizar in 1636; deprived, after the Restoration, in 1662. He was the author of a volume of *Poemata*, published at London in 1678; and some of his original letters are preserved among the MSS. in the British Museum.

7. WILLIAM SANCROFT, D. D. August 14, 1632; born at Fressingfield, in Suffolk, the 30th of January, 1616; educated at St. Edmundsbury free-school; from whence he was removed, at the age of eighteen, to this college, where he became accomplished in all branches of literature; and in 1642 was elected Fellow. In 1649, he was ejected for refusing the engagement; and, upon this event, went abroad, and remained on the Continent till the Restoration. In 1661, he assisted in reviewing the Liturgy; in 1664, was promoted, first to the deanery of York, and then to that of St. Paul's; soon after which he resigned his mastership. After the dreadful fire in 1666, he contributed 1400*l.* to the rebuilding of St. Paul's; and also rebuilt the deanery, and added largely to its revenues. In 1668, he was admitted Archdeacon of Canterbury, and in 1677 advanced to the primacy. He attended Charles II. on his death-bed, and was named the first of King James's ecclesiastical commissioners. In 1688, he joined in the petition against the declaration for liberty of conscience; was committed to the Tower, with the other petitioners, and acquitted at the trial. After the abdication, however, he refused the oaths to King William, and was, in consequence, suspended on the 1st of August, 1689, and deprived on the 1st of February following; but

remained at Lambeth, which he refused to quit till ejected by law. He died on the 24th of November, 1693, and was buried at Fressingfield. He was a bountiful benefactor to this college; and his history fully evinces the integrity and independence of his character: but, though a man of great endowments and learning, he published only a few, and not very important, theological and political treatises. The MSS. which he left behind him were numerous, and are still in existence in the Bodleian library, to which they were given by Bishop Tanner.

8. JOHN BRETON, D. D. 1665; appointed by mandate; Prebendary of Worcester, 1660; died 2d March, 1675, and left 900*l.* towards building the new chapel.

9. THOMAS HOLBECH, D. D. 1675; Fellow; Vicar of Epping, which was sequestered by the Parliament; Rector of St. Austin's, London, and Prebendary of St. Paul's. He finished the building of the chapel begun by his predecessor, and was a considerable contributor, to the amount of 1030*l.* towards its expence. His wife, who had a large separate property, also contributed to the same object; and her picture, together with that of her husband, is therefore preserved in the gallery. This Master died, at a very advanced age, in 1680.

10. JOHN BALDERSTON, B. D. November 4, 1680; afterwards D. D.; born in Huntingdonshire; admitted Pensioner, March 3, 1658; Fellow, 1665; Vice-Chancellor in 1687, when he was deprived for refusing his degree to Father Alban Francis, "which," says Cole, "they would without hesitation have granted to a 'Mahometan or Dissenter, who would equally have overturned the established religion.'" He was restored at the Revolution; Vice-Chancellor again in 1706, in which capacity he waited on the queen at Newmarket in the following year. He was Prebendary of Peterborough; and dying September 4, 1719, was buried in that cathedral.

11. WILLIAM SAVAGE, D. D. 1719; admitted Sizar, April 6, 1686; Fellow, 1692; Chaplain to Lord-Keeper Wright and to Bishop Atterbury; Rector of St.

Andrew's and St. Ann's, and of Stone, near Gravesend: died August 1, 1736. He was the author of an *Inquiry into the Right of Appeals*, on account of the famous controversy with Dr. Bentley, Master of Trinity.

12. WILLIAM RICHARDSON, D. D. August 10, 1736; son of Samuel Richardson, B. D.; born at Wilhamsted, in Bedfordshire, where his father was vicar, July 23, 1698; educated at Oakham and Westminster schools; took his degree of B. A. at this college in 1719; Lecturer of St. Olave's, Southwark; proceeded D. D. in 1735, being at that time resident at Cambridge in the prosecution of his edition of Bishop Godwin's work *De Presulibus*, which was published in 1743. He was Praelector of Lincoln in 1760; Chaplain to the king; and dying March 11, 1775, was buried under the Litany-desk in the chapel of this college. He left many valuable collections relative to the history of the University, with biographical anecdotes, preparatory to an *Athenae Cantabrigienses*, a great part of which has been incorporated by Cole into his volumes.

13. RICHARD FARMER, B. D. 1775; afterwards D. D.; born at Leicester, August 28, 1735; educated in the free grammar-school of that place; entered of this college in 1753, and soon distinguished himself by his proficiency in classical learning and the study of the belles lettres, in which nature had peculiarly qualified him to shine. On taking his first degree in 1757, he gained the silver cup given by his college to the best graduate in the year. In 1760, he was appointed Classical Tutor, and in 1763 became F. R. S. In 1766, he published proposals for a *History of Leicester*, his subsequent abandonment of which gave occasion to much satirical censure, but which he prosecuted for some time with real diligence, and afterwards handed over his collections to Mr. Nicholls, who completed the intended work. In the same year he published his admirable *Essay on the Learning of Shakspeare*, which is justly considered as having put to rest a very interesting subject of controversy till then unsettled. In 1769, he was appointed one of the

Whitehall Preachers, and commenced book-collector during his occasional residence in London, under the auspices of the celebrated Dr. Askew. In 1778, he succeeded Dr. Barnardiston in the office of principal librarian to the University, and subsequently became a Prebendary of Litchfield and of Canterbury, and Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's. He died at his lodge in Emanuel, September 8, 1797, after a long and painful illness, and was buried in the college chapel. The sale of his library, which forms an epoch in the annals of bibliography, took place in the following year. He left behind him a character equally the object of love and reverence, although there have not been wanting those who attributed his favour at court and rapid preferments to unworthy motives; for which there appears not to be the smallest shadow of foundation. It is certain, that those preferments might have been extended much farther but for his attachment to a life of literary ease and independence, which induced him to reject the repeated offer of a bishopric.

**14. ROBERT TOWERSON CORY, D. D. elected 1797; the present Master.**

**ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS, MEMBERS OF THIS SOCIETY.**

JOSEPH HALL, Bishop of Exeter, 1627; of Norwich, 1614: born July 1, 1574, at Bristow Park, Ashby de la Zouch, Leicestershire; admitted of this college at the age of fifteen; from whence he was called to be master of the school at Ashby de la Zouch, in 1591; returned afterwards to college, under the patronage of Dr. Chaderton, where he wrote and published his book of satires, entitled *Virgidemiarium*, in 1597 and 1598. In 1605, he accompanied Sir Edmund Bacon to the Spa; on his return, was appointed Chaplain to Prince Henry, and in 1612 took his degree of Doctor in Divinity. His learning and abilities had now procured for him public distinction, and recommended him to preferments in the church, which followed pretty rapidly one after another. In 1618, he was sent to the

synod at Dort, appointed to decide the Arminian controversy.. In 1624, he was offered the bishopric of Gloucester, which he refused; and, after he had accepted that of Exeter, fell under the suspicion of being a favourer of Puritanism, which somewhat lessened his favour at court. But, notwithstanding this reproach, which was levelled at him by the partizans of Laud, he was ever a strenuous champion of episcopacy, which he defended, with great zeal and ability, in an answer to the celebrated book entitled *Smectymnus*, published by the chiefs of the opposite faction. On the 30th of December following his promotion to the see of Norwich, he was sent to the Tower, by the then ruling powers, for signing the protest against the validity of laws passed by the Parliament assembled at Westminster, and underwent his trial for high treason, but was finally released on giving bail for 5000*l.* He then returned to his diocese, and remained there till his deprivation in April, 1643. The conduct upon this occasion pursued against him by the parliamentary sequestrators was rigid, and even brutal, in the extreme; but his courage appears to have risen in proportion to the insolence with which he was treated; and he continued preaching, according to the dictates of his conscience, wherever he could find a pulpit, until his death, which took place in the year 1656, the eighty-second of his age, on his own private estate at Hingham, near Norwich, in the church of which parish he was buried, without any memorial. His works were collected, and have been frequently published since his death; of late in a very correct and handsome edition, by the Rev. Josias Pratt, in ten volumes 8vo. His style of moralising acquired for him the appellation of "the English Seneca;"—"and it " would be difficult to mention a prelate of more excellent character, or one; of " his time, whose talents and sufferings, whose zeal in prosperity and courage " in adversity, deserve more honourable mention."

WILLIAM BEDELL, Bishop of Kilmore, 1629; was descended from a good family, and born, in the year 1570, at Black Notley, in Essex; matriculated

Pensioner at Emanuel, March 12, 1584; Fellow in 1593; Chaplain to Sir Henry Wotton, whom he accompanied on his embassy to Venice in 1604, and, during his residence in that city, became intimately acquainted with the famous Father Paul Sarpi, historian of the Council of Trent. While there, he translated the English Common Prayer-Book into the Italian language, under the instructions of that eminent man; and made himself master of Hebrew under the tuition of the Rabbi Leo, through whom he obtained possession of the celebrated manuscript of the Old Testament which we have already mentioned among the rarities contained in the library of this college. After his return to England, he lived in close, but learned and studious retirement at St. Edmundsbury, in Suffolk, till drawn from it by Morton, Bishop of Durham, at the representations of Diodati, envoy from Geneva to England, who expressed his astonishment, in the presence of that prelate, that a man so highly esteemed and generally known in foreign nations, should be so neglected and forgotten at home. In 1627, he was elected Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, where he applied himself with unremitting vigilance and great success to the reformation of manners and restoration of discipline in that society; and was rewarded, a short time after, by promotion to the episcopal dignity. Here also he evinced the same unwearied and disinterested zeal in the administration of his high office, and especially in his labours to convert the better sort of the Popish clergy, which are said to have been attended with great success. He procured a translation of the Old Testament into the Irish language (that of the New Testament having been previously effected by Archbishop Daniel, Primate of Ireland), and caused both to be read in his cathedral, every Sunday. For the remainder of this venerable bishop's good works we must refer to the various biographical works in which the history of his life has been detailed. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion in 1641, the scene was suddenly changed. He was seized, loaded with chains, and thrown into a dungeon of the castle of

Cloughboughter, where he was confined during the space of three weeks, and survived his release but a very short time, dying on the 7th February, 1641, of an ague brought on him by the hardships he had suffered. The veneration in which he was held, even by his political and religious enemies, is strikingly evinced by two stories recorded of his burial, which was permitted to take place in the church-yard of his late cathedral. When he was interred, the Irish discharged a volley over his grave, exclaiming, “*Requiescat in pace ultimus Anglorum!*”—May the last of the English rest in peace!—meaning, that as they esteemed him the best of the English bishops, so he should be the last that should be left among them. One Edmund Farily, a Popish priest, who attended on the same occasion, could not forbear ejaculating, “*O sit anima mea cum Bedello!*” an expression which, at such a time, from a member of such a persuasion, is so remarkable as hardly to be credited, were it not attested by the most unquestionable authority.

WILLIAM SANCROFT, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1677—(Master).

RICHARD KIDDER, Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1691; born at Brighton (according to Wood); was admitted Sizar of this college in 1649; Fellow, 1655; Vicar of Stanground, in Huntingdonshire, from which he was ejected in 1662 by the Bartholomew Act, for non-conformity; but, conforming soon after, was presented by Arthur Earl of Essex to the rectory of Raine, in Essex. In 1681, he was made Prebendary of Norwich, and in 1689 Dean of Peterborough, when he took his degree of D. D. In 1703, during the night between the 26th and 27th of November, he was killed, together with his wife, by the fall of a stack of chimneys belonging to his episcopal palace. His theological works were numerous, principally controversial. “He was a very clear, elegant, and learned writer, and one of the best divines of his time.”

JAMES GARDINER, Bishop of Lincoln, 1694; born at Nottingham, 1636; admitted Pensioner of this college, May 9, 1649; Subdean of Lincoln, from

which he was promoted to the bishopric at the recommendation of Archbishop Tenison: died on the 1st of March, 1704, and was buried in his cathedral. When subdean, he gave 5*l.* towards the building of the new chapel.

**EDWARD CHANDLER**, Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, 1717; of Durham, 1730: was born at Dublin; received his academical education at this college; Chaplain to Lloyd, Bishop of Winchester, in 1693, and afterwards Prebendary and Canon of Litchfield. It is reported, that he paid 9000*l.* for his translation to Durham; but the fact seems too gross to be credited. He died in 1750, and was buried at Farnham Royal, in the county of Bucks. He was considered as a man of very extensive theological learning, and proved himself an able and successful champion in opposition to Collins, the freethinker, whom he undertook to answer in a work entitled *A Defence of Christianity, from the Prophecies of the Old Testament, &c.*

**THOMAS HAYTER**, Bishop of Norwich, 1749; of London, 1761; F. R. S. Archdeacon of York, Dean of the Chapel Royal, and Prebendary of Westminster; took his degree of B. A. at Balliol College, Oxford; and was afterwards (June 14, 1727,) admitted Pensioner of Emanuel, where he took his degree of M. A. the same year. He sustained the office of preceptor to the Prince of Wales and Prince Edward, which he resigned in 1752; and died 9th February, 1762. He was an intimate friend of Dr. Jortin's.

**ANTONY MARTYN**, Bishop of Meath.

**CHARLES JACKSON**, Bishop of Kildare, 1765; Fellow; sent his picture by Gainsborough (says Cole) to this college, but which is not at all like him.

**RICHARD HURD**, Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, 1775; Worcester, 1781. The character of this eminent prelate has been rendered of late so much the subject of general canvass, in consequence of the publication of his correspondence with Bishop Warburton, that we shall hold ourselves absolved from saying any

thing respecting it in a space so little calculated to do justice to the discussion. He was born at Congreve, in the parish of Penkridge, in Staffordshire, January 18, 1720; educated at the grammar-school of Brewood, in the same county; admitted of Emanuel in 1733; Fellow in 1742; and in 1749 published his *Commentary on the Ars Poetica*, which first introduced him to the knowledge of Warburton. In 1750, he was appointed one of the Whitehall Preachers; instituted to the college living of Thurcaston in 1757; Preacher of Lincoln's Inn in 1765; Archdeacon of Gloucester in 1767; and in 1772 he published his admirable *Discourses on the Prophecies*, which he had preached to crowded audiences at the Warburtonian lecture. A list of his remaining works may be found in all the published accounts of his life, which terminated on the 28th of May, 1808, after he had attained his eighty-eighth year.

THOMAS PERCY, Bishop of Dromore, 1782; born at Bridgenorth, in Shropshire, and educated at Christ-Church, Oxford, to which institution his biography more properly belongs; but he is also claimed by Emanuel, where he took his degree of D. D. in 1770. His *Reliques of Antient English Poetry*, of which the first edition was printed in 1765, has rendered his name dear to all lovers of our national literature, and is entitled to the highest praise, not only as having led the way to all subsequent collections of the same description, but as being incomparably the most valuable in the choice of subjects, and the most judicious in the mode of treating them, of any that have appeared. In 1778, he was made Dean of Carlisle; and, after his promotion to the bishopric, constantly resided in his diocese, where "he was revered and beloved for his piety, liberality, benevolence, " and hospitality, by persons of every rank and religious denomination." He died, in his eighty-third year, September 20, 1811.

WILLIAM BENNETT, Bishop of Cork, 1788; of Cloyne, 1794; was Tutor of this college; an able antiquary, and a friend and correspondent of Cole and of

Gough ; letters from him to each of whom are preserved in Nicholls's *Literary Anecdotes*. He was educated at Harrow school, a contemporary with Sir William Jones.

#### LEARNED AND EMINENT MEN.

Among the distinguished characters who have been members of this society, may be ranked the following eminent Heads of other houses in the University :— Dr. WILLIAM DELL, Master of Caius College ; Dr. JOHN RICHARDSON, of Peter-House ; Dr. WILLIAM BRANTHWAYTE, of Christ's ; Dr. JOHN WORTHINGTON, of Jesus ; Dr. RALPH CUDWORTH, of Clare Hall ; Dr. THOMAS HORTON, of Queen's College ; and Dr. BENJAMIN WHICHCOTE, Provost of King's : for all of whom the reader is referred to the respective societies of which they had the government. Other memorable worthies of this college have been the following (among whom, as may be naturally expected after what we have said respecting the Founder and the original objects of the institution, will be found a large proportion of strenuous non-conformists) :—

NATHANIEL BERNARD, M. A. was a famous champion of this cause : admitted Sizar, May 12, 1614 ; Rector of Bemersham Marshall ; Lecturer at St. Sepulchre's, London, and likewise at Antholin's, where, preaching on the 3d of May, 1629, he used this expression in his prayer before sermon :—“ O Lord, open the “ eyes of the queen's majesty, that she may see Jesus Christ, whom she hath “ pierced with her infidelity, superstition, and idolatry.” : For this freedom he was summoned before the High Commission Court at Lambeth, but pardoned on account of his youth and inexperience. Notwithstanding this act of clemency, he preached again, at St. Mary's, before the University, in May, 1632, against the Established Church, for which he was convened by the Vice-Chancellor, and decamped ; and being afterwards had a second time before the High Commission Court, refused to recant, on which he was suspended, fined, and imprisoned, and

probably pretty roughly handled. “Whether he deserved this or not is a problem, “ it seems, between the admirers of Laud and of Prynne. As the present fashion “ is, it is more than probable, that a Middlesex jury would not only acquit, but “ make a saint of him\*.” I find no memorial of his subsequent adventures, or of his death.

ANTHONY BURGESS, A. M. Fellow in 1637, and Tutor of this college, was the son of a schoolmaster at Watford, in Hertfordshire, and first admitted of St. John’s College in 1635; Rector of Sutton Colfield; sat in the Assembly of Divines, and was ejected for non-conformity after the Restoration. Dr. John Wallis, who was one of his pupils, gives him the exalted character of “a pious, “ learned, and able scholar, a good disputant, a good tutor, an eminent preacher, “ and a sound and orthodox divine.” When he died is uncertain.

ADONIRAM BYFIELD, admitted Sizar January 25, 1620; had his name hitched into rhyme by the author of *Hudibras*, in the following verses:—

“ Where had they all their gifted phrases,  
 “ But from our Calamys and Cases?  
 “ Without whose sprinkling and whose sowing,  
 “ Who e’er had heard of Nye or Owen?  
 “ Their dispensations had been stifled,  
 “ But for our *Adoniram Byfield*.”

On which passage Dr. Grey has this note:—“ He was a broken apothecary, a zealous covenanter, one of the scribes to the Assembly of Divines, and no doubt, for his great zeal and painstaking in his office, he had the profit of printing the *Directory*, the copy whereof was sold for 400*l.* though, when printed, the price was but three-pence†.” In another place he is likened to

\* Cole’s *Athenæa*.

† Grey’s *Hudibras*, vol. II. p. 278.

“ the reverend Switzer with the great beard at the door of the King of France ;” and is described as being “ a tall, grim fellow, with a great head and long beard\*.” He died about 1660, in which year letters of administration of his effects were granted to his widow.

JOHN BASTWICK, M. D. partner, both in the guilt and punishment of sedition, with Prynne and Burton, was also a member of this society. He was born at Writtle, in Essex, 1593, and made Doctor of Physic at the University of Padua. The book for which he was first summoned before the High Commission Court was entitled *Flagellum Pontificis et Episcoporum latialium*, for which he suffered fine and imprisonment ; but thinking proper to amuse his solitary hours of confinement by composing two other works, of a yet more libellous tendency, was sentenced to the pillory, loss of his ears, and perpetual imprisonment. This most cruel judgment, which was executed upon him and his colleagues in 1637, proved a principal engine in the commotions which followed. When he died is uncertain†, but he was still alive in 1648 ; and having quarrelled with some of the leaders of that time, was suffered to pass the remainder of his days in an obscurity which one of his temper must have felt as a severe mortification.

JEREMIAH HORROX, born at Toxteth, in Lancashire (about 1619), says the writer of his life in the *Biographical Dictionary* ; but this, we imagine, must be a mistake, since we are informed, that, about 1633, after spending some time in his academical studies at this college, he “ began with real earnestness to study “ astronomy.” However this may be, he died, at an early age, January 3, 1640-1 ; and his death may justly be accounted a great loss to the cause of science. He is memorable for being the first astronomer who had observed the passage of Venus over the sun’s disk.

\* See Cole’s *Athenæ*.

† So says the *Biog. Dict.* but Cole has discovered, that he was buried on October 6, 1654, after which a pension was settled on his widow by Parliament.

JOHN BAINBRIDGE, M.D. born at Ashby de la Zouch, in 1582, and educated at the public school of that town, whither, after taking his Bachelor's degree at this college, he returned and commenced practitioner in medicine, and afterwards entered of the College of Physicians in London. His eminence appears to have been great in his profession; but his fame is principally built upon his skill in the science of astronomy, which induced Sir Henry Savile to appoint him to the professorship which he had just founded at Oxford. He died there in 1643, and was buried in the chapel of Merton College, of which society he had become a Member.

JEREMIAH BURROUGHES, born in 1599, was educated at this college, but forced to quit the University for non-conformity. He was afterwards chosen Member of an English congregation at Rotterdam, and returning to England in 1742, became preacher to the flourishing congregations of Stepney and Cripplegate. "He was a man of learning, candour, and modesty, and of irreproachable life," and his most earnest endeavours were bent to the pacification of all parties in church and state. " Baxter used to say, that if all Presbyterians had been like Mr. Marshall, and all Independents like Mr. Burroughes, their differences might easily have been compromised." He died November 14, 1646.

THOMAS HOOKER, A.M. born at Marefield, in Leicestershire, 1586; Fellow of this college; Lecturer at Chelmsford, where he was silenced for non-conformity by Laud; after which, being cited before the High Commission Court for teaching at a public school, he went to New England, and there made himself so useful by his pious services, as to receive the venerable appellation of Father of the Colony. He died July 7, 1647.

HENRY RICH, Earl of HOLLAND, beheaded in 1649, was a Member of this society, and Chancellor of the University.

SAMUEL FOSTER, A.M. born at Coventry, at the public school of which city

he was some time usher, and sent to this college in 1616. He became early distinguished for his skill in the mathematical sciences, and obtained the professorship of Astronomy at Gresham College. He was also one of the first members of the Royal Society; and died in July, 1652, at Gresham College.

JOHN ALMOND, B. D. born at Cambridge; Minister of St. Margaret's at Lynn, where he died, and was buried, in 1653, at the age of forty-five. His epitaph calls him " *Fidissimus Scripturarum interpres, strenuissimus haereticorum inalleus, veritatis amantior quam sui, fruendo charus, carendo charior, qui, ut vitam produxerit nostram, corripuit suam.*" He appears to have been a considerable Hebraist.

SIMEON ASHE, a Puritan minister, first settled in Staffordshire, afterwards exercised his ministry in London for twenty-three years, and was Chaplain to the Earl of Warwick during the civil wars, and afterwards to the Earl of Manchester. He was a man of fortune and character, and of great influence among the Presbyterians; and having fallen under the displeasure of Cromwell's party, whom he had disengaged by his violent opposition to the engagement, became very instrumental to the Restoration. " Dr. Calamy speaks of him as a man of real " sanctity, and a non-conformist of the old stamp." He died in 1662, and was buried on the eve of St. Bartholomew's day.

Sir ROBERT TWYSDEN, Knight and Baronet, of East Peckham, Kent, an eminent antiquary, editor of several of the old Latin chronicles, under the title of *Decem Scriptores Historiae Anglicane*, and of *A Historical Defence of the Church of England*. He died in 1670.

WILLIAM BRIDGE, A. M. born in 1600; Fellow of this college; Preacher at Norwich, till silenced by Bishop Wren for non-conformity; afterwards excommunicated; became Pastor to a congregation at Rotterdam; returned in 1642, and sat in the Assembly of Divines; suffered ejection by the Bartholomew Act;

and died March 12, 1670. He was in principle a most inflexible Independent, a man of considerable learning, and justly accounted one of the most eminent non-conformists of the seventeenth century.

MATTHEW POOLE, A. M. another eminent non-conformist, author of the *Synopsis Criticorum*; was born at York, in 1624; educated at this college; Rector, in 1648, of St. Michael le Quern, in London, and was ejected in 1662. He was marked out by Titus Oates's depositions concerning the popish plot, and narrowly escaped assassination; upon which he retired to Holland, and died there, not without suspicion of poison, in October, 1679.

STEPHEN CHARNOCK, A. M. of an ancient family in Lancashire, born in London, 1628; educated at this college, and became afterwards Fellow of New College, Oxford. He died in July, 1680, with the reputation of a man of good parts, learning, and elocution, among the non-conformists. Wood says, that “ those who differed from him in opinion, admired his extensive learning, into which he was first initiated at Emanuel College, Cambridge, by his tutor Dr. Sancroft, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury.”

NATHANIEL INGELO, D. D. Fellow of this college, and also of Queen's, and in 1650 of Eton; author of a theological romance, entitled *Bentivoglio and Urania*: died in August, 1783, and was buried in Eton College chapel.

Sir HARBOTTLE GRIMSTON, Knight, Master of the Rolls; descended from a very ancient family, born at Bradfield Hall, near Manningtree, in Essex, about 1594; is accounted among the members of this college, though the *Biographical Dictionary* says of him only, that “ where he had his *early* education is unknown; but he studied law at Lincoln's Inn, and practised with considerable success.” He was the patron and great friend of Bishop Burnet, who speaks of him always with affectionate veneration. He died December 31, 1683, at the age of ninety.

WILLIAM CROUNF, or CROON, M. D. was admitted Pensioner of this college

May 13, 1647; Fellow, 1654; Professor of Rhetoric in Gresham College, and appointed Register to the Royal Society at their first meeting in 1660. He was a very able practitioner in, and great benefactor to the science of, medicine; and died October 12, 1684. He left to Emmanuel and six other colleges at this University, a sum of money to found algebra lectures, which took effect in 1710.

**EDMUND CASTELL, D. D.** born in 1606, at Hatley, in Cambridgeshire; became a Member of this college in 1621, from whence he removed to St. John's, " for " the convenience of the library there, which was of great service to him in com- " piling his grand work, the *Levicon Heptaglottion*." This great undertaking cost him the assiduous labour of eighteen years, impaired his health, and ruined his fortune; and he was recompensed for all these injuries only by a prebend of Canterbury and the Arabic professorship at this University. He died in 1685, at the age of seventy-nine years, leaving his valuable Oriental collection to the public library, to this college an hundred and eleven printed books, and to St. John's a silver tankard.

**WILLIAM CLAGETT, D. D.** eldest son of Nicholas Clagett, of Merton College, Oxford, and brother to Dr. Clagett, already mentioned in our account of Christ's College; was born at St. Edmundsbury, September 14, 1646; admitted of this college in 1659; Preacher at Gray's Inn, Rector of Farnham, Bucks, and Lecturer at St. Michael's Bassishaw. He died of the small-pox, March 28, 1688; is ranked by Bishop Burnet among " those worthy and eminent men whose lives " and labours in a great measure rescued the church from those reproaches that " the follies of others drew upon it; nor ought it to be forgotten, that he was " one of those exalted divines who made that noble stand against Popery in the " reign of James II. which will redound to their immortal honour." His theological works were very numerous and highly esteemed.

**GILES FIRMIN, M. D.** born in Suffolk, 1617, educated at this college, from

whence he repaired to New England, “to enjoy,” as he said, “liberty of conscience,” and there practised as a physician with great success. He afterwards returned, entered into orders, and became minister at Shalford, in Essex, whence he was ejected by the Act of Uniformity; and resuming his former occupation, continued to practise it till his death, at the age of eighty, in 1697. He was a considerable writer in the controversial divinity of the day.

WILLIAM BATES, D. D. born 1625; admitted of this college, from whence he removed to King’s in 1644; became a distinguished preacher among the Presbyterians; was made king’s Chaplain at the Restoration, and might, it is said, have been raised to any bishopric in the kingdom, if he would have conformed to the Established Church. In 1660, he was appointed one of the commissioners for reviewing the Liturgy; took the oath required by the Five-Mile Act, passed in 1665; and died at Hackney, where he had fixed his residence, in 1699; noted as the friend of Tillotson, the Lords-Keeper Bridgeman and Finch, and Chancellor Nottingham.

Sir WILLIAM TEMPLE, Knight, celebrated both as a statesman and author, is one of the most distinguished ornaments of this college, where he was admitted about the year 1646, under the tuition of Dr. Cudworth. His public life belongs to the history of his country; and, to estimate his character and genius, it seems only necessary to advert to the two principal events of his diplomatic career: the triple league formed in 1668, and the marriage of the Prince of Orange with the Princess Mary. Sir William died in the year 1700.

JOHN WALLIS, D. D. an eminent mathematician, and the great controversial opponent of Hobbes; born at Ashford, in Kent, November 23, 1616; admitted of this college in December, 1632; Fellow of Queen’s; Savilian Professor at Oxford, 1649: died October 28, 1703, and was buried in St. Mary’s church, in that University.

SAMUEL CRADOCK, B.D. born in Rutlandshire, 1620; admitted Pensioner of this college, 1637; Fellow, and Rector of North Cadbury; ejected for non-conformity in 1662, but lived on a handsome private fortune at Wickham Brook, in the county of Suffolk, many years after; and died October 7, 1706, with an exalted character for learning and piety. Granger remarks, that “ he has never seen two different characters of Mr. Cradock. He was so good and inoffensive, that every body spoke well of him, when it was usual for men of all religions to speak ill of each other.”

JOSHUA BARNES, B.D. an eminent scholar and critic; born in London, January 10, 1654; educated at Christ's Hospital; admitted of this college, 1671; Fellow, 1678; Greek Professor, 1695: died August 3, 1712, and was buried at Hemmingford, in Essex. The list of his works subjoined to the account of his life in the *Biographical Dictionary*, may give a better idea, than our limits will allow us to present, of the extent of his diligence and learning. His moral character and opinions were highly estimable, though peculiar and tinctured with enthusiasm. “ He was remarkable rather for the quickness of his wit and the happiness of his memory, than for the solidity of his judgment; upon which somebody recommended this *pan* to be inscribed on his monument:—

“ JOSHUA BARNES,  
“ Felicis memoriae; judicium expectans.”

He married a lady with a jointure of 200*l.* a year; to gratify whose religious bent of mind with a notion of the sacred tendency of his favourite studies, he wrote a copy of Greek verses, to prove that *Solomon* was the author of the *Iliad*.

PETER ALLIX, D.D. a native of Alençon, in Normandy, and minister of the Reformed church at Charenton, from whence he was driven by the revocation of the edict of Nantes; then entered of this college and took his Doctor's degree; was made treasurer of the cathedral of Salisbury; and acquired by his writings a

high rank and character among the defenders of the English church. He was very deeply read in Rabbinical learning, and an excellent Hebraist; but erred, in common with many other eminent divines of his age, in affixing specific meanings to the words of prophecy, insomuch as to have foretold the second advent of Christ to take place in the year 1720. He did not live to see the absolute failure of his prediction, but must probably have entertained some doubts of its fulfilment before his death, on the 21st of February, 1717.

ANTHONY BLACKWELL, M.A. born in Derbyshire, 1674; admitted Sizar, September 13, 1690; head-master of the free-school of Derby, and afterwards of that at Market Bosworth; author of the *Introduction to the Classics*, and of *The Sacred Classics defended and illustrated*. He died at the school-house at Bosworth on the 6th of April, 1730.

NATHANIEL MARSHALL, D.D. 1717; Lecturer at Aldermanbury in 1715, and in 1717 Rector of St. Vedast and St. Michael le Quern; Prebendary of Windsor, &c. He was very celebrated as a preacher; and his Sermons, published after his death (which happened August 23, 1731), are recommended by Bishop Clayton “as preferable to Sherlock’s and Atterbury’s for pathos, and for lively and warm applications.”

THOMAS EMLYN, celebrated as the champion of Arianism, and memorable for his sufferings in defence of that doctrine; was born at Stamford, in 1663, and educated for the ministry as a non-conformist, with which view he was entered of this college. He afterwards went over to Ireland as Chaplain to the Countess of Donegal, and settled as a preacher at Dublin, where a persecution was commenced against him on account of his faith, the whole history of which may be found in his *Life*, published by his son, Solomon Emlyn, Esquire, but is too long for this place. On his return to England, he entered into a strenuous controversy on the same subject with some of the most famous divines of the day; and died

on the 16th of August, 1743, with the reputation of an honest and sincere man, undaunted in the maintenance of what he conceived to be the truth.

WILLIAM LAW, M. A. author of the *Serious Call*, and other theological works of repute; born, 1686, at King's Cliffe, in Northamptonshire; entered of this college in 1705; obtained a fellowship, which he vacated in 1716, in consequence of his refusal to sign the declaration; became Chaplain, about 1740, to two old ladies at Thrapstone, in Northamptonshire, Mrs. Hutcheson and Mrs. Hester Gibbon (aunt of the historian), at whose house he died, April 9, 1761.

GEORGE HARBIN, A. B. a native of Essex, admitted Pensioner of this college in 1662; Chaplain to Bishop Turner, of Ely, and a nonjuror; was the true author of a book entitled *Hereditary Right of the Crown vindicated and asserted*, which Hilkiah Bedford, from a motive of generous friendship, took upon himself, and suffered for, as already mentioned in our account of St. John's College. "Harbin" was a man of infinite knowledge and reading, but of a weak, prejudiced, and "bigoted judgment."—(MS. note by West on a copy of the sale catalogue of Harbin's books, which were brought to auction after his death, in 1773\*).

RICHARD DAWES, M. A. born at or near Market Bosworth, in which neighbourhood his family had long been established in good repute, was educated at the grammar-school there under Anthony Blackwell; entered of this college in 1725, and obtained a Dixie fellowship on the 2d October, 1731. As a critical Greek scholar his name soon became very distinguished: in 1738, he was appointed master of the free-school at Newcastle; but his eccentricities keeping at least equal pace with his genius, and his conduct by no means supporting his high reputation for scholarship, the school decayed under his administration; and in 1749 he resigned the situation for an annuity of 80*l.* on which he lived at the village of Heworth, near Newcastle, till the 21st of March, 1766; and, dying,

\* Cole's *Athenæ*.

was buried in the church-yard of that place, “ where a common head-stone, little suited to the just reputation of so eminent a scholar, continues to mark his grave with the words—‘ In memory of Richard Dawes, late head-master of the ‘ ‘ grammar-school at Newcastle,’ &c.”

JOHN MARTYN, Professor of Botany at Cambridge; born September 12, 1699, at London; was intended for a mercantile situation, but early imbibing an extraordinary fondness for that department of natural science in which he afterwards became so celebrated, changed his former destination for the medical profession; in which he practised, however, without a diploma. On the 29th of May, 1730, he entered of this college with the intention of taking his degrees in physic, which he afterwards relinquished, and marrying, settled at Chelsea. In 1732, he was chosen to the professorship, and for some time read lectures at the University; which, also, he was at last constrained to give up for the want of a botanic garden, which was not established till many years after. He died at Chelsea, January 29, 1768, leaving behind him many botanical works of acknowledged merit; a catalogue of which would in this place, however, be needless.

ANTHONY ASKEW, M.D. the son of an eminent physician at Newcastle; was born at Kendal, in 1722; educated at Sedbergh school, from whence he removed to Emanuel College, and, after taking his degree of B.A. went to Leyden, where he completed his medical education. After this he travelled over a considerable part of Europe, and commenced M.D. on his return in 1750. His subsequent life was divided between his professional engagements and literary pursuits. He was himself an excellent scholar, and, while at Leyden, published a specimen of an intended edition of *Æschylus*, which he had never after leisure to complete. He died at Hampstead, February 27, 1774, and left a most valuable collection of books, which was sold by auction after his decease, and fetched the great sum

(in those days) of 5000*l.* Cole dignifies it with the appellation of “an exquisite and unparalleled library.”

**HENRY HUBBARD, B.D.** though not, we believe, an author, deserves to be noticed in this place as a benefactor, in leaving the interest of 400*l.* to augment the senior Fellow’s revenue. He was appointed Lady Margaret’s Preacher, December 29, 1752, and Registrar to the University; and died January 23, 1778; brother to the Master of Catherine Hall, of which college he was himself a member before he removed to Emanuel. “He was reckoned,” says Cole, “a good-tempered, cheerful man, and merry companion; but was a severe disciplinarian, and used to put in more *non-placets* than any person besides in the Senate-House; so that it is likely he will go out of the world with a *non-placet* in his mouth, as is natural to all men.” His fondness for good living was notorious, and is alluded to in the following lines of King’s *Key to the Fragment* :—

“ For our honour, O Hal, for the good of three nations,  
 “ Come to court, and assent to our new regulations !  
 “ So shalt thou, while I give thee the old beggar’s benison,  
 “ Never want a plumb-pie, or a pie of fat venison.”

**HENRY HOMER, B.D.** son of the Rev. Henry Homer, Rector of Willoughby, in Warwickshire; Fellow: died May 4, 1791, of a rapid decline, in his fortieth year. He was an excellent scholar, and the editor of several of the Latin classics.

**ROBERT POTTER, M.A.** Prebendary of Norwich; author of very poetical versions of each of the three Greek tragedians, of which that of *Aeschylus* (which was first published) is entitled to the highest praise for genius and boldness of execution. He died at Lowestoff, where he was Vicar, August 9, 1804, at the advanced age of eighty-three.

## SIDNEY-SUSSEX COLLEGE.

ABOUT the year 1275, a monastery of Franciscans, commonly called Grey Friars, was founded by King Edward I. on the spot where this college now stands. “ Its site was very extensive; and the church, which stood on the ground which is now the college bowling-green, was one of the largest in the town, and generally used for commencement acts, and other public exercises of the University, so late as the year 1507, when the commencement was held there: though, during the time that St. Mary’s church was building, they used the church of the Augustines for their sermons. This church being so commodious for the University, they applied for it to King Henry VIII. at the dissolution of the monastery; but he gave it to Trinity College, who pulled it down, and employed the best of the materials in building their college.

“ The site of this monastery was purchased of Trinity College by the executors of Lady Frances Sidney, and with it the remains of the old church, and the building which afterwards served as the college chapel, with some other out-buildings at the south-east side next Wall’s-lane.”

Such are the particulars respecting this monastery with which Mr. Essex, the architect, prefaced his observations on the old chapel, communicated by him to the Master and Fellows in the year 1776, together with a plan and elevation of the intended new chapel. As the remainder of those observations are very curious and much connected with the original establishment, we shall transcribe it in this place, before we proceed to the history of the college itself.

“ Mr. Fuller, speaking of this chapel in his *History of Cambridge*, says, ‘ Some have reported, that it formerly was a stable;’ which is not improbable, though

“ he will not admit it to be true; for we cannot say what use it might have been applied to between the time of the dissolution of the monastery and the time of its being converted into a chapel: but between that interval of time, about 20 feet at the south end was separated from the rest by a wall, and used to lay coals in, as plainly appeared when the foundations were digging for the new chapel; and the other might have been used for a stable for aught he knew to the contrary, though it certainly was not built for that purpose.

“ This building consisted of one room, 69 feet 6 inches long, 23 feet 6 inches wide between the walls, and 25 feet high to the setting on of the roof, which formed a ceiling with crooked principals, and the intermediate spaces flat in the middle and sloped on the sides. There were three windows and a door on the west side; on the east there were the same number of windows and a door, with a chimney, seven feet wide, placed near the middle: on the west side, nearly opposite the chimney, two hobs appear in the walls, which being too low for a table or side-board, and too high for a seat, might receive timbers to support the floor of a pulpit, or desk, where the lecturer read the Scriptures to the friars while they were at meals.

“ About ten feet from the south-west angle, near the site of the south door, are some marks in the wall, by which it appears that a cistern or laver had been fixed there: under this, about a foot lower than the floor of the room, was a neat stone drain, about one foot square, which running obliquely under the south end of the room, conveyed the water from this place into the King's ditch, and served also to convey other water from some parts of the monastery, or from the conduit belonging to it; which was served from the spring in the fields near Madingley-road, before it was given to Trinity College, who cut off the pipe and retained the spring to their own use when they sold the site of the monastery.

“ At the south end of the room there were two doors, leading into an adjoining building. The floor was made of plaster, or common mortar mixed with clay. At the upper end, ten feet above the floor, there was a moulding or cornice which ran across that end, but not round the room: there were neither doors nor windows at this end, unless the entrance into the chapel has been a door enlarged, which is not improbable.

“ From these particulars in the plan, and from the quantity of small bones of fowls, rabbits, and other animals, with pieces of spoons, &c. which were found among the rubbish when this building was pulled down, we must conclude that it was originally the refectory, and not the ancient dormitory, of the Franciscans, as Mr. Fuller would prove from the concavities in the walls; which being no other than the windows and doors, could not serve as places for their several repose; and as there is no appearance of any timber floor within the height of this building, except that of the library, which was made when it was converted into a chapel, it is probable the dormitory was not over the refectory, but in some other part of the monastery.

“ The buildings which adjoin to the south end of this, I suppose, were the butteries, into which the doors at that end opened. The floor of the butteries was higher than that of the refectory by the two steps, which, being made of clanch, were much worn.

“ The other offices were ranged on the south, next Wall's-lane: where the warden's and friars' apartments were situated, cannot be traced; but as the church stood about fifty yards north of this building, it is probable they were ranged somewhere between them. In an old plan of Cambridge, other buildings appear to have joined this, running from it towards the street, where now the south wing of the college stands.

“ According to Mr. Fuller’s account, this building was not converted into a  
 “ chapel until some years after the founding of the college, the first stone of  
 “ which was laid the 20th of May, 1596. But it certainly was intended to be so  
 “ when the plan of the college was made, though it might not be in their power  
 “ to do it at the same time, for want of money, which, according to this account,  
 “ was raised by subscription some years after.

“ The situation of this chapel is nearly north and south, and the same as the  
 “ old chapel of Emanuel College. They were both built by the same architect,  
 “ Rodolph Simmons, who ingeniously contrived to convert the chapel of the  
 “ Dominican friars into a refectory, and the refectory of the Franciscans into a  
 “ chapel\*†.”

The remainder of this ingenious paper relates to the erection of the new  
 chapel (of which Mr. Essex was the architect) on the site of the old one.

The Lady FRANCES SIDNEY (daughter of Sir William Sidney, Knight, Baronet,  
 and Steward of the Household to King Edward VI.; sister to Sir Henry  
 Sidney, Lord President of Wales, and Knight of the Garter; aunt to the great  
 Earl of Leicester and the renowned Sir Philip Sidney; and widow of Thomas  
 Radcliffe, third Earl of Sussex), by her will, dated December 6, 1588, bequeathed  
 5000*l.* besides all the undevised residue of her property, to Henry Gray, fifth  
 Earl of Kent, and her nephew, Sir John Harrington (afterwards Lord Harring-  
 ton, of Exton, in the county of Rutland), whom she appointed her executors, to  
 be laid out in founding a college in her name, and in purchasing lands of value

\* This account may tend to exculpate Sir Walter Mildmay, the Founder of Emanuel, from the charge of wilful Puritanism in building his chapel north and south, instead of east and west.—(See our account of *Emanuel College*).

† Cole’s MS. Collections, vol. XLVII.

competent for the maintenance of a Master, ten Fellows, and twenty Scholars. John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Gabriel Goodman, Dean of Westminster, were further nominated as overseers of this donation, to see the same properly carried into effect. The testatrix died in the year following the date of this instrument; and the executors, in performance of their trust, shortly afterwards purchased of Trinity College the land whereon the monastery of the Grey Friars had formerly stood, which, at the Dissolution, had been given to that society by Henry VIII. as already mentioned; “procuring the same to be passed “unto them in fee-farm by act of Parliament,” reserving a certain rent, which still continues to be paid to Trinity by Sidney College; “and thereupon they “began the foundation, May 20. 1596, and finished the same in three years; “endowing it according to the will of the donor, and added much of their own “generosity thereto. But finding that what was left of her legacy (after purchas-“ing, building, and other expences,) was not a sufficient maintenance for so many “Fellows as were at first intended, they reduced the ten fellowships to seven\*.”

#### SUBSEQUENT BENEFACTORS.

**HENRY Earl of KENT**, one of the executors to the Foundress, gave his legacy of 100*l.* to the college buildings, besides a liberal donation of plate.

**Bishop MOUNTAGUE**, Master, a large benefactor to the chapel, &c. and twenty marks per annum.

**Sir JOHN HART**, Knight, lord mayor of London, two Fellows and four Scholars. (He was also a benefactor to Emanuel).

**LEONARD SMITH**, citizen of London, one Fellow and one Scholar.

**PETER BLUNDELL**, of Tiverton, in Devonshire, clothier, two Fellows and two Scholars, to be taken from the free-school there which he had founded; and also a Hebrew lecture in the college.

\* Carter.

JOHN FREESTON, of Altofts, in Yorkshire, Esquire, one Fellow and two Scholars.

EDWARD Lord MOUNTAGUE, of Boughton, two Scholars.

JOHN Lord HARRINGTON (the younger), 100*l.*

ROBERT JOHNSON, B. D. Archdeacon of Leicester, founder of Oakham and Uppingham schools, in Rutlandshire, four exhibitions in the said schools.

FRANCIS COMBER, of Hemel-Hempstead, in Hertfordshire, Esquire, four exhibitions, and a good part of his library to the college.

Dr. PAUL MICKLETHWAYTE, Fellow, Preacher at the Temple, two Scholars.

RICHARD DUGARD, B. D. Fellow; Rector of Fulnerby, in Lincolnshire, 130*l.*

Sir FRANCIS CLARKE, of Houghton Conquest, in Bedfordshire, Knight, contributed largely to the buildings, and instituted four fellowships and eight scholarships; or rather (we imagine) augmented the income of that number already on the foundation.

DOWNHAM YEOMANS, of Cambridge, three Scholars.

SAMUEL TAYLOR, of Dudley, the mathematical lectureship, value 140*l.* per annum; and two mathematical scholarships, value 10*l.* per annum each.

Sir JOHN BRERETON, Knight, King's Serjeant in Ireland, Scholar here, near 3000*l.* He also augmented the scholarships on the foundation, and built the second court.

Bishop WARD, Master, 100*l.*

OLIVER CROMWELL, a student of this house, says Carter, "left them a great quantity of old plate (*i. e.* he did not take it from them, as he did from others)."

ROBERT HUDSON, citizen of London, a donation of plate for the service of the chapel.

PHILIP STANHOPE, Earl of Chesterfield, 100*l.* to the library.

Besides these principal benefactors, the following are likewise mentioned,

without the particular amount or nature of their several benefactions, viz. Lucy Countess of Bedford, sister to the Lord Harrington; Lady Anne Harrington, their mother; George Lord Goring, afterwards Earl of Norwich, the celebrated royalist leader; John Young, D. D. Fellow, and Dean of Winchester; Sir William Wilmore, Knight; Godfrey Foljambe, Esquire; John Harrington, Esquire; Edward Wrey, Esquire; Charles Pendreth, B. D. Fellow. In addition to the foregoing,

Mr. LOVETT founded two exhibitions for clergymen's sons, now upwards of 40*l.* per annum each; with preference to Grantham and Oakham schools.

Mr. BEARCROFT, two, for clergymen's sons, value 12*l.* per annum each.

Dr. PARRIS, Master, bequeathed his valuable library, with the sum of 600*l.*

The ECCLESIASTICAL PATRONAGE of this college consists of the following rectories, viz. Wike St. Mary, in Cornwall; Swanscombe, in Kent; Gayton, in Northamptonshire; Rempstone, in Nottinghamshire; and Kilvington, in Yorkshire; and the vicarage of Peasmarsh, in Sussex.

The fellowships on the foundation are nine in number, open to the natives of any part of the British dominions. The other fellowships are two, founded by Blundell, appropriated to his Scholars of this college, tenable for ten years after the degree of M. A.; and one by Smith, tenable for six years after the same degree, the nomination of which is vested in the Warden and Company of Fishmongers. All the Fellows are, moreover, obliged to take the degree of B. D. at the regular period prescribed by the University statutes. The mathematical lectureship founded by Taylor is not tenable with a fellowship, but may be held by a layman. There are twenty foundation scholarships, value 7*s.* per week, to residents; two Blundell scholarships; two, mathematical, founded by Taylor; and twenty by various founders. The exhibitions have been already noticed. The annual prizes are, two mathematical, of 12*l.* and 9*l.* respectively, and one

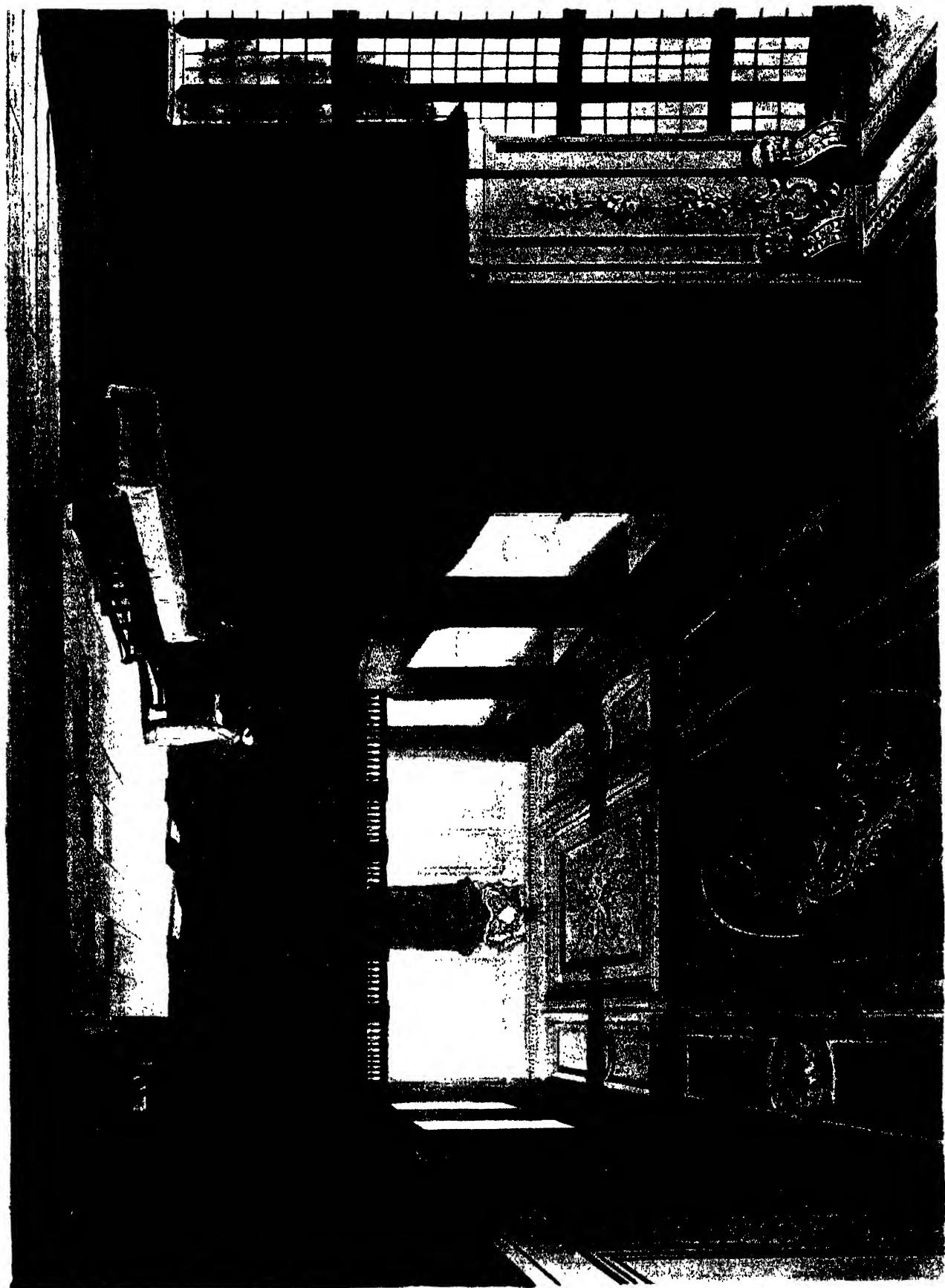
classical, of 6*l.*; besides a prize of 10*l.* for the best proficient in mathematics at the time of taking his degree of B. A.

The college is situated on the east side of Bridge-street, and consists of two courts, built of brick, which were completed in 1598. Its walls inclose an area of considerable extent, containing the gardens and pleasure-grounds. In these is “an admirable bowling-green,” and “a beautiful summer-house, at the back of which,” says Mr. Dyer, in his poetical vein, “is a walk, agreeably winding, with variety of trees and shrubs intertwining, and forming, the whole length, a fine canopy overhead; with nothing but singing, and fragrance, and seclusion; a delightful summer retreat; the sweetest lover’s or poet’s walk, perhaps, in the University.”

The college is entered by a neat Doric portico. Its CHAPEL, concerning the site and foundation of which we have already made some long, but we hope not tedious, antiquarian extracts, is situated in the second court, and was rebuilt under Dr. Elliston’s mastership. Including the ante-chapel, it is 57 feet long and 24 broad; and, by its neat and handsome appearance, “reflects considerable credit on the judgment and taste of the doctor, who was his own architect.” Its altarpiece is a Venetian picture of the *Virgin and Child*, by Pittoni, esteemed a fine specimen of design and colouring.

The HALL is 60 feet long by 27 broad, and of a proportionate height; “with a music-gallery, supported by pillars forming a vestibule at the entrance, and a handsome bay window at the upper end.” The ceiling and walls are neatly ornamented with fret-work. It is a very elegant room.

The MASTER’S LODGE contains many valuable portraits: among others, an original of the Foundress; one of Dr. Wollaston; and a drawing, in crayons, of Oliver Cromwell, by Cooper, which is esteemed to be a correct likeness, and the same from which the artist afterwards copied his miniatures of the Protector. The designer, as well as the subject, of this performance, was a member of Sidney





College. Of the latter (whom it is as well to mention in this place, not to confound him with the herd of eminent men,) there is the following entry in the College Register:—“ Apr. 23, 1616. 14 Jac. I. Oliverus Cromwell, Huntingdonensis, admissus ad coimmensum sociorum, tute Magistro Ricardo Howlet: after which, in a different hand-writing, is inserted the following character, the justice of a great part of which may fairly be contested, though pardonable in a disappointed or injured royalist of that period:—“ *Hic fuit grandis ille impostor, carnifex perditissimus, qui, pientissimo rege Carolo nefariâ cæde sublato, ipsum usurpavit theonum et tria regna, per quinque fermè annorum spatium, sub protectoris nomine, indomitâ tyrannie vexavit.*”

The LIBRARY, which was rebuilt at the same time with the chapel, is not remarkable for the rarity or extraordinary value of its literary treasures, but contains some natural curiosities worthy of preservation; and, among its works of art, a bust of the same great man whose portrait in crayons we have already mentioned as one of the ornaments of the lodge. It was executed by Bernini, from a plaster impression taken from his face after his death, at the request of Ferdinand II. Grand-Duke of Tuscany (concerning which Lord Corke remarks, “ that it bears the strongest characteristics of boldness, steadiness, sense, penetration, and pride.”) It was presented to the college a few years ago by Professor Martyn.

#### MASTERS.

1. JAMES MOUNTAGUE, D.D. fifth son of Sir Edward Mountague (one of the Judges of the Common Pleas), descended from the old Earls of Salisbury of that name, was the first Master appointed by the executors of the Foundress; “ wherein they consulted,” says Fuller, “ for the benefit of this young and then meanly endowed college, he being of a most bountiful and generous disposition, and proved not only a master, but rather a nursing father to the same.” At the time of his appointment he was a Fellow of Christ’s College, where he received

his education. On the 16th of July, 1603, he was made Dean of Litchfield, and on the 20th of December, 1604, of Worcester; Bishop of Bath and Wells, March 29, 1608, and Dean of the Chapel Royal; Bishop of Winchester, June 16, 1616; Privy Counsellor to King James; and dying of the jaundice at Greenwich, 20th of July, 1618, was buried in the abbey church at Bath, where a splendid monument is erected to his memory, with a Latin epitaph by Cauden. “ He was noted for piety, virtue, and learning;” Calvinistic in his doctrines, and addicted to theological controversy. While Bishop of Bath and Wells, he wainscoted the altar-end of the chapel of this college, to which he had also been a considerable benefactor “ while simple Master.” He performed many acts of munificence for his cathedral of Wells, repaired and beautified the episcopal palace of Winchester in Southwark, the Bishop’s castle at Farnham, and the Bishop’s tower at Windsor castle, which he held as Prelate of the Order of the Garter: “ but what will ever be looked upon as one of the fairest and most “ splendid actions of that age, was his perfecting the elegant abbey church of St. “ Peter and St. Paul at Bath; a work begun, but left imperfect and in a most “ deplorable state, by Dr. Oliver King, Bishop of that diocese in the time of “ Henry VII.” He gave himself 1000*l.* towards this object, and contributed, besides, the marble paving and the pulpit. In 1616, he published a splendid edition, in folio, of the works of King James, which he dedicated to Charles, then Prince of Wales. “ He was so wonderfully taken,” says the historian of Glastonbury, “ with the holy thorn and walnut,” the sacred relics of that monastery, “ that “ he thought a branch of each not unworthy the acceptance of Queen Anne.” There is a good picture of him in the audit-room of Sidney College, with this inscription under it:—

Quos Aquilæ capiunt radios, quos noctua vitat,  
Hujus in ore patris protulit apta manus.

Candida sacratis violis pictura colatur,  
Ingerat et pulchras dextera quaque rosas.  
Fingere si mores potuisset, pulchrior aula  
Conspicienda Jovis nulla tabella foret.

2. FRANCIS ALDRICH, D. D. 1608, was appointed on the resignation of the former Master. He was a native of Kent; received his education in Clare Hall, according to Parker, but, as Fuller tells us, at Trinity, where he obtained a fellowship. He died December 27, 1609, at the early age of thirty-three; and was buried at St. Margaret's, Canterbury, where his father, Simon Aldrich, is also interred.

3. SAMUEL WARD, B. D. January 5, 1608-9; afterwards D. D. was of a good family settled at Bishop's Middleham, in the county of Durham, "where his father " was a gentleman of more auncientry than estate;" Scholar of Christ's, and Fellow of Emmanuel. In 1615, he was made Archdeacon of Taunton; in 1621, Prebendary of York, and Lady Margaret's Professor. In 1618, he was appointed one of the commissioners at the synod of Dort; and being inclined to the Puritan party, was nominated in 1640 to the Assembly of Divines, but refused to sit. This refusal, and his perseverance in not countenancing the violent proceedings of the times, brought on him a most severe and cruel persecution; being deprived, plundered, and imprisoned, both in his own college and in St. John's. The last of these confinements was attended with so much hardship, as, in the opinion of most, to have occasioned his death, which took place on the 6th of September, 1643, shortly after his release. Fuller thus poetically relates the event and its cause:—"Now as high winds bring some men sooner into sleep, so I conceive " the storms and tempests of these distracted times invited this good old man the " sooner to his long rest." And in another place he says, "He turned with the " times as a rock riseth with the tide; and for his uncomplying therewith, was

“imprisoned in St. John’s College. In a word, he was counted a Puritan *before* these times, and Popish *in* these times; and yet, being always the same, was a true Protestant *at all times*.” He died in great want, as it is said; Mr. Seth Ward (who had been his pupil at college, and was afterwards Bishop of Salisbury,) attending him at his death-bed, as he had constantly done, with great zeal and affection, during his imprisonment. The last words he uttered were, “God bless the king, and my Lord Hopton,” who then commanded the king’s forces in the west\*. He was buried in his college chapel, where there is no memorial of him, “except the black marble slab which lies on the steps before the altar, should belong to him†.”

4. RICHARD MINSHULL, B. D. September 13, 1643; afterwards D. D.; Fellow; and the first Master of the college who had received his education within its walls. His election was extremely irregular, being obtained by the Puritan party, who, to effect it, procured one of the Fellows in the contrary interest to be arrested and violently carried away by the soldiers at the time of the votes being given. However, he was confirmed, by letters under the great seal, at the Restoration, and continued Master till his death, December 31, 1666, at the age of eighty-six. “Through all confusion, he so poised matters that he kept himself steady in the government of the house, of which he much merited for his providence in the management of their concerns.” From an anecdote recorded of him by Mr. Baker, in his *History of St. John’s College*, Mr. Cole not unaptly presumes, “that he was no ways eminent as a scholar.”

5. JOSHUA BASSETT, 1686-7; appointed by mandate of King James II. being at that time Fellow of Caius, of which college he was admitted Sizar, October 13, 1657, when he was sixteen years old. He was a Roman Catholic, and

\* Pope’s *Life of Seth Ward*.

† Cole.

not only caused mass to be publicly said within the walls of his college, but procured an alteration of the statutes for the accommodation of himself and those of his communion. Upon the revocation of King James's mandamus in December, 1688, he left the college so suddenly as to have abandoned a great part of his own private property, of which it appears that he afterwards vainly endeavoured to obtain restitution; being informed, in answer to an application which he made for that purpose to his successor, that, if he did not desist, he would be informed against as a Popish priest. "He lived to be a very old man, and died," says Cole, "within these few years, at London, in no very affluent circumstances, as we may well imagine."

6. JAMES JOHNSON, B.D. December 9, 1688; after D.D.; a native of Yorkshire, and Fellow of this college, of which he was appointed Master by mandate. "He was somewhat of a rough and boisterous behaviour, but a good governor of this college, where he had been formerly tutor, and a considerable benefactor." He died January 16, 1703-4, and was buried in the chapel.

7. BARDSEY FISHER, M.A. January 22, 1703-4; after B.D.; second son of George Fisher, Rector of Hickling, in Nottinghamshire; born at Nottingham; admitted of this college February, 1674; Rector of Newmarket, and of Withersfield, in Suffolk: died February 18, 1722-3, and was buried in the chapel. "A very facetious and pleasant companion, and esteemed a good governor."

8. JOSEPH CRAVEN, B.D. February 25, 1722-3; then D.D.; youngest son of Matthew Craven, wine-cooper, of Hull, where he was educated at the free grammar-school; admitted Sizar of this college, January 18, 1670; Fellow, 1676: died in his office of Vice-Chancellor, 1727, and was buried in the college chapel. "He was of a meek and modest behaviour, and esteemed a good-natured man; tutor of the college at the time of his election to the mastership; and was appointed one of the delegates of the University (with Doctors Perkins, of

“ Queen’s, and Washington, of Peter-House), in the case of appeal from the Vice-Chancellor; being looked upon as a person of unquestionable ability and great experience in matters relating to University discipline.”

9. JOHN FRANKLAND, D.D. February 12, 1727; third son of the Honourable Sir William Frankland, of Thirkleby, in the county of York, Baronet, by Arabella, daughter of Henry Bellasyse, Esquire, eldest son of Thomas Viscount Faulconberg; received his education at the school of Coxwold, in Yorkshire, from whence he removed for a year to Eton; was admitted Pensioner of this college in 1691; Fellow in 1700; Rector of St. Stephen’s, Bristol; Dean of Gloucester in 1723, and afterwards of Ely. He died at Bristol, September 3, 1730, at the age of fifty-six, and was buried in St. Stephen’s church, where a handsome marble monument was erected to his memory by his son, a Fellow of St. John’s. “ He was,” says our University anecdotist, “ a very fat, rosy-complexioned man; and Dr. Ellis, his successor in the deanery of Ely, a meagre, weasel-faced, swarthy, black man: in allusion to which, the *Fen-men*, out of vexation to be called upon so soon for *recognition money*, made the following humorous distich:—

“ The Devil took our dean, and pick’d his bones clean;

“ Then clapt him on a beard, and sent him us again.”

We have omitted to mention, that, on the death of Dr. Craven, the society elected for their Master WALTER CHAMBRE, formerly Fellow of the college, who declined accepting the office.

10. JOHN ADAMS, M. A. September 15, 1730; afterwards D. D.; born at Newport, in the county of Salop, “ of a gentle family long seated in that county;” educated at the free-school in that town; admitted Sizar of this college in 1709; Fellow in 1713. During his vice-chancellorship, in 1735-6, he brought in a grace for erecting a statue of George I. in gratitude for his Majesty’s gift of Bishop More’s valuable collection of books (worth 6000*l.*) to the University. He was

Vicar of Steeple Bompsted, in Essex: died 12th August, 1746, and was buried in the chapel. "A good-natured, easy man, of few words, and to be depended on; extremely tall, and a handsome, well-looking person, with a fair and florid complexion, little portending consumption, which was the occasion of his death." He repaired and greatly improved the lodge during his mastership.

11. FRANCIS SAWYER PARRIS, D.D. August 20, 1746; a native of Huntingdonshire; Fellow of the college; made principal Librarian to the University on the 3d of August, 1750; Vicar of Hawness, in Bedfordshire: died of the stone, May 1, 1760, and was buried in the chapel. Some time before his election to the mastership he served the office of Proctor, "and was then," says Cole, "observed to be a strict disciplinarian; which he has farther improved since he became Vice-Chancellor, keeping the Scholars in due order, and reviving an exercise dropt by the Bachelors, with the utmost rigour and resolution, notwithstanding a violent opposition from the younger part of the University, not to mention great coolness and backwardness in the heads and elder part to countenance and encourage in his endeavours towards recovering the credit of the University, ready to it ever arrived at. On occasion of the aforesaid exercise he suspended Mr. Ansley of our college," (the author of the *Bath Guide*,) "of his degree; and upon a second complaint, that his exercise was indecent and improper, renewed the sentence."

12. WILLIAM ELLISTON, M.A. June 12, 1764; after B.D. and D.D. in the October following. He was first of St. John's College, from which he was elected Fellow of Sidney; served the office of Vice-Chancellor in 1764, "when he distinguished himself by his steady attachment to the interest of the Earl of Hardwicke, candidate, in opposition to the Earl of Sandwich, for the high

“ stewardship of the University. Hence arose his preferment, by the Marquis of Rockingham, to the living of Keveston, in Huntingdonshire.”

13. EDWARD PEARSON, D.D. 1792; Rector of Kempstone, in Nottinghamshire; died August 17, 1811.

14. JOHN DAVIE, B.D. August, 1811; afterwards D.D.

15. WILLIAM CHAFY, D.D. 1814.

#### ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS.

JAMES MOUNTAGUE, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and of Winchester—(Master).

JOHN BRAMHALL, Bishop of Derry, 1634; Archbishop of Armagh, 1660-1; descended from an ancient family in Cheshire, was born at Pontefraet, about 1503; admitted of this college in 1608; became Prebendary of York and of Rippon; and, after taking his degree of D.D. at this University, went over to Ireland, at the invitation of Lord Deputy Wentworth (afterwards Earl of Strafford), and was promoted by him, first to the archdeaconry of Meath, and subsequently to the episcopal dignity. In this high office he distinguished himself by his zeal and activity in the Irish church, being a principal instrument in the abolition of fee-farms, and other political measures of the time, by which he is said, in the short space of four years, to have gained to the church a revenue of 30 or 40,000*l.* per annum. For these services, articles of high treason were exhibited against him in 1641, and he was made close prisoner by the Parliament, being at last released without an acquittal, so that the charge was still kept hanging over his head. On his return to Derry, he narrowly escaped a plot to assassinate him; notwithstanding which he remained constant at his post till the king's affairs became utterly desperate, and then went abroad, having rendered himself so obnoxious to the republican party as to be excepted by name, together with

Archbishop Laud, out of the general pardon proposed at the treaty of Uxbridge. On the Restoration he was promoted to the primacy of Ireland; chosen Speaker of the House of Lords at the first Parliament which sat in that country under Charles II. and exerted himself with his wonted vigour and perseverance in remedying the effects of the disorders then prevalent in church and state. He did not, however, long survive this happy change in his affairs; dying, in his seventy-sixth year, in the month of June, 1653, with the highest reputation for wisdom, learning, and political courage, of any of his contemporaries. He was a polemic of great acuteness, and one of the most successful opponents of Hobbes's doctrines.

SETH WARD, Bishop of Exeter, 1662; of Salisbury, 1667; and Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, an office which he procured to be annexed to his see. This learned and excellent prelate was born at Buntingford, in Hertfordshire, in 1618; admitted of this college in 1632; distinguished himself as the affectionate and persevering companion of his Master, Dr. Samuel Ward, during his unmerited sufferings; was himself ejected from his fellowship, for refusing the covenant; after which he entered of Wadham College, in the sister University, and was there incorporated M. A. in 1649. He then conformed to the established order of things so far as to subscribe the engagement; was elected Savilian Professor of Astronomy; proceeded D. D. in 1654; in 1657, became Principal of Jesus, and, in 1659, President of Trinity College, Oxford. After the Restoration, his dignities followed rapidly on each other, being first Precentor, then Dean, and afterwards Bishop of Exeter; finally, Bishop of Salisbury, as already mentioned. He had the misfortune to outlive his faculties, and died in 1688-9, after having, for many years, existed in a state of utter imbecility and forgetfulness. He is called by Mr. Oughtred, in the preface to his *Clavis Mathematica*, "a prudent, pious, and " ingenuous person; admirably skilled, not only in mathematics, but also in all

“ kinds of polite literature.” Antony Wood censures him severely for time-serving and failure in certain points of orthodoxy; but he is ably defended by Burnet.

THOMAS WILSON, Bishop of Sodor and Man, 1697; author of many excellent practical works, but better known by his benevolent exertion in procuring a translation of the Scriptures into the Manx language, for the benefit of the poor illiterate natives of his diocese: died in 1755, at the great age of ninety-three. This truly venerable prelate was born December 20, 1663, at Burton in Wirral, near West Chester; was sent to the University of Dublin in 1681; took his first degree there, and travelled as tutor to Lord Strange, who died while abroad. On his return, his services were acknowledged by the Earl of Derby, and rewarded with the nomination to this bishopric. Besides the benevolent work already mentioned, the good bishop distinguished himself by the most unremitting attention to the state of the clergy in his diocese, to the establishment and reform of schools, and the introduction of agricultural and economical improvements among the inhabitants of the island. He refused many offers of translation from his diocese, which induced Queen Caroline, upon his appearing one day at court, to observe to the other bishops standing by, “Here, my lords, comes a bishop whose errand is not to apply for a translation; nor would he part with his spouse because she is poor.”

RICHARD REYNOLDS, Bishop of Bangor, 1721; of Lincoln, 1723; before, Dean of Peterborough: died 1743, and was buried at Buckden. He took his degree of LL. D. at Trinity Hall, in this University.

SAMUEL PEPLOE, Bishop of Chester, 1726: died 1753.

JOHN GARNET, Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, 1752; of Clogher, 1756; Fellow: died in Leicester-street, Dublin, 1782, aged seventy-five. In 1744, he was Lady Margaret’s preacher. “He was a pleasant, cheerful companion,” says Cole; “and when Bishop Clayton, in the Irish House, proposed the abolition of

“ the Athanasian Creed, Bishop Garnet saluted him immediately in this jocose, “ though apostolical manner :—*Liberasti animam tuam, Domine.*” Dr. Barnard Garnet, also a Fellow of this college, and Prebendary of Ely, was a brother of the bishop.

Among the eminent men who have been members of her society, Sidney College has to boast of one, who enjoyed the sovereign dignity of these realms with much more absolute sway than many of our legitimate monarchs; the Protector, OLIVER CROMWELL, who (as we have already seen) was admitted here as a Fellow-Commoner on the 23d of April, 1616. Of a rank far less conspicuous were the following :—

WILLIAM BRADSHAW, M. A. a Puritan divine of eminence, born in 1551, at Market Bosworth; entered in 1589 of Emanuel; one of the first elected Fellows of this college; Lecturer of Christ-Church, Newgate-street: died in 1618. Bishop Hall says, “ He was of a strong brain and free spirit, not suffering himself, for “ small differences of judgment, to be alienated from his friends, to whom, notwithstanding his seeming austerity, he was very pleasing in conversation, being “ full of witty and harmless urbanity. He was very strong and eager in arguing, “ hearty in friendship, regardless of the world, a despiser of compliments, a lover “ of reality, full of digested and excellent notions, and a painful labourer in God’s “ vineyard.”

DANIEL DIKE, B. D. Fellow; also a Puritan, whom, in allusion to a treatise which he published with a similar title, Fuller quaintly styles, “ that faithful servant in discovering the deceitfulness of man’s heart.” He died in 1614.

EDWARD MONTAGUE, Earl of Manchester, Chancellor of the University in 1648, the celebrated Parliament general, was admitted of this college in 1617-8. Notwithstanding the puritanical strictness which he assumed in compliance with the fashion of the times, “ he was,” says Cole, “ in the former part of his life,

“ while Lord Mandeville, of a gayer turn ; for Ralph Josceline, the Puritan Vicar of Earl’s Colne, in his diary says, that he was offered something advantageous to him by Lord Mandeville, at Kimbolton, but did not take it, for fear of being infected with the example of a loose family.”

WALTER MONTAGUE, M.A. a Roman Catholic; Abbot of Pontoise, in France; brother of the former; was admitted, together with him, a Fellow-Commoner of this college, and took his Master’s degree in 1627. Several other distinguished members of the Montague family were of this college, and some of them considerable benefactors to it.

CHARLES ALLEYN, author of historical poems of some repute in their day, on the subject of the battles of Cressy and Poitiers, and on that of Bosworth Field, was of this college, and died about 1640.

THOMAS MAY, B.A. born at Mayfield, in Sussex, of an ancient family, in 1594; entered Fellow-Commoner of this college in 1609; of Gray’s Inn, 1615: addicting himself to the lighter pursuits of literature, became a distinguished dramatic writer, the translator of *Virgil’s Georgics* and *Lucan’s Pharsalia*, and author of a *History of Henry II.* and of an historical poem entitled *The victorious Reign of Edward III.* besides other works. He joined the Parliament at the breaking out of the civil wars, from motives, if Lord Clarendon is correct, very unworthy of him, and became its historiographer down to the period of the king’s execution. He died on the 18th of November, 1650, and his body was among those sentenced to be dug up after the Restoration.

CHARLES GATAKER, M.A. son of Dr. Thomas Gataker (of whom see our account in *St. John’s College*), born at Rotherhithe about 1614; educated at St. Paul’s school; Chaplain to Lord Falkland; Rector of Hoggeston, in Buckinghamshire, where he died, 1680; was the author of several Calvinistic works of merit, but which prove him to have been a violent, though well-intentioned man.

SIR GEORGE ENT, Knight, M.D. born at Sandwich, in 1604; took his degree in Medicine at Padua; became, on his return, a physician of great practice, and President of the college. He died in 1689, having published many works of great learning and ability in his profession.

THOMAS COMBER, D. D. born at Westerham, in Kent, March 19, 1611; admitted in 1659; Rector of Stenegrave, in Yorkshire; Prebendary of York; Dean of Durham, 1691; died of consumption in 1699. He was an able controversial writer in support of the Church of England, and a very pious and learned man. *Memoirs of his Life and Writings* were published by his great-grandson, the Rev. T. Comber, of Jesus College, in 1799.

GILBERT CLERKE, M. A. an eminent Presbyterian writer; admitted in 1641; Fellow in 1651; a great mathematician, and able commentator on the Greek Scriptures. He resigned his fellowship from religious scruples, and retiring to a small estate which he possessed in Northamptonshire, died about 1697. He wrote against Hobbes's doctrines.

SIR ROBERT ATKYNs, Knight, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, descended from an ancient family in Gloucestershire, and son of Sir Edward Atkyns, also a Baron of the Exchequer; is mentioned by different writers, whom Mr. Dyer has followed, as a member of this society; though the author of his life in the *Biographical Dictionary* says, he was sent to Bahol College, Oxford, and removed thence to one of the inns of court. He died in retirement at his seat of Saperton Hall, in Gloucestershire, in 1709, aged eighty-eight.

SIR ROGER LESTRANGE, Knight, descended from an ancient and respectable family seated at Hunstanton Hall, in Norfolk, where he was born, December 17, 1616; the younger son of Sir Hamond Lestrange, a zealous royalist, governor of Lynn. He himself narrowly escaped by flight from being executed by sentence of Parliament, for an attempt to surprise that town after it had been taken

by the Earl of Manchester. After the Restoration, his services in the royal cause were strangely disregarded, and he obtained no higher reward than the office of licenser of the press, which he enjoyed till the Revolution; after which he lived in great obscurity, and died in 1704, in the eighty-eighth year of his age. He was a political and miscellaneous writer of great celebrity, but has been deservedly censured as one of the greatest corruptors of the English language, in both departments.

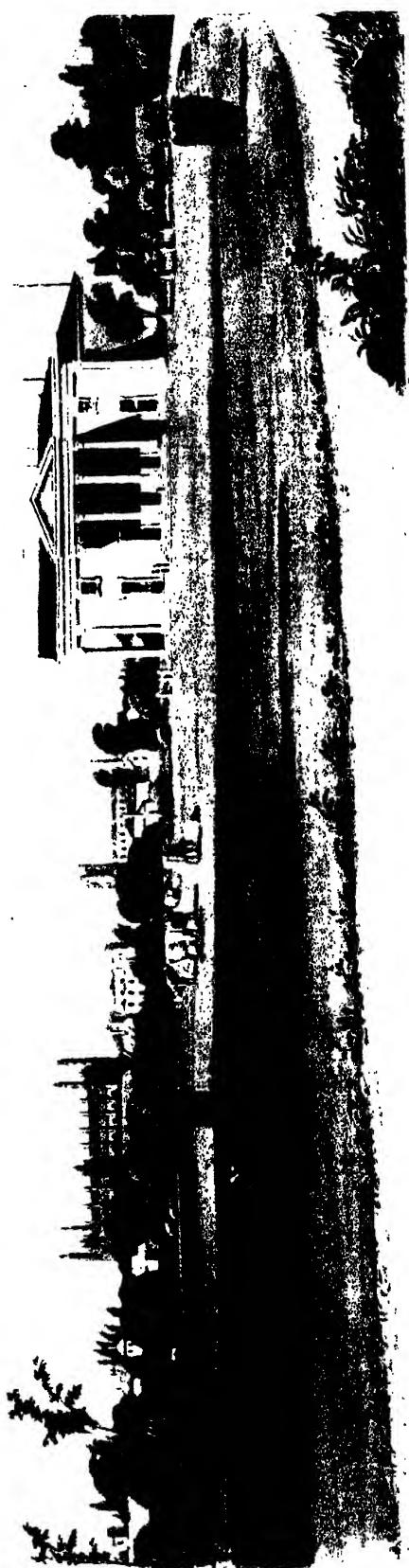
WILLIAM WOLLASTON, M. A. author of the *Religion of Nature delineated*, a work which, rather from its silence as to the doctrines of Revelation than from any direct attack on the Christian religion, has subjected him to the censure of infidelity; was born in Staffordshire, 1650; admitted of this college in 1674; afterwards head-master of Birmingham school; and died in 1724.

THOMAS WOOLSTON, who, from the similarity of name, has sometimes been confounded with the preceding, was born at Northampton, 1669; Fellow of this college; author of *Discourses on the Miracles*, and other works, in which he is accused of having indulged his spirit of allegorizing the plain doctrines and principles of Christianity to the entire subversion of revealed religion, and underwent a severe persecution in consequence of his opinions so expressed. He died in 1732.

THOMAS TWINING, A. M. 1763; author of a translation of Aristotle's Treatise on Poetry, and of two dissertations on poetical and musical imitation, published in 1789.

JOHN HEY, D. D. Fellow, 1774; first Norrisian Professor, 1780; and Rector of Methley, near Leeds. Mr. Cole tells us, that, from his silent and reserved manner, the people called him "The dark lanthorn;" adding, that he was styled the Revelation Professor, *à non revelando*. He died in 1795, and was succeeded in his professorship by James Fawcett, B. D. of St. John's College.





## DOWNING COLLEGE.

THE sole Founder of this college was Sir **GEORGE DOWNING**, of Gamlingay Park, in this county; who, by will dated 1717, devised his estates in the counties of Cambridge, Bedford, and Suffolk, first to Sir Jacob Garrard Downing, and afterwards to other relations in succession; and, in failure thereof, to build and found a college in this University, upon a plan to be approved by the two Archbishops and the Masters of St. John's and Clare Hall.

Upon the death of Sir Jacob in 1764, the University applied to Chancery for the establishment of the college; and, in 1769, obtained a decree in favour of the foundation.

The persons named as trustees in the Founder's will having died in his lifetime, the execution of the trusts devolved upon the heirs at law; who, after combating a long series of opposition and litigation, and overcoming obstacles of various descriptions, preferred a petition to the crown for a charter; and at length, in 1800, the Privy Council decided to recommend the foundation to his Majesty.

On the 22d of September, 1800, the great seal was affixed to the charter, by which the college is incorporated, and endowed with the estate devised by the Founder, with a power to hold lauded property (in addition thereto) to the value of 1500*l.* per annum.

The charter directs statutes to be framed for the government of the college; which was done in July, 1805; and shortly afterwards the stipends of the members began to be paid.

The charter further directs, that the college shall consist of a Master, two Professors (one of the Laws of England, and one of Medicine), sixteen Fellows (two of which only are clerical), and six Scholars. The objects of the foundation are therein stated to be, Students in Law, Physic, and other useful arts and learning. At present, only the Master, Professors, and three of the lay Fellows are appointed for the purpose of taking possession of the estates, administering the revenues, and superintending the building of the college. The appointment of the remaining Fellows is reserved until the completion of the buildings.

The Scholars will also be elected after that period; but not more than two in each year. There will also be two Chaplains nominated by the Master during pleasure, with a preference to the Fellows, or to those who have been Fellows or Scholars. Each Chaplain will receive half the stipend of a Fellow, and have liberty to place himself in commons.

The Master is elected by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Masters of St. John's and Clare Hall, from among those who are, or have been, Professors or Fellows.

The electors to the professorships are the same as to the mastership, with the addition of the Master.

The Professor of Law must be, at the time of his election, LL.D. M.A. or LL.B. of Cambridge or Oxford, of ten years standing from matriculation, and a Barrister at Law.

The Professor of Medicine must be M.A. licensed to practise physic for two years, or M.D. or M.B. of Cambridge or Oxford, or a member of a Scotch university of seven years standing, and twenty-five years of age, and who shall have attended the medical lectures in one of the Scotch universities for four years.

The Professors are bound to read a course of lectures in their respective faculties, on the usual terms at which public lectures are given in the University.

The professorships are not vacated by marriage, or by the possession of any property; and the Professors are capable of holding any of the lay offices in the college.

The electors to the fellowships are, the Master, Professors, and Fellows of the degree of M.A. All Graduates of Cambridge or Oxford are eligible; but lay Fellows must be under the age of twenty-four, and clerical Fellows under thirty and above twenty-three, at the time of election. Each candidate must produce a certificate of his degree, and testimonials of his moral character, signed by the Master or Tutor of his college, and declare himself a member of the Church of England.

The elections are decided by examination on all subjects of academical learning, without preference to any branch of science or literature above others studied in the University. The only restriction is, that there shall never be eight Fellows natives of the same county at one time.

The clerical fellowships will be tenable for life, and subject to residence for a certain part of each term. The lay fellowships continue only for twelve years, and are not confined to any residence. Every lay Fellow must declare either for Law or Physic. Those who declare for Law must be called to the bar within eight years after their election; and the medical Fellows must take the degree of M.D. within two years after they are of sufficient standing. A lay Fellow may also take orders after six years, without thereby vacating his fellowship. In case of disability of body or mind, or want of success in a profession, from close application to speculative studies, the four electors to the mastership have a power to suspend the vacancy of a lay fellowship. But this power is limited to two Fellows living at any one time, and to those who have not property to such amount as would vacate a fellowship.

All fellowships will be vacated by marriage or the possession of property (for life, for fifty years, or for a longer term), of which the annual value amounts to four times the stipend of the fellowship for the time being.

The electors to the scholarships will be the same as for the fellowships, with the addition of the Fellows of the degree of B.A. Candidates must be such persons as are admitted in some college in Cambridge or Oxford, and have not commenced their residence more than a year and a half preceding; and they must produce testimonials, and declare themselves of the Church of England. The examination will be in the Greek or Latin languages, and such other learning as the examiners shall think proper for the commencement of academical studies; and the election will be decided thereby, without restriction or preference on any other account. The person elected, if not already of Downing College, must remove to it; and he may hold his scholarship four years. Not more than two Scholars will ever be chosen in any one year. A scholarship also will be vacated by property of four times the stipend.

The stipends for the present are fixed as follows:—The Master, 600*l.*; the Professors, 200*l.* each; the Fellows, 100*l.* each; the Scholars, 50*l.* each. It is also provided by the statutes, that the future dividends of the surplus revenues among the different members shall always be in the form of an addition to their stipends, and made to all the members at the same time in the above proportion.

The building fund at present is 3000*l.* per annum, and the residue of the income after payment of the stipends and necessary expences.

On the 18th of May, 1807, the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone took place. The Master's lodge and that of the Professors of Medicine are completed and occupied. A building which unites these two lodges, and contains apartments for the three Fellows, is also completed and occupied. The

expence of this building, and the stables and boundary walls, amounted to upwards of 20,000*l.* Considerable progress has also been made in laying out the grounds, and forming walks, avenues, and plantations\*.

The plan for the remainder of the college is that of one large quadrangle, considerably more spacious than the great court of Trinity (at present by far the largest in the University), the whole to be faced with stone. The Master's lodge is an elegant specimen of the Ionic order; the entrance of the college will be of the Doric; and these two orders will run through the whole quadrangle.

MASTERS.

1. FRANCIS ANNESLEY, LL.D., appointed by the charter, 22d September, 1800.

2. WILLIAM FRERE, M.A., Serjeant at Law, May 8, 1812, on the death of Dr. Annesley.

The college has only one name at present to place in its list of **BENEFACtors**, subsequent to the foundation, viz. that of MR. JOHN BOWTELL, an inhabitant of the town of Cambridge, who, by his will, bequeathed to it a collection of books, MSS., fossils, and antiquities; with a request, that the bookcase containing them might be placed in the college library. This building not being yet erected, one of the new rooms has been set apart for the purpose. Among the MSS. is a History of the Topography and Antiquities of this town, prepared for publication by Mr. Bowtell.

The **PATRONAGE** of the college consists of the rectory of East Hadley, and vicarage of Tadlow, both in Cambridgeshire.

The present **Members** are, the Master, Vice-Master (CORNWALLIS HEWLTT, M.A. and M.B.), Professor of the Laws of England (EDWARD CHRISTIAN, M.A.),

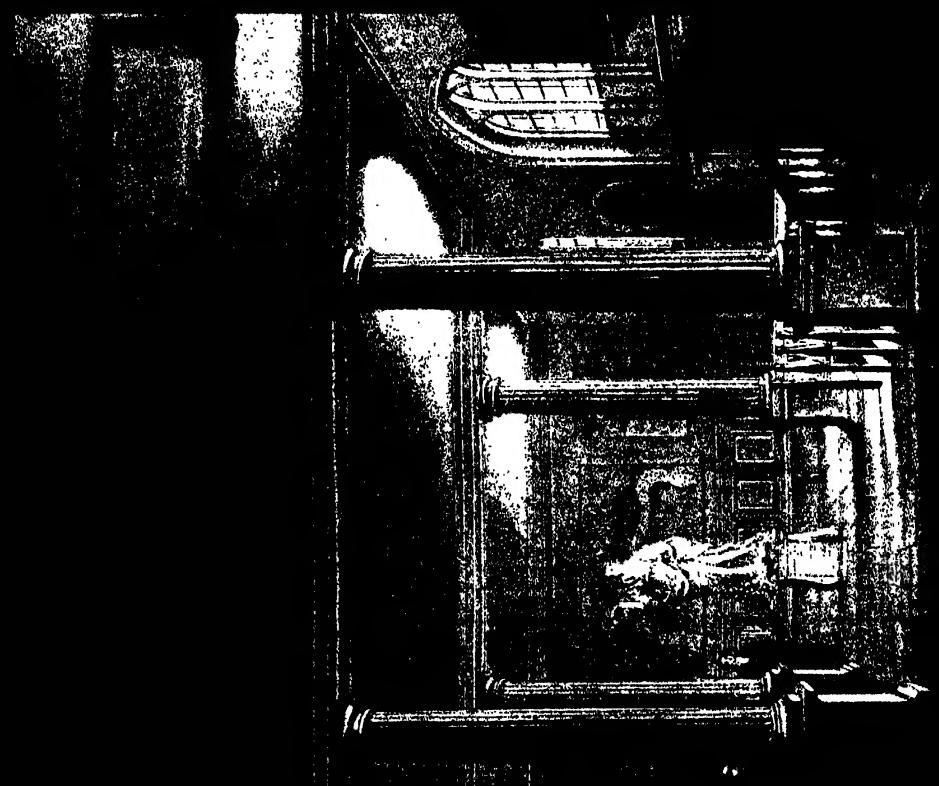
\* See *Cambridge University Calendar*.

Professor of Medicine (CORNWALLIS HEWETT, M. B.), two lay Fellows, and a Chaplain.

Mr. Hewett succeeded in his professorship Sir BUSICK HERWOOD, M. D. Professor of Anatomy in this University, who was appointed by the charter, and died in 1814.

The college, though so lately instituted, has also had the severe misfortune of losing, in one of its Fellows, a member whose talents and attainments promised to reflect the greatest honour on the infant establishment. This was CHARLES SKINNER MATTHEWS, A. M. second son of Colonel Matthews, of Belmont, Herefordshire, who was accidentally drowned, at the early age of twenty-six, while bathing in the Cam, in the month of August, 1811. He had been originally a member of Trinity, where he highly distinguished himself by his classical acquirements; and was, on account of his eminence in the same department of science, unanimously elected to Downing, about four years before his death, in preference to many rival candidates of both Universities.





## P U B L I C B U I L D I N G S.

## THE SCHOOLS.

The public schools of this University cannot be compared with those of Oxford in point either of extent or magnificence of structure. They are, on the contrary, of plain and unobtrusive appearance, surrounding a small quadrangle, of which they occupy the basement story, the public library of the University (which we shall more particularly mention afterwards) being above them. The foundation of these schools does not date higher than the commencement of the fifteenth century, previous to which period the exercises held preparatory to the taking of degrees, &c. were performed in different apartments hired from time to time for the purpose.

The DIVINITY SCHOOL, situated on the north side of the quadrangle, was the first erected, partly at the expence of the University, and partly by the contributions of several benefactors, of whom Sir Robert Thorpe, and his brother Sir William, are mentioned as the most conspicuous.

The PHILOSOPHICAL SCHOOL, on the west, is next in point of antiquity, and was built entirely at the expence of the University, “on ground which, in part belonged to the University, in part to a private gentleman and to the garden of St. Mary’s, for which the University paid a yearly rent to Corpus Christi College\*.” The following curious paintings are contained in this edifice:—A plan of the city of Jerusalem, as it appeared in 1674, done at Smyrna, by order of the French ambassador, then visiting the Holy Land; and a large painting, representing two University processions, in the costume of 1590.

The south side of the quadrangle is occupied by the SCHOOLS for LAW and

\* Dyer, vol. I. p. 247.

PHYSIC. These institutions were formed, about the year 1458, under the auspices and partly at the expence of Lawrence Booth, Bishop of Durham, then Chancellor of the University.

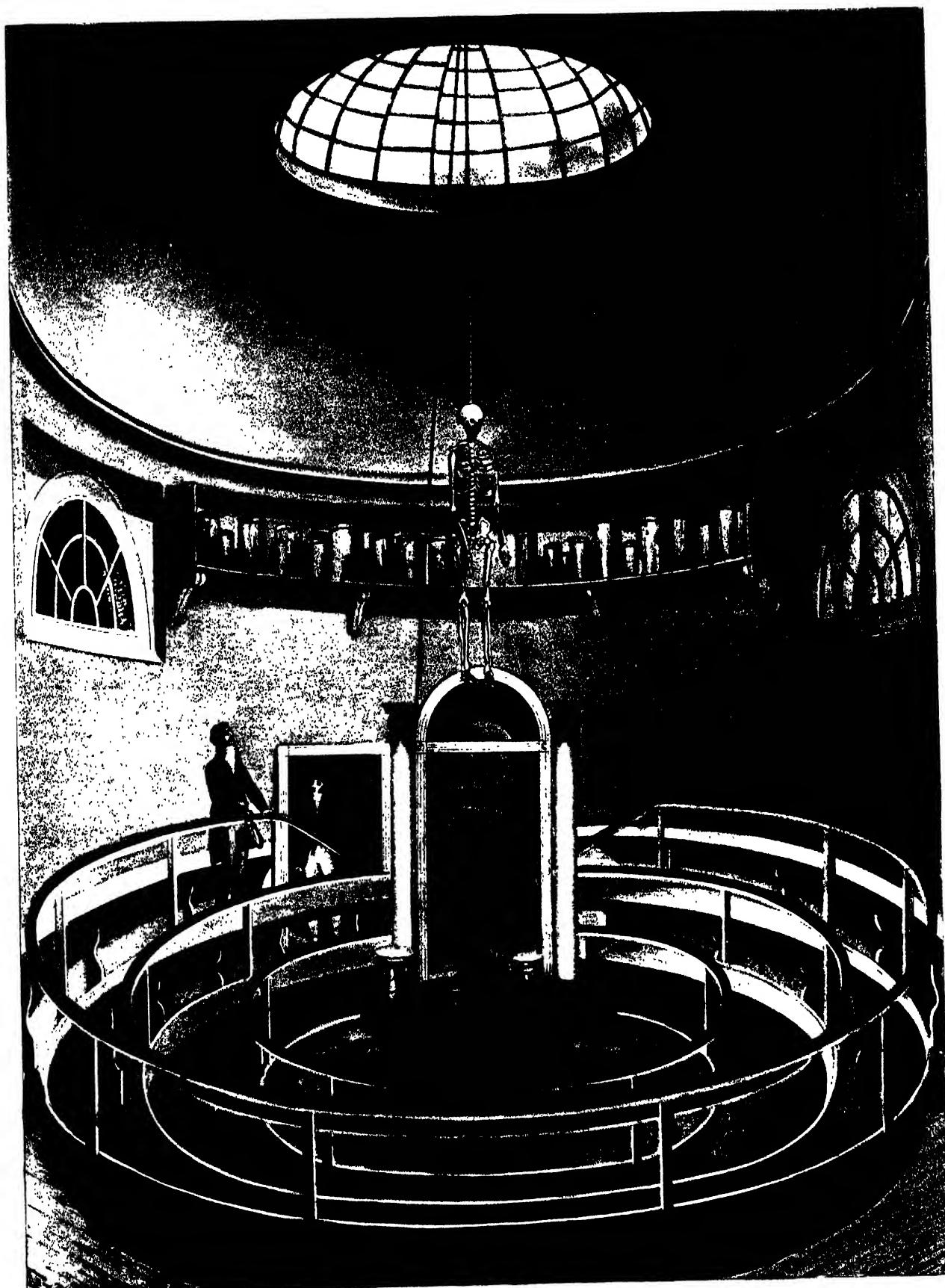
On the east are LECTURE-ROOMS, originally built by Rotheram, Archbishop of York, in the year 1475; and, in 1795, appropriated to the use of the Norrisian, Plumian, and other Professors, who now occupy them for the purposes of public instruction.

“ It appears,” says Mr. Dyer, “ from the designs in Mr. Loggan’s *Cantabrigia Illustrata*, that formerly there was a splendid gateway and pediment at the entrance of the schools, together with the arms of the several benefactors to them; and, from Archbishop Parker’s account, that in the windows of the schools there were similar ornaments. These were removed when the public schools were repaired; the glass was taken away, but whither removed is unknown. I speak after Mr. Cole, who is very severe on persons who receive benefactions, but care not how soon their benefactors’ names are obliterated.”

The ANATOMICAL SCHOOL is a building distinct from those above-mentioned, situated in Queen’s-lane, at the back of Catherine Hall. It contains a large collection of rare and valuable preparations, and is fitted up with a theatre, for the purpose of lectures, which are delivered annually in Lent term by the Professor of Anatomy.

#### THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Now occupies, as we have already mentioned, the whole quadrangular range of buildings over the schools, but was originally confined to those on the east side of the quadrangle. The northern apartments were added, about the year 1480, by Rotheram, Archbishop of York, and Tunstall, Bishop of Durham, who, among other noble benefactions, presented the library with many very valuable MSS. and early printed books. Of this collection, few, comparatively speaking,









remained even to the days of Dr. Caius, when the reliques amounted only to one hundred and fifty-three volumes. The largest single addition in modern times was that made by King George I. who purchased for 6000*l.* and gave to the University, the whole of the valuable library of Dr. Moore, Bishop of Ely ; and the entire collection, at the present day, is said by Mr. Dyer to amount to upwards of 90,000 volumes ; according to other accounts, to fall little short of 100,000. The names of Archbishops Parker, Grindall, and Bancroft, stand high in the list of early benefactors.

The eastern front was rebuilt, by subscription, in 1775, and forms one side of the great public square; on the general appearance of which we shall say a few words by way of description, after we have finished our survey of the buildings of which it is composed. It forms a very handsome elevation, with a fine portico in the centre, which opens into the quadrangle of the schools. The vestibule is adorned and enriched by some very rare and valuable pieces of ancient marble, brought from the shores of the Euxine and Mediterranean Seas by Dr. Clarke, the celebrated traveller, and presented by him to the University. At the head of these stands a magnificent colossal head of Ceres, taken from the ruins of the temple of Eleusis. For the particulars relating to the removal of this extraordinary monument of antiquity, the reader is referred to the doctor's publications on the subject.

From the portico an elegant geometrical staircase conducts to the library itself, which is distributed into four great divisions, corresponding with the four sides of the quadrangle already mentioned. To attempt any thing like a survey of its contents would be totally inconsistent with the limits which it is necessary to prescribe to the present work, and it is superfluous to point out the particular articles which are selected, on account of their superior rarity or the interest attaching to them, for the admiration of visitors, an account of which is to be found in all

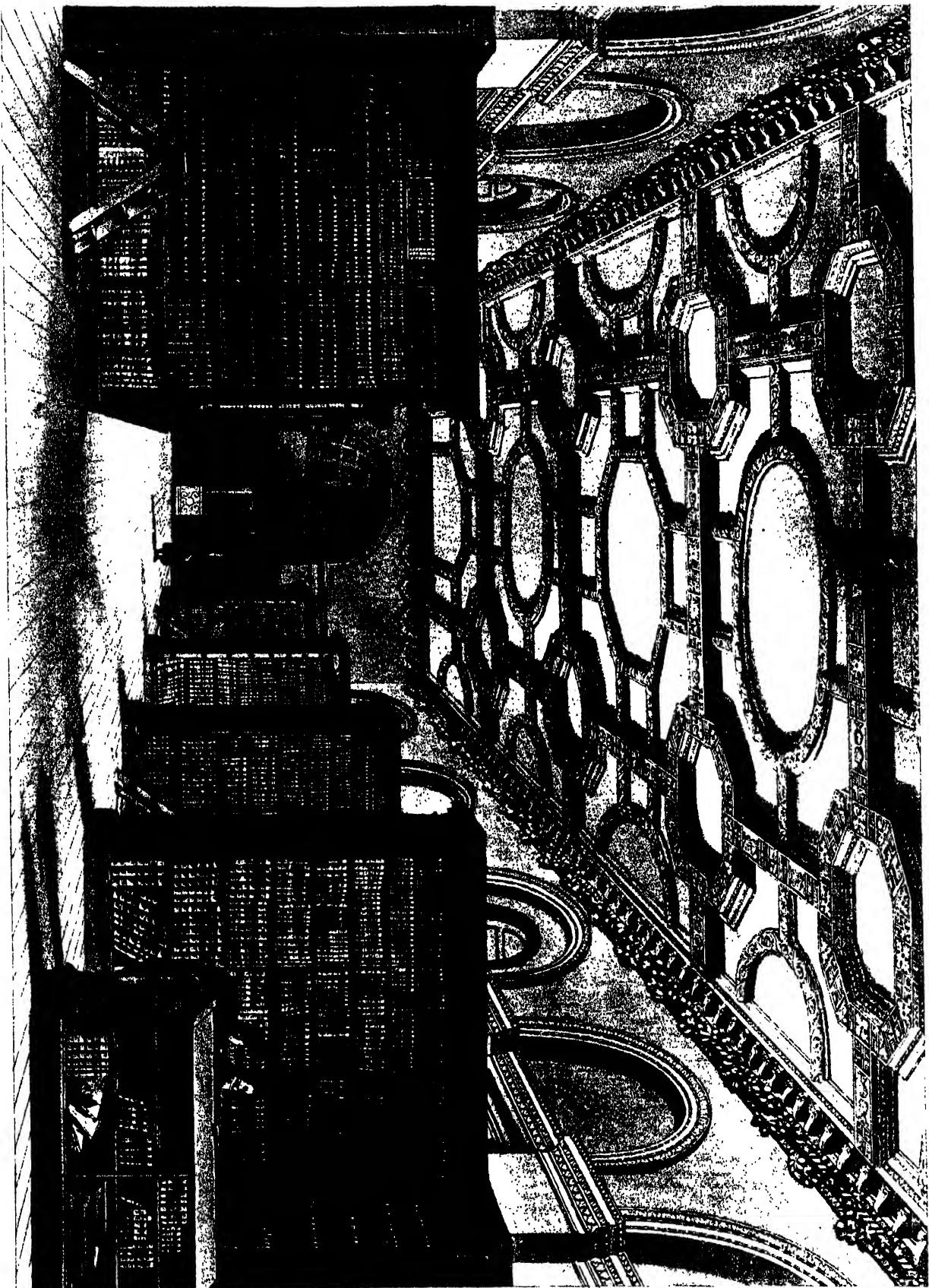
publications professing to treat of the present state of the University. The representation of the interior of the library in the annexed engraving will convey a more lively idea of its form and general arrangement than can be presented by any verbal description.

### THE SENATE-HOUSE.

THIS is the appellation assigned by University usage to the great room or hall in which all the public business of the University is transacted. It is here that degrees are conferred, general elections carried through, laws passed, and all great annual and occasional ceremonies performed and solemnized. It is a magnificent building, of the Corinthian order, highly ornamented, and constructed of Portland stone. It was erected at the expence of the University, aided by munificent private subscriptions, at the head of which must be placed the sums of 2000*l.* and 3000*l.* contributed by Kings George I. and George II. and 1000*l.* by the Earl of Anglesey, who was High Steward of the University at the time of its erection. Gibbs was the architect, but, as it is said, after a design furnished by Sir James Burroughs.

“ The outside of the structure is adorned with pilasters, between a double row of sash windows and a stone balustrade surrounding the top. In the middle of the grand front, on the south, is a magnificent triangular pediment, supported by four fluted columns, the capitals beautifully carved; and at the east end is another pediment, supported by the like number of fluted columns, which forms the usual entrance. The inside of this building is of the Doric order, ornamented with wainscot and galleries, which are of Norway oak, and beautifully carved. The gallery at the east end is supported by fluted columns, and the ceiling adorned with stucco work. This is allowed to be a most superb room, being 101 feet long, 42 broad, and 32 high; and the galleries are supposed to be capable of holding near one thousand persons\*.”

\* *Cambridge Guide.*









Mr. Dallaway remarks, that “the whole interior is commanding, from the extent and accuracy of the proportions, and from the rich style of the cornices, carvings, and ceiling, in every particular of which it can boast the highest degree of finishing.”

It is well observed by another writer\*, that, notwithstanding the acknowledged beauty of its elevation, yet “when viewed in connection with King’s College chapel, it loses something of its magnificence by being placed in the vicinity of that celebrated structure.” Perhaps it may not be going too far to accuse the projectors both of the senate-house and the front of the public library, of a deficiency in just taste, evinced by their placing designs so totally incongruous in respect of architectural rules by the side of that venerable Gothic pile, which obscures their beauties by its superior magnificence; at the same time that much of its own original character is sacrificed to the obtrusion of their pretensions.

The interior arrangement of this edifice, on the solemn occasions to which it is chiefly appropriated, is thus described:—“The Vice-Chancellor’s chair is at the upper end, with semi-circular seats on each side for the Heads, Noblemen, and Doctors: below them sit the Regents, or white hoods; and below them the Non-Regents, or black hoods: in the corner, on the right hand of the Vice-Chancellor’s chair, is a robing-room for the Doctors, and on the left a concealed staircase to ascend to the gallery; and on each side of the usual entrance are two other similar staircases to go up to the galleries; into which genteel persons are admitted when degrees are conferred, and on other public occasions.”

The interior is further ornamented with four marble statues, of which it may justly be said, that they are worthy of the situation in which they are placed. **The first, by Rysbrach, representing King George I.** stands near the middle of the apartment, on the north side; and immediately opposite to it is King George II.

\* Harraden’s *Cantabrigia Depicta*

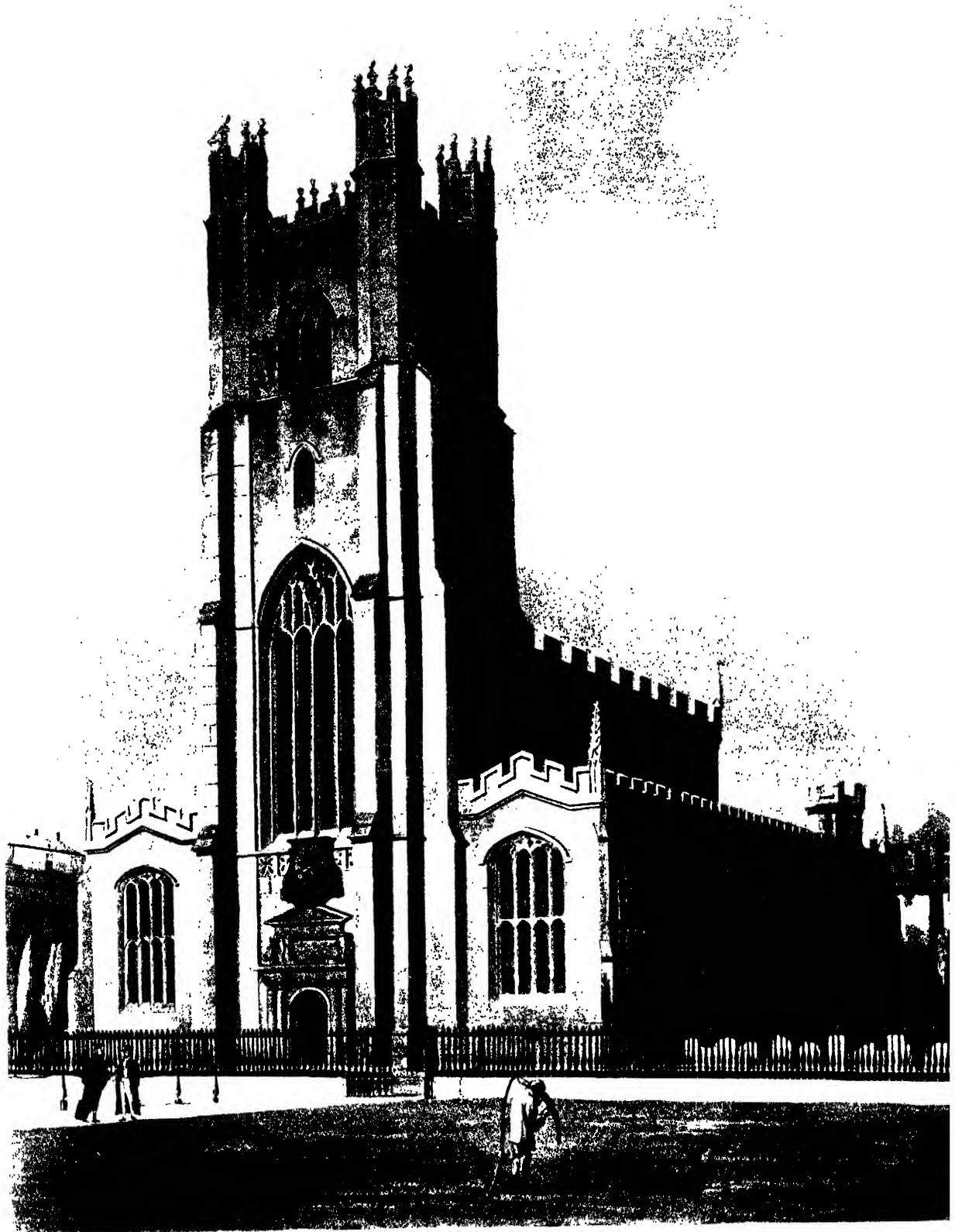
by Wilton. The former of these, as appears from the inscription on its pedestal, was erected by a public decree of the senate, carried into effect at the sole expence of Charles Viscount Townsend. Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcastle, was the founder of the second. The two remaining statues are placed one on each side the eastern entrance; that on the left hand representing the Duke of Somerset, Chancellor of the University, executed by Rysbrach at the order of the duke's two daughters, the Marchioness of Granby and Lady Guernsey, by whom it was presented to the University; opposite to which is the beautiful monument lately erected to the memory of Mr. Pitt; of the opening of which the following account is extracted from the *Edinburgh Annual Register* for 1812:—

“ *July 9.* A marble statue of the late Mr. Pitt was erected last week at the entrance of the senate-house at Cambridge. It is deemed a good likeness, and the figure considered a fine piece of statuary. Nollekens was the artist; the price 3000 guineas. More than double that sum was subscribed for the purpose soon after Mr. Pitt's death, in the year 1806, by six hundred and sixteen members of the University only. An engraved plate of the statue is to be taken for the subscribers who prefer it to having part of their subscription refunded, and the remaining surplus applied to founding an University scholarship. The only inscription on the pedestal is the word ‘PITT.’ ”

### ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

THIS consecrated building forms a third side of the great quadrangle of public buildings, of which two (namely, those constituted by the public library and senate-house) have been already described, and the fourth exists only in contemplation, but is expected, according to the original design, to present hereafter a front resembling that of the senate-house, which is its opposite.

The edifice to which we have now turned our attention, is at once a parochial





church, distinguished from another of the same name by the title of St. Mary's the Greater, and the church appropriated to the University, which resorts thither on Sundays and holidays to hear sermons, the parishioners having the use of it at all other times. It was built by voluntary contributions, being begun on the 16th of May, 1478, and finished in 1519, without its tower, which was added subsequently, but not completed until 1608. Dr. Thomas Barrow, Chancellor to Richard III., and Bishop Alcock, are mentioned among the principal contributors to its erection. To the latter is also ascribed the merit of its design. The whole cost of the body of the church is said to have amounted to 795*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* In 1783, and again in 1805, it underwent considerable repairs and improvements, at the expence of 1500*l.* on the first, and 525*l.* on the second occasion, of which two thirds were contributed by the University, and one third by the parish. “The patronage belongs to Trinity College, and the chancel is kept in constant repair by that society.”

“ It is,” says Mr. Dyer, “ in what is called the Gothic taste, and it was built in that period when the ornamental and florid styles prevailed; but possessing little expression of those styles, it cannot, I apprehend, be properly described by either of those terms. On the exterior there is no ornament; the tower has no height, and, what is remarkable, the pinnacles are rounded off, not very elegantly, with balls: it has a parapet which encircles the whole building. The gateway is in a good style; the most ancient parts of it are those accompanied with the low eastern towers. As a whole, the nave and all the interior component parts being taken with the exterior, St. Mary's church is considered as a light and beautiful building.”

This description is calculated to present a very just idea of the general appearance of the building to which it applies. The distribution of the interior will

be understood from the account with which we are furnished by the *Cambridge Guide*.

“ It consists of a nave, chancel, and small side aisles; the whole length being about 120 feet, the breadth 68 feet. The seats of the Vice-Chancellor, Heads of colleges, Noblemen, and Doctors, are contained in a handsome gallery, raised between the nave and the chancel; the Masters of Arts, Fellow-Commoners, &c. have seats in the lower part of the church, called the pit; and the Bachelors and Under-Graduates are provided with places in the extensive galleries over the aisles. At the end is a spacious organ-loft, which, on the performance of oratorios, or the celebration of festivals, is enlarged for the accommodation of vocal and instrumental performers.”

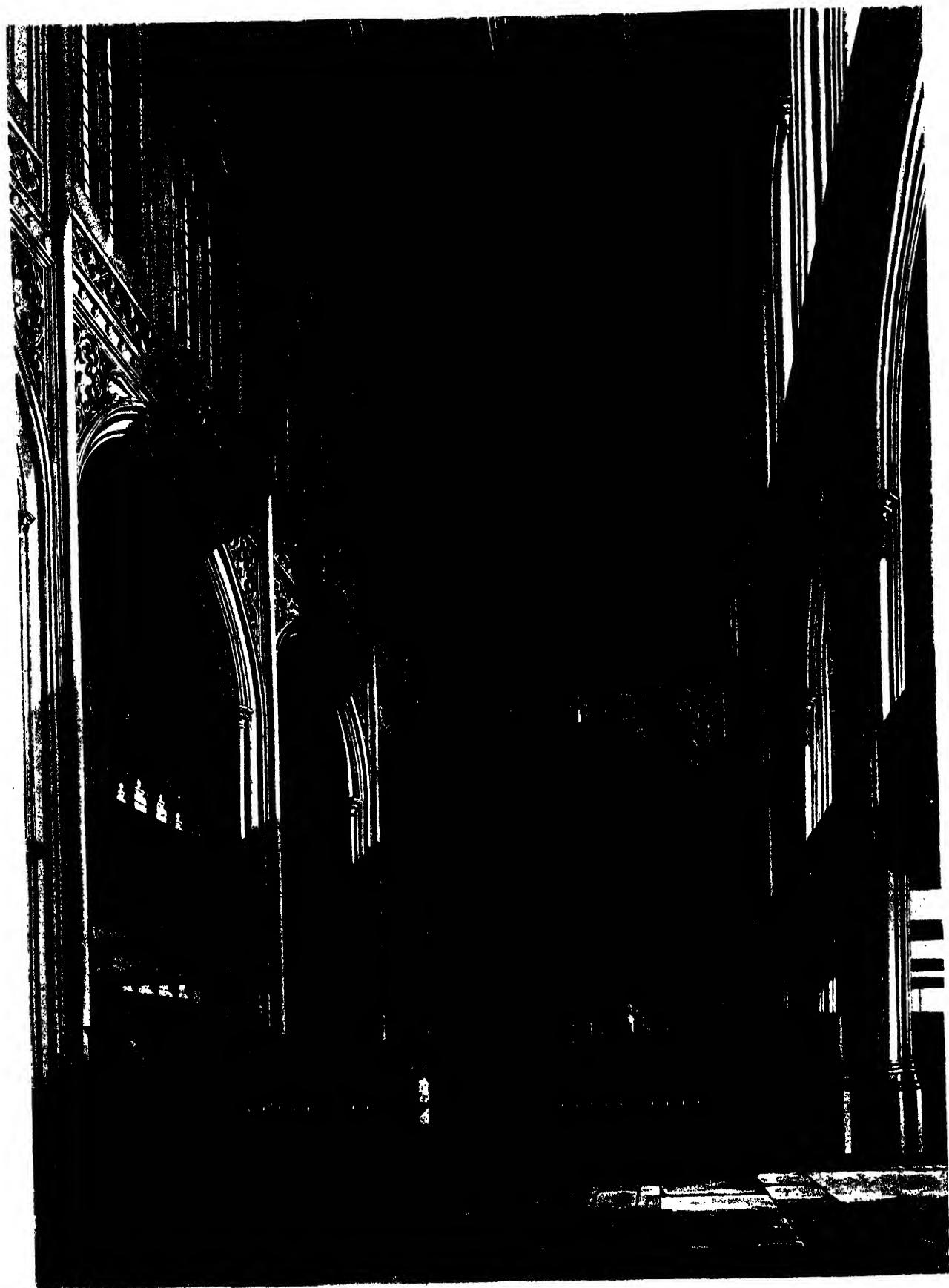
The tower contains a fine peal of bells, which is rung on holidays, and one other bell which is used to give notice of congregations and exercises. The latter was, prior to 1545, placed in Bene't church, which, it is said, was the original church belonging to the University, “ St. Mary's being used only by sufferance.”

Among the historical memoirs of this edifice, the barbarous exhumation of the bones of Bucer and Fagius, which took place in 1557, occupies a distinguished and a very disgraceful place.

“ From the great west door of this church the mile-stones in the neighbourhood take their measurement. Those on the London road, set up at the expense of Dr. Monsey, of Trinity Hall, are generally affirmed to be the first of the kind in England.”

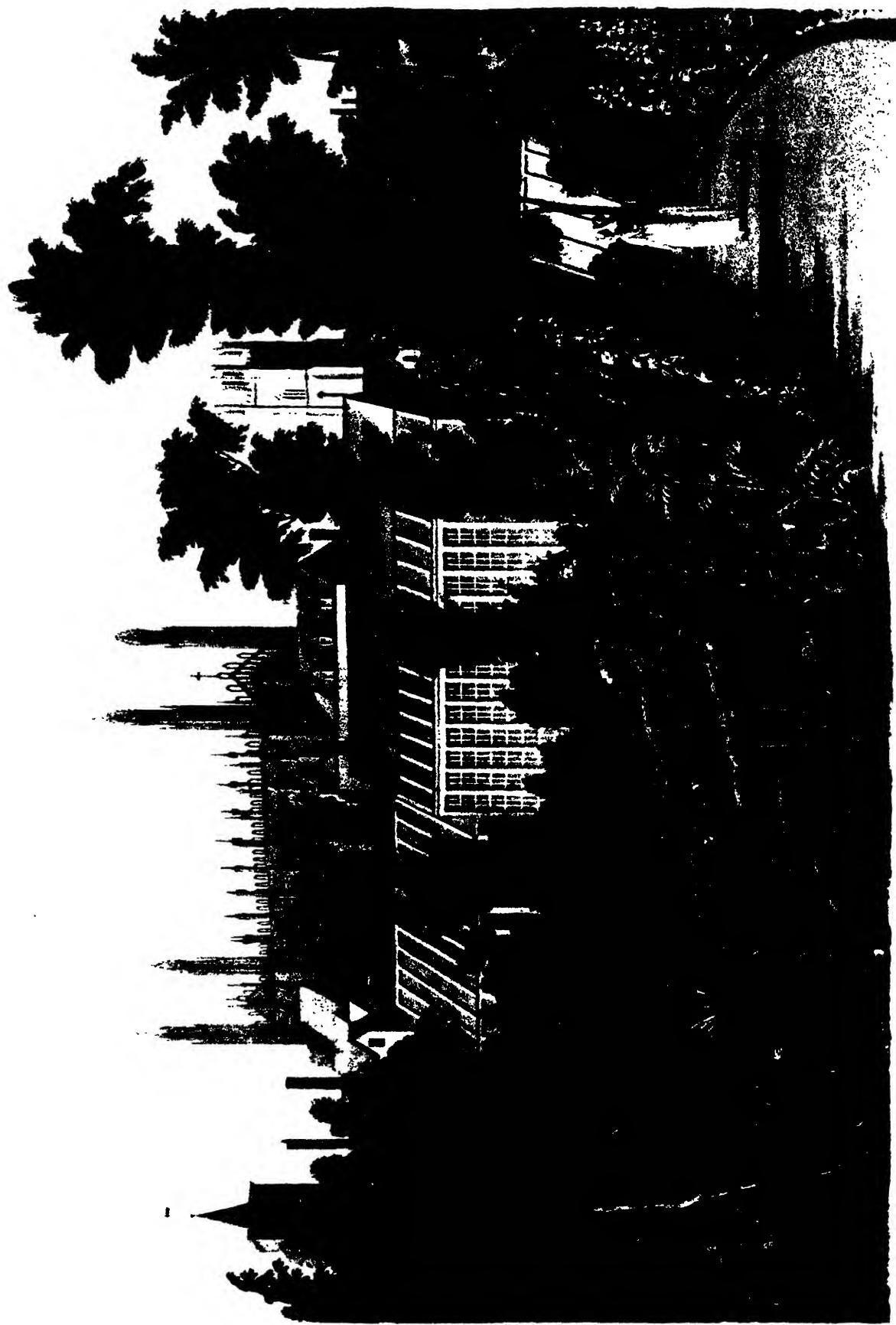
#### THE PRINTING-OFFICE.

This is a plain brick building, situated in the lane leading from Trumpington-street to Queen's College, well adapted to its purpose, and having a stereotype foundry adjoining; but is not deserving of notice as a public edifice. The pro-









jected completion of the grand quadrangle, of which the library, senate-house, and St. Mary's church form the three existing sides, is said to embrace a new structure to be devoted to the objects of this establishment.

### THE BOTANIC GARDEN.

ON the spot now occupied by the botanic garden of this University, stood a conventional edifice formerly belonging to the Augustine Friars (of which there are still some reliques), which, with the garden and premises adjoining, was purchased, in the year 1763, by Dr. Walker, Vice-Master of Trinity College, and by him given to the University in trust for the purpose to which it is at present applied. Previously there were botanical Professors, of whom the celebrated Ray was one; but no public lectures were read on this science till the office was filled by Mr. Martyn, a short time before the institution was formed, of which it is consistent with our plan to present only a general description; and this we cannot do more faithfully than in the words furnished by the useful manual to which we have already, on more than one occasion, referred our readers.

Shortly after the purchase above-mentioned, it says, "a handsome green-house" was erected by subscription, and richly stored with curious exotics. Among "them are a variety of singular trees and plants from New Holland; some tea, "coffee, and bread-fruit trees; a cotton-tree; and many others of equal curiosity "and value. The whole is extremely well managed, and the plants accurately "arranged according to the system of Linnaeus. A catalogue of them has been "published, of which a new and enlarged edition has appeared, by the present "able Curator, Mr. Donn. Several new and rare plants were lately added to the "collection by the Rev. Dr. Clarke and Mr. Cripps of Jesus College, upon their "return from their travels. The old house having been sold very advantageously,

“ a new building has lately been erected for the use of the lectures in chemistry  
“ and botany, and furnished with the necessary requisites for the instruction of  
“ the students in those sciences.

“ The garden is under the government of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor,  
“ the Heads of the three colleges of King's, Trinity, and St. John's, and the Regius  
“ Professor of Physic; and is superintended by a Lecturer and a Curator.”

## MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY, WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE COSTUME.

In this branch of our work we shall follow the course already chosen in our History of the sister University; and, without reverting to the general distinction there established between dependent and independent members, proceed to notice, in the first instance, the various classes of individuals comprised in each separate college; and conclude with the names and descriptions of those officers who belong to the administration of the University at large.

The Head of every college in this University is designated by the common appellation of Master, with the exception of King's College, where he is styled Provost, and of Queen's, which gives him the title of Physician. The Masters are, in general, elected either by the entire body of Fellows in each respective college, or by a certain number of them, called, distinguished from the others by the name of Senior Fellow, &c. In Cambridge the Fellow's nominate two, subject to the appointment of the Elector, (vol. II.) Over Jesus College the last-mentioned Prelate has an absolute power of appointment; as the Professor, for the time being, of Audley-End, has over Magdalene, and the Crown over Trinity College. The Master of Downing College is, as we have already noticed, elected by the two English Archbishops and the Masters of St. John's and Clare Hall. It is customary for every member, not a Doctor at the time of his election, to proceed to take that degree in Divinity as soon afterwards as he is able to do so; excepting at Trinity Hall, where he is required to be a Doctor of Law, at Camb., where he must be a Doctor of Physic, and at Downing, where he must be either of Law or Physic.

The Fellows of every college are chosen by virtue of qualifications peculiar to each society, and which we have already pointed out in our account of each. They constitute, together with the Master, the administrative power of the bodies to which they belong, and are entitled, in regular rotation, to the ecclesiastical preferments and benefices within the patronage of each respective foundation. From among them are chosen the principal officers of the college, who are more or less numerous according to the extent of the several societies; and who, in Trinity College, which we shall give, as being the largest of all, by way of specimen of the others, are the following, viz. The Vice-Master (in other colleges usually called the President), whose office, as the term implies, is to supply the Master's place in case of absence;—The TUTORS, two in number at most colleges, but at others only one;—The ASSISTANT TUTORS, Licentiaries, and Sub-Licentiaries, whose number and the nature of whose offices, of course, vary in every instance;—The SENIOR and JUNIOR BURSARS, or Treasurers of the college;—The SENIOR and JUNIOR DEANS, whose office it is to attend more particu-

Early to the preservation of moral and religious discipline among the students:—The **AUDITOR, STEWARD, LIBRARIAN, ORGANIST, &c.**

The title to **SCHOLARSHIPS** and **EXHIBITIONS**, as well as to **FELLOWSHIPS**, depends on the will of the respective Founders, or the peculiar institutions of each several society, and may be in general ascertained by a reference to the preceding history of the colleges.

The **STUDENTS** of each college are, as at Oxford, of different ranks, and designated in this University by the following denominations:—

1. **NOBILMEN**, who, as such, are entitled to honorary degrees, and may take them at two years' standing. The eldest sons of peers, though enjoying no title of their own, are allowed to be admitted in this capacity.

2. **FELLOW-COMMONERS**, who are entitled to the privilege of dining at the Fellows' table, and to certain other distinctions in respect both of costume and discipline; which are also attended with a greater degree of expence than attaches to the inferior orders. The younger sons of nobility, if admitted in this class, are entitled to the further distinction of wearing a hat, instead of the University cap, and are commonly designated by the title of *Hat Fellow-Commoners*.

3. **PENSIONERS**, which title corresponds to that of *Commoner* in Oxford, and is that assigned to all the independent students of the University not entitled to the peculiar privileges above noticed. This is, therefore, by much the most numerous of the classes.

4. **SIZARS**, the name assigned to the inferior class of students, who receive a part of the support necessary to their education, such as free commons, and other eleemosynary emoluments peculiar to the different societies, out of the funds of the institution to which they are attached.

We now proceed from the members of individual colleges to the officers of the University at large: but it is first necessary to describe the constitution of the University itself, considered as a distinct commonwealth, or corporation, which it was in fact constituted, under the name of “The Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars,” by patent bearing date the 13th Elizabeth.

The great legislative body in which the government of this society is vested is called the **SENATE**, and consists of all members of the University being Masters of Arts, or Doctors in one of the three faculties, and having the names on the boards of their respective colleges. Their number at present amounts to above a thousand.

The Senate itself is distinguished into an Upper and Lower House, under the denomination of **REGENTS** and **NON-REGENTS**, commonly called also, from the difference in their respective costumes, the **WHITE HOODS** and **BLACK HOODS**. Masters of Arts under five years', and Doctors under two years' standing, constitute the first of these houses; Masters of more than five years' standing, who have not proceeded Doctors, form the latter; and all Doctors above two years' standing are entitled to sit and vote in each, together with the Public Orator.

The **Caput**, which is a superior council, or directory, consisting of five members of the Senate, besides the Vice-Chancellor, who presides *ex officio*, is thus constituted:—The Vice-Chancellor and the two Proctors severally nominate five persons properly qualified for the trust; and out of the fifteen, the Heads of colleges and Doctors choose the requisite number. But the Vice-Chancellor's nomination is generally followed in the election.

“Upon all emergencies, the Vice-Chancellor calls a meeting of the Senate for the dispatch of extraordinary affairs. This is done by means of a printed notice, specifying the business, hung up in the halls of the different colleges three days previous to the time of assembly. Any number of members of the Senate, being not less than twenty-six, including the proper officers, or their legal deputies, who, by virtue of their oaths, are obliged to be present, constitute a **CONGREGATION**, and may proceed to business. There are also **STATUTABLE CONGREGATIONS**, or days of assembling enjoined by the statutes, for the ordinary routine of University affairs, such as conferring degrees, electing officers, &c. for which no notice is required. Prior to every Congregation, the University bell rings for the space of one hour. Every member has a right to present any proposition or *grace* to the consideration of the Senate, but, previously to its being voted by the two houses, it is to be read and approved by the Council or **Caput**, each member of which has a *negative* voice. After a grace has passed the Caput, it is read in the Non-Regent House by one of the two Scrutators, and also in the Regent House by the senior Proctor; and the Congregation is dissolved by the Vice-Chancellor. It is read in like manner at another Congregation; and if it passes through without a *non-placit*, it becomes a statute, provided the subject is of a public nature. If a *non-placit* is put in by a member of either house, it is voted in that house; and in such a case the sense of the majority prevails. If circumstances require that the grace should be considered as a law, it formerly was the custom to inscribe it in the Proctor's books; but this part of the process has of late years been but seldom put in practice.

“No degree is ever conferred without a grace for that purpose, which undergoes the same scrutiny and process as above related; that for the degree of B. A. excepted, which only requires reading in one Congregation. After it has passed, the Vice-Chancellor is at liberty to confer the degree. A grace, in this instance, is termed a **Supplicavit**. It is signed by the **PRAELECTOR** of the respective college to which the person belongs, who is made responsible for the assertion it contains. The penalty for subscribing a false supplicavit is two years' deprivation of the privilege of voting in the senate, or holding any public office in the University.”

The great officers of the University, chosen by the Senate according to various regulations hereafter specified, are,

#### THE CHANCELLOR,

“who is the head of the whole University, and presides over all cases relative to that body. In him is placed the sole authority within the precincts, except in matters

" of mayhem and felony. He seals the diplomas and letters of degrees, provisions, &c. given by the University. He is to preserve and defend its rights and privileges, to convoke assemblies, and to do justice among the members under his jurisdiction." His office is, at least, biennial, but may be continued for any term beyond the two years " by the tacit consent of the University." His election must be within fourteen days after the last vacancy. The Vicc-Chancellor, Proctors, and a junior D. D. LL. D. or M. D. stand in scrutiny, and first write their votes. All members of the senate then bring their votes written in the same form, and the senior Proctor pronounces the election.

### CHANCELLORS OF THE UNIVERSITY

*From the year 1504, when Cardinal Fisher was elected to the office for life, to the present time.*

- 1504. John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, and Cardinal. Resigned 1514.
- 1514. Thomas Wolsey, Bishop of Lincoln, Archbishop of York, and Cardinal. Died November 29, 1530.
- 1530. Thomas Lord Cromwell, Lord Privy Seal. Beheaded July 24, 1540.
- 1538. Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester.
- 1547. Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset and Lord Protector. Beheaded January 22, 1551.
- 1549. John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland. Beheaded August 22, 1553.
- 1553. Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, and, now, Lord High Chancellor of England, re-elected. Died November 13, 1555.
- 1556. Reginald Pole, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Cardinal; also Chancellor of Oxford. Died November 17, 1558.
- 1558. Sir William Cecil, afterwards Lord Burleigh; Principal Secretary of State. Died August 4, 1598.
- 1598. Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, Lord Deputy of Ireland. Beheaded February 25, 1600.
- 1600. Sir Robert Cecil, afterwards Earl of Salisbury; Secretary of State. Died May 24, 1612.
- 1611. Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton. Died June 15, 1614.
- 1614. Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk. Died May 28, 1621.
- 1621. Thomas Bancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury; also Chancellor of Oxford.
- 1626. George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. Assassinated August 23, 1628.
- 1628. Henry Rich, Earl of Holland. Beheaded 1648.
- 1648. Edward Montague, Earl of Manchester. Removed by the Parliament November 4, 1651.
- 1651. Oliver St. John, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. Removed on the Restoration.
- 1660. Edward Montague, Earl of Manchester, restored. Died May 5, 1671.
- 1670. George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. Resigned in 1674.

**1674.** James Scott, Duke of Monmouth, natural son to Charles II. Forced to resign in 1682.

**1682.** Christopher Monk, Duke of Albemarle. Died in 1688.

**1688.** Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset. Held the office sixty years, and died December 2, 1748, at the age of eighty-seven.

**1748.** Thomas Holles Pelham, Duke of Newcastle.

**1768.** Augustus-Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Grafton.

**1811.** H. R. H. William-Frederick, Duke of Gloucester.

### THE HIGH STEWARD.

This officer is also chosen by the senate, and holds his office by patent from the University. He has a special power to take the trial of Scholars impeached of felony within the limits of the University jurisdiction, which extends for the space of one mile on every side out of the town. He is also privileged to hold and keep a court-leet, according to established charter and custom. He is allowed a deputy. "The election to this office is by a grace which passes two congregations."

### HIGH STEWARDS *during the last Century.*

**1697.** Charles Earl of Manchester.

**1721.** Arthur Earl of Anglesea.

**1737.** Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcastle.

**1749.** Philip Lord Hardwicke, Lord Chancellor.

**1764.** Philip Earl of Hardwicke.

**1793.** Right Hon. William Pitt.

**1806.** Philip Earl of Hardwicke.

### THE VICE-CHANCELLOR,

who is, in fact, the head or chief magistrate of the University, his office extending to all the powers and privileges of the Chancellor himself, when absent. By an act passed in 1587, he must be the Head of some college; and, during his continuance in office, he acts as a magistrate for the University and county. His election is annual, and always takes place on the 4th of November. The electors are the Doctors of the three faculties, and all other Regents and Non-Regents, who must chuse one of two nominated by the Heads of colleges. The first Vice-Chancellor was chosen in the year 1417, the 5th of Henry V.

### VICE-CHANCELLORS *from 1781.*

**1781.** } Richard Beadon, D. D. Jesus.  
**1782.** } Richard Farmer, D. D. Emanuel.

**1783.** John Torkington, B. D. Clare.

**1784.** Peter Peckard, M. A. Magdalen.

**1785.** Joseph Turner, D. D. Pembroke.

**1786.** William Elliston, D. D. Sidney.

**1787.** Richard Farmer, D. D. Emanuel.

**1788.** Francis Barnes, D. D. Peter.

**1789.** William Pearce, D. D. Jesus.

**1790.** William Craven, D. D. John's.

**1791.** Thomas Postlethwaite, D. D. Tri.

**1792.** Isaac Milner, D. D. Queen's.

1793. William Coleman, D. D. Bene't.	1804. John Torkington, D. D. Clare.
1794. Lowther Yates, D. D. Catherine.	1805. Joseph Turner, D. D. Pembroke.
1795. Philip Douglas, D. D. Bene't.	1806. William Pearce, D. D. Jesus.
1796. Richard Belward, D. D. Caius.	1807. Francis Barnes, D. D. Peter-House.
1797. Robert Towerson Cory, D. D. Eman.	1808. Edward Pearson, D. D. Sidney.
1798. Humphry Sumner, D. D. King's.	1809. Isaac Milner, D. D. F. R. S. Queen's.
1799. William Lort Mansel, D. D. Trinity.	1810. Philip Douglas, D. D. Bene't.
1800. William Gretton, D. D. Magdalen.	1811. Thomas Browne, D. D. Christ's.
1801. Joseph Proctor, D. D. Catherine.	1812. John Davie, D. D. Sidney.
1802. Humphrey Sumner, D. D. King's.	1813. William Chafy, B. D. Sidney.
1803. Martin Davy, M. D. Caius.	1814. George Thackeray, D. D. King's.

### THE COMMISSARY

is an officer under the Chancellor, who holds a court of record for all privileged persons and Scholars under the degree of M. A. In this court all causes are tried and determined by the civil and statute law, and by the custom of the University. The office is held by patent. The following are the names of the present possessor and his three immediate predecessors.

- 1726. William Beaupré Bell, M. A. Clare Hall.
- 1779. Andrew Pemberton, M. A. Peter-House.
- 1784. Jeremy Pemberton, M. A. Pembroke Hall.
- 1790. John Fisher, LL. D. Christ's College.

### THE ASSESSOR

is an officer specially appointed by grace, to assist the Vice-Chancellor *in causis forensibus et domesticis*, in his court.

### THE PROCTORS

are two in number, elected annually by the Regents from among members of the University, who must be Masters of Arts of at least two years' standing, and are Regents in virtue of their office. The business of these officers is to attend to the discipline and behaviour of all Under-Graduates and Bachelors, to assist at all congregations of the Senate, to stand in scrutiny with the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, to take the open suffrages of the house both by word and writing, to read them, and to pronounce the assent and dissent accordingly; to read the graces to the Regent-House, to take secretly the assent or dissent, and openly to pronounce the same. They are nominated every year by two colleges, in the order prescribed in a cycle of fifty-one years: in which time King's, Trinity, and St. John's Colleges have each of them eleven turns; Peter-House, Christ's, Queen's, and Pembroke, seven each; Clare Hall, six; Bene't, Jesus, Caius, Magdalen, Emanuel, and Sidney, five each; Catherine Hall, four; and Trinity Hall, one. Each of the two colleges nominates one person, who must be presented, in the presence of the Registry, to the Vice-Chancellor, by the Head of his college, or by some

one in his name, before the 1st of August. If any one who has been presented should die, or refuse the office, or be found incapacitated, before the 10th of October following, the Heads of colleges appoint two persons to be offered to the Senate; one of whom is to be elected. The same thing is observed in case any college neglects, in due time, to present. If the office becomes vacant before the expiration of the year, Trinity Hall presents a Proctor for the remainder.

PROCTORS *from the year 1790.*

1790. Thomas Gilbank, Trinity.	1802. John Walker, Trinity Hall.
John Pamplin, Jesus.	1803. John H. Renouard, Trinity.
1791. William Clarke, Peter-House.	Thomas Castley, Jesus.
James Wood, John's.	1804. Henry Wastell, Clare.
1792. William Farish, Magdalen.	Charles Rushworth, John's.
George Hunter, Christ's.	1805. George Barnes, Queen's.
1793. Joshua Wood, Catherine.	Samuel Chilcott, Sidney.
Thomas Key, King's.	1806. William Gimingham, Caius.
1794. Francis Tennant, Pembroke.	John Gilbert, Emanuel.
Thomas Cautley, Trinity.	1807. William Hunt, King's.
1795. Edmund Outram, John's.	Harry Pearce, Catherine.
Bewick Bridge, Peter-House.	1808. George A. Browne, Trinity.
1796. Walter Whiter, Clare.	George D'Oyly, Bene't.
Samuel Blackall, Emanuel.	1809. John Maul, Christ's.
1797. M. J. Naylor, Queen's.	Ralph Tatham, John's.
John Drew Borton, Caius.	1810. Isaac Aspland, Pembroke.
1798. John H. Michell, King's.	J. Gibson Whaley, Peter-House.
John Vickers, Trinity Hall.	1811. William Mandell, Queen's.
1799. Harry Porter, Trinity.	T. Kaye Bonney, Clare.
James Currey, Bene't.	1812. Thomas Hart, King's.
1800. Bewick Bridge, Peter-House.	Benjamin T. H. Cole, Magdalen.
Robert Jones, John's.	1813. Daniel Cresswell, Trinity.
1801. John Hopkins, Christ's.	George Palmer, Jesus.
Benjamin Parker, Pembroke.	1814. Charles Blick, John's.
1802. Thomas Sumpter, King's.	Joseph Shaw, Christ's.
John Warter, Magdalen.	

THE MODERATORS

are likewise annual officers, two in number, one nominated by each of the Proctors, and appointed by a grace of the Senate. They act as the Proctors' substitutes in the philosophical schools, superintending alternately the exercises and disputations in Philosophy, and the examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

THE TAXORS,

also two in number, and chosen annually, must be Masters of Arts, and are Regents *ex officio.* According to the decree by which the cycle of Proctors was established, the

colleges are to present persons to be Taxors the year immediately after they have presented to the proctorship. The presentation takes place annually on the 1st of September. Their office is to regulate the markets, examine the assize of bread, and the lawfulness of weights and measures, and to call the abuses and defects thereof into the Commissary's Court.

#### THE SCRUTATORS,

in number and duration of office similar to the preceding, and appointed according to the same rule of nomination. They are required by statute to be Non-Regents, and their duty is to attend at all congregations, to read the graces in the Lower House, to gather the votes secretly, or to take them openly in scrutiny, and publicly to pronounce the assent or dissent of that house.

#### THE PUBLIC ORATOR

is the voice of the Senate upon all public occasions, writes, reads, and records the letters to and from the body of the Senate, and presents to all honorary degrees with an appropriate speech. This is esteemed one of the most honourable offices in the gift of the University; on which account we present a catalogue of its possessors from the year

1619. George Herbert, Trinity.	1762. William Barford, M. A. King's.
1695. William Ayloff, M. A. Trinity.	1768. Richard Beadon, M. A. John's.
1726. Edmund Castle, M. A. Bene't.	1778. William Pearce, B. D. John's.
1730. Philip Williams, B. D. John's.	1778. William Lort Mansel, M. A. Trinity.
1741. James Tunstall, B. D. John's.	1798. Edmund Outram, M. A. John's.
1746. Philip Yonge, M. A. Trinity.	1809. Ralph Tatham, M. A. John's.
1752. John Skinner, M. A. John's.	

#### THE REGISTRAR,

who is obliged, either by himself or deputy, to attend all congregations; to give directions, if required, for the due form of graces to be propounded; and, by the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor, to set down and pen extraordinary graces, to receive them when passed in both houses, and to register them in the University records. He is also to register the seniority of such as proceed yearly in any of the arts or faculties, according to the schedules delivered to him by the Proctors.

#### THE ESQUIRE BEDELS

are three in number, whose office is to attend the Vice-Chancellor, whom they precede with silver maces, upon all public solemnities; to attend also the Professors and Respondents, collect fines and penalties, and to summons to the Chancellor's Court all members of the Senate. Other branches of their duty, which are too minute to be inserted, may be collected from different works on this subject.

The remaining officers of the University may be noticed more shortly. They consist of two LIBRARIANS, under whom is a LIBRARY-KEEPER; an UNIVERSITY PRINTER and SCHOOL-KEEPER; a YEOMAN BEDEL (appointed by letters patent under the hand and seal of the Chancellor); and an UNIVERSITY MARSHAL. Two MEMBERS are returned to PARLIAMENT by the University, and are chosen by the collective

body of the Senate. The University also appoints its own **COUNSEL** and **SOLICITOR**, the former by a grace of the Senate, the latter at the nomination of the Vice-Chancellor.

The **SYNDICS** are members of the Senate, chosen to transact all special affairs relating to the University; such as the framing of laws, regulating fees, inspecting the library, buildings, printing, &c.

The **SYNDICS** of the University press, who meet in the parlour of the printing-office, cannot transact business unless five at least are present, of whom the Vice-Chancellor himself must be one.

There are two courts of law belonging to the University, the **CONSISTORY COURT** of the **CHANCELLOR**, and the **CONSISTORY COURT** of the **COMMISSARY**. There is an appeal from the latter to the former of these jurisdictions, and again from the Chancellor's Court to the Court of Delegates.

The **STATUTES** of the University were printed in 1785, and a copy is to be found in the public library, the library of every college, and in the senate-house; the Vice-Chancellor, and the two Proctors for the time being, being each furnished with one for their own use.

The **PROFESSORSHIPS** of the University, with the names of the present Professors, are the following:—

**1. REGIUS PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY.**

Founded by Henry VIII. 1540. Value 1000*l.* per annum.—1771. **RICHARD WATSON**, D. D. Trinity College (Bishop of Llandaff).

**2. REGIUS PROFESSOR OF CIVIL LAW.**

Founded by Henry VIII. 1540. Salary 40*l.* per annum.—1813. **J. W. GELDART**, LL. D. Trinity Hall.

**3. REGIUS PROFESSOR OF PHYSIC.**

Founded by Henry VIII. 1540. Salary 40*l.* per annum.—1793. **ISAAC PENNINGTON**, M. D. St. John's College.

**4. HEBREW.**

Founded by Henry VIII. 1540. Salary 40*l.* per annum. Preference to Trinity College.—1795. **HENRY LLOYD**, D. D. Trinity College.

**5. GREEK.**

Founded by Henry VIII. 1540. Salary 40*l.* per annum. Preference as above.—1808, **JAMES HENRY MONK**, M. A. Trinity College.

**6. LADY MARGARET'S PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY.**

Founded by Margaret Countess of Richmond, 1502, and augmented by James I. Value 1000*l.* per annum.—1807. **HERBERT MARSH**, D. D. St. John's College.

**7. CASUISTRY.**

Founded by John Knightsbridge, D. D. 1683; augmented by Dr. Smoult. Value 70*l.* per annum.—1813. **FRANCIS BARNES**, D. D. Peter-House.

**8. ARABIC.**

Founded by Sir Thomas Adams, 1632. Salary 40*l.* per annum.—1804. **JOHN PALMER**, B. D. St. John's College.

**9. LUCASIAN PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS.**

Founded by Henry Lucas, Esquire, M. P. for the University, 1663.—1798. **ISAAC MILNER**, D. D. Queen's College.

**10. MUSIC.**

1799. **CHARLES HAGUE**, Mus. Doc. Trinity Hall.

**11. PLUMIAN PROFESSOR OF EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.**

Founded by Dr. Plume, 1704. Salary 250*l.* per annum.—1796. **SAMUEL VINCE**, M. A. Caius College.

**12. CHEMISTRY.**

Founded by the University, 1713. Salary 100*l.* per annum.—1815. — **CUMMING**, M. A. Trinity College.

**13. BOTANY.**

Founded by the University, 1724. Salary 200*l.* per annum.—1761. **THOMAS MARTYN**, M. A. Sidney.

**14. ANATOMY.**

Founded by the University, 1707. Salary 100*l.* per annum.—1815. **JOHN HAVILAND**, M. A. L. M.

**15. MODERN HISTORY.**

Founded by George I. 1724. Salary 400*l.* per annum.—1807. **WILLIAM SMYTHE**, M. A. Peter-House.

**16. WOODWARDIAN PROFESSOR OF MINERALOGY.**

Founded by John Woodward, 1724. Salary 100*l.* per annum.—1788. **JOHN HAILSTONE**, M. A. Trinity College.

**17. ASTRONOMY.**

Founded by Thomas Lowndes, 1749. Salary about 300*l.* per annum.—1795. **WILLIAM LAX**, M. A. Trinity College.

**18. NORRISIAN PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY.**

Founded by John Norris, 1768. Salary 100*l.* per annum.—1795. **JAMES FAWCETT**, B. D. St. John's College.

**19. NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.**

Founded by Richard Jackson, 1783. Salary 160*l.* per annum.—1813. **WILLIAM FARISH**, M. A. Magdalen College.

**20. DOWNING PROFESSOR OF THE LAWS OF ENGLAND.**

(See *Downing College*).

**21. DOWNING PROFESSOR OF DOMESTIC MEDICINE.**

(See *ib.*)

**22. MINERALOGY.**

Founded by the University in 1808.—**EDWARD DAN. CLARKE**, LL. D. Jesus Col. Besides these professorships, the University contains the following institutions:—

**1. SADLERIAN LECTURERS,**

sixteen in number, founded in 1710 by Lady Sadler, for lectures in algebra, at salaries of from 20*l.* to 30*l.* per annum each.

## 2. BARNABY LECTURERS,

four in number, at salaries of  $4l.$  and  $3l. 4s.$  each.

## 3. TRAVELLING BACHELORS,

who must be two junior Bachelors of Arts, and are required to visit foreign countries under particular restrictions, at salaries of  $100l.$  each. These were founded by William Worts, formerly Bedel of the University.

## 4. CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE,

founded by John Hulsc, at a salary of  $35l.$  per annum, under the obligation of composing yearly, while in office, some answer or answers to objectors against revealed religion.

The Annual Prizes of the University are the following:—

1. Two gold medals, value fifteen guineas each, bestowed by the Chancellor on two commencing Bachelors of Arts, who, having obtained the honour of *senior optime* at least, shall acquit themselves the best in classical learning.

2. Four prizes of fifteen guineas each, given by the Representatives in Parliament of the University to two senior and two middle Bachelors, for the best dissertation in Latin prose.

3. Three gold medals, value five guineas each, to three Under-Graduates, for the best Greek ode in imitation of Sappho, the best Latin ode in imitation of Horace, and the best Greek and Latin epigrams. Founded by Sir William Browne.

4. The rents of an estate bequeathed by Mr. Seaton to the University, present value  $40l.$  per annum, to that Master of Arts who shall write the best English poem upon a sacred subject.

5. A gold medal, value  $7l. 4s.$  and books, value  $4l. 16s.$  for the best prose essay on a sacred subject. Founded by John Norris, Esquire, the founder of the Norrisian professorship.

6. Two prizes of  $25l.$  each to two commencing Bachelors, the best proficients in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. Founded by Dr. Smith, late Master of Trinity College.

7. To any member under the degree of M. A.  $40l.$  for the best dissertation, in the English language, on the Prophecies, or other evidences of the Christian religion. Founded by the Rev. John Hulsc.

The University Scholarships are the following:—

1. Two classical scholarships, value  $25l.$  per annum each, founded by Lord Craven.

2. One classical scholarship, value  $21l.$  per annum, founded by Sir William Browne.

3. A scholarship for students in Medicine, value  $18l.$  per annum, founded by Dr. Battie.

4. A scholarship, on the same footing with the Craven scholarship, founded by Dr. Davies, late Provost of Eton College, with the income of  $1000l.$  in the 3 per cent. consols.

5. Eight scholarships for the sons of the clergy, founded by the Rev. William Bell, D. D. Prebendary of Westminster, with the income of  $15,200l.$  3 per cents.

6. A classical scholarship, established by decree of the Senate, December 9, 1813, with the title of Pitt's scholarship; the salary to arise out of the sum of 1500*l.* vested in the public funds by the subscribers to Mr. Pitt's statue and the members of the Pitt Club in London.

Besides these scholarships are several exhibitions in the gift of the companies in London and of some inferior commercial bodies, and also of the parish of St. Sepulchre, in Cambridge.

The Patronage of the University consists of three benefices: the vicarage of Burwell, in the county of Cambridge, and the rectories of Ovington and Terrington, in Norfolk.

#### DEGREES.

The degrees taken in this University, together with the terms and exercises necessary to be kept previously to taking them, are as follows:—

A *BACHELOR* of *ARTS* must reside the greater part of twelve several terms, the first and last excepted. Of terms, in this University, there are three every year, commencing on the 10th of October, 13th of January, and 20th of April respectively. The statutable exercises before admission, *ad respondendum quæstiōni*, are two acts and two opponencies: these, in part, are sometimes dispensed with, and kept by what is termed *huddling*. But besides the statutable exercises, every member of the University proceeding regularly to this degree in the senate-house, must undergo a public examination, which is held every year on the first Monday of Lent term and four following days, before six examiners, who are usually the Moderators of the present and two preceding years. For the nature and method of this very arduous and important examination, we beg leave to refer our readers to the *University Calendar*, which exhibits a copy of the problems exhibited on each successive day. At five o'clock on the last day, the examination is concluded; and, immediately afterwards, a select number (amounting at least to thirty) of the examinants, or *quæstiōnist*, as they are here denominated, who have most distinguished themselves, are recommended to the Proctors for their approbation; and their names set down, according to merit, and classed in three divisions, viz. Wranglers, Senior Optimes, and Junior Optimes, which constitute the three orders of *honor*. The rest also are arranged according to merit, but being excluded from the list of pre-eminence, are thrown together in common estimation, under the vulgar appellation of *o. wānn*, or the multitude.

On the following morning is a congregation for the admission of the *quæstiōnist* to their degrees, which is ultimately perfected, for the Wranglers and Senior Optimes, on the day after Ash-Wednesday, and for the Junior Optimes and others, on the Thursday after Midlent Sunday; on which occasions the names of all who have obtained honours are exhibited on printed papers, entitled *Tripos papers*, together with copies of Latin verses composed by certain of the Under-Graduates, at the request of the Proctors and Moderators.

A **MASTER of ARTS** must be a Bachelor of three years' standing, reckoned from the second Tripos day following his admission. This degree is conferred without further examination.

A **BACHELOR of DIVINITY** must be M. A. of seven years' standing. His exercise is one act (after the fourth year), a clerum, two opponencies, and an English sermon.

A **BACHELOR of DIVINITY** (ten-year-man). These are tolerated by the statutes, which allow persons who are admitted at any college, being twenty-four years of age and upwards, to take the degree of B. D. at the end of ten years. During the last two years they must reside the greater part of three several terms. The same exercises are required as for a regular Bachelor of Divinity.

A **DOCTOR of DIVINITY** must be a B. D. of five, or M. A. of twelve years' standing. A M. A. taking his degree of Doctor, is said to graduate *per saltum*. The exercises are one act, two opponencies, a clerum, and an English sermon.

A **BACHELOR of LAWS** must be of six years' standing complete, and must keep the greater part of nine several terms. Preparatory to his degree, a student is obliged to attend the lectures of the Professor for the space of three terms. When of four years' standing he is allowed to keep his act; prior to which he carries his questions to the Vice-Chancellor for his approbation, after which they are affixed on the door of the lecture-room under the public library, and on the day appointed the first question is proposed by the Respondent, the second by the Professor. At the expiration of six years, the suppliant and the certificate of terms and residence, together with the Professor's certificate, are presented to the Caput, and afterwards read in both houses. After the congregations, the candidate waits on the Vice-Chancellor and members of the Caput; and in the next congregation, after the suppliant has again been read in both houses, and approved of by them, he is admitted to his degree.

A **DOCTOR of LAWS** must be a Bachelor of Laws of five, or a Master of Arts of seven, years' standing. The exercises are two acts and one opponency.

A **BACHELOR of PHYSIC** must be of the same standing and have kept the like number of terms with a Bachelor of Laws. The exercises are one act and one opponency, the former of which must be kept in the term in which he takes his degree.

A **DOCTOR of PHYSIC** is bound to the same regulation as LL. D.

A **LICENTIATE in MEDICINE** is required to be M. A. or M. B. of two years' standing. No exercise, but examination by the Professor and another Doctor of the faculty.

A Student, who has declared for Law or Physic, may put on a full-sleeved gown when those of the same year, who go out at the regular time, have taken their degree of Bachelor of Arts. He is then styled, by corruption of a compound Greek term, a *Harry-Soph*.

A **BACHELOR of MUSIC** must enter his name of some college, and compose and perform a solemn piece of music, as an exercise prior to his degree.

A **DOCTOR of MUSIC** is generally Mus. B. and his exercise the same.

Those who are entitled to honorary degrees, at two years' standing, are, 1. Privy Counsellors; 2. Bishops; 3. Noblemen; 4. Sons of Noblemen; 5. Persons related to the King's Majesty by consanguinity or affinity, provided they be also honourable; 6. The eldest sons of such persons; 7. Baronets; and, 8. Knights: the two last of the degree of M. A. only.

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## DESCRIPTION OF THE DRESSES.

### *G R A D U A T E S.*

#### DIVINITY.

THE Doctor in Divinity has four dresses: the first (see Plate I.) consists of a scarlet gown faced with pink, or a colour shot with pink and violet; the sleeves are lined with the same, and looped up with a black button; a cassock, sash, and scarf. This dress is worn on festivals or scarlet days, and on all occasions of state; on presenting addresses to the throne, &c.

The second (see Plate II.) is called the cope. It is a robe or cloak, without sleeves or arm-holes, bordered with ermine, and has a large ermine hood. This is the dress of business\*. It is worn in the senate-house, in congregation, supplication, clerum, &c.

The third, which is the usual dress of the Doctor, will be found on Plate XV. It is a full-sleeved gown, similar to that worn by the Noblemen and the Fellows of King's College, with the addition of the cassock, sash, and scarf.

The fourth, which will likewise be found on Plate XV. is the surplice, with a hood of scarlet and pink. This is common to Doctors in all faculties when attending divine service in their own college chapels.

The Bachelor of Divinity is not distinguished in his dress from the Master of Arts of the Lower or Black-Hood House.

#### LAW AND PHYSIC.

Doctors in these faculties have three dresses: the first (see Plate III.) is a scarlet gown, differing only from that of the Doctor in Divinity in the sleeves being looped up with pink instead of black†.

The second (see Plate IV.) is a habit of scarlet cloth, faced with fur, and a fur-lined hood. This is the dress of congregation, &c.

With both these dresses are worn a velvet cap and gold tassel.

The third dress of the Doctor in Law is a plain silk gown; and that of the Doctor in Physic differs from it only in having a worked ornament at the sleeve, and round the

\* This dress, as may be seen in old pictures and prints, was formerly closed all round, excepting a small opening in the front for the arms; but it is now worn as often open as closed.

† Some of the Professors wear the hood with this dress, but it is more according to ancient usage to omit it; indeed, it belongs to the same class and is appropriated to the same purposes as the scarlet gown of the Doctor in Divinity, with which the hood is never worn.











Portrait of a man in a doublet and breeches, holding a sword hilt and a small object.



































facing and collar. This is a distinction of modern date. Both these dresses will be found on Plate XII.

The Bachelor in Law wears a Master of Arts' gown.

### MUSIC.

The Doctor in Music (see Plate V.) wears, on public occasions, a rich dress of white damask silk; the sleeves lined with crimson satin, and a hood of the same materials: a velvet cap and gold tassel: ordinarily he wears a Master of Arts' gown, which is likewise worn by the Bachelor in Music.

### ARTS.

The dress of the Master of Arts is a black gown of prince's stuff, with a semicircular cut at the bottom of the sleeve\*.

If Non-Regent, the Master wears a silk hood entirely black; if Regent, it is black lined with white. The first will be found on Plate VI.; the second on Plate XIV.

Masters of Arts, when filling the offices of Proctor, Taxor, and Scrutator, as well as the Fathers at the time of the examinations, wear their hoods squared. This distinction will likewise be found on Plate XIV.†

The Bachelor of Arts wears a black gown, and black hood lined with lamb's wool (see Plate VII.).

### UNDER-GRADUATES.

The dress worn on festivals by Noblemen is a rich silk gown, splendidly embroidered with gold lace (see Plate VIII.). Though the colour be at the option of the wearer, good taste has generally decided in favour of purple. With this dress is worn a velvet cap, with gold tassel.

The Nobleman's usual dress is a black full-sleeved gown, with a hat (see Plate XIII.).

The Fellow-Commoner wears a black gown of prince's stuff, with a velvet collar and facing, a velvet cap and gold tassel (see Plate IX.). The younger sons of Noblemen and the elder sons of Barouets wear hats as a distinction, and are called Hat Fellow-Commoners.

There are two variations from this dress: that of the Fellow-Commoners of Trinity College, which is of blue, and has silver lace and tassels; and that of Emanuel, which is distinguished by large gold buttons, as well as by a greater quantity of gold on the whole of the dress. Both these distinctions will be found on Plate XIII.

The Pensioner has a plain gown of prince's stuff, faced with velvet (see Plate X.).

The Trinity Pensioner wears a blue gown, in shape like that of the Bachelor of Arts (see Plate XIV.). The Pensioners of King's, Queen's, and Peter-House Colleges, have

\* Precisely the same as the Master's gown at Oxford, and this is the only point on which the two Universities agree.

† The cap of this figure indicates mourning, and is common to all members of the University.

black gowns of the same shape, with this distinction, that that of King's is made of cloth. Those Students who hold the Rustat and Bull's scholarships have likewise cloth dresses. The gown of the Pensioner of Trinity Hall differs from every other in the University: it will be found on Plate XII.

#### OFFICERS.

##### CHANCELLOR.

The frontispiece gives the dress belonging to this office. It is of black damask silk, richly ornamented with gold lace. Long lace bands are worn with it.

##### THE PROCTOR

wears a Master of Arts' gown, with cassock and sash, and a Regent's hood. In congregation he wears a ruff, which is seen in Plate XI. On other occasions the hood is squared.

##### BEDELS.

The Esquire Bedel wears a Master of Arts' gown and Regent's hood. The tufted dress is growing into disuse, and is only worn, if worn at all, at the installation of the Chancellor.

The Yeoman Bedel, or Commissary's man, wears a plain stuff gown. The representation of each is to be found on Plate XV.

















## TOWN OF CAMBRIDGE.

IN this department of our work there is not, as in the case of the city of Oxford, much that is worthy to engage the reader's attention. The history and antiquities of the place do not necessarily belong to our present design; and the account of its situation, extent, and public buildings, will not occupy any considerable space.

Cambridge is situated in  $52^{\circ} 13'$  north latitude, at the distance of 52 miles north of London, and in longitude about 10 minutes east of that city. The present extent is about one mile north and south, and half a mile east and west. The streets are narrow, for the most part, and crooked; and the houses, generally speaking, ill built and crowded, the population being much more considerable than the extent of the place appears to warrant. The following is published as a correct table of the returns taken on the 10th of March, 1801:—

Parish of St. Peter . . . . .	392	Parish of St. Edward . . . . .	664
——— St. Giles . . . . .	916	——— St. Bene't . . . . .	650
——— St. Clement . . . . .	651	——— St. Botolph . . . . .	645
——— St. Sepulchre . . . . .	479	——— St. Mary Minor . . . . .	555
——— All Saints . . . . .	704	——— Trinity . . . . .	1214
——— St. Michael . . . . .	310	——— St. Andrew the Great .	1082
——— St. Mary Major . . . . .	759	——— St. Andrew the Less .	252
			9273
Resident members of the University . . . . .			811
			10,084

The town has been greatly improved since the year 1787, in consequence of an act of Parliament, passed in that year, for "the better paving, cleansing, and lighting it; and widening the streets, lanes, and other passages."

Little business is here carried on, except as connected with the University. The only external trade of the place is that which arises from its situation at the head of the inland navigation from Lynn, by which corn, coals, and oil manufactured in the Isle of Ely from hemp, flax, and cole seed, are conveyed to it in large quantities. To this must be added the trade in what is called Cambridge butter, but which is in fact the produce of this and the adjoining counties, brought hither every week, to be transported in the Cambridge waggons to London.

The corporation consists of a mayor, a high steward, a recorder, twelve aldermen, twenty-four common councilmen, four bailiffs, a town clerk, and other officers. The

mayor, on the day of his election, has the privilege of bestowing the freedom of the borough on any one person he may think proper. The election of representatives in Parliament is vested in the mayor, bailiffs, and freemen not receiving alms, in number about two hundred. The administration of the police is divided between the town and University.

The general view of Cambridge is far from being a favourable one, owing to its being situated on a plain, and the surrounding country, for many miles, being (with little exception) an uninterrupted level; and also to the circumstance of its principal colleges being so embosomed in the lofty trees of their walks and gardens, as to be entirely lost to the sight. The views from the village of Grantchester on the south side, and from that of Chesterton on the north, are the most agreeable. That from the London road is also sufficiently striking, especially since the erection of Downing College, which forms one of its principal features. On all sides, the noble structure of King's College chapel, the tower of St. Mary's, and the spire of Trinity church, exalt themselves above the encircling groves, and break the uniformity of the outline. The river Cam, unfortunately, adds but little to the beauty of the prospect, being a narrow and sluggish stream, except indeed at Chesterton, where it assumes a character of somewhat greater interest and importance.

The town comprises fourteen parishes, the names of which have been already mentioned; but three only of the churches are deserving of more particular notice. The first of these is St. Mary Major's, which has been already described. The second is

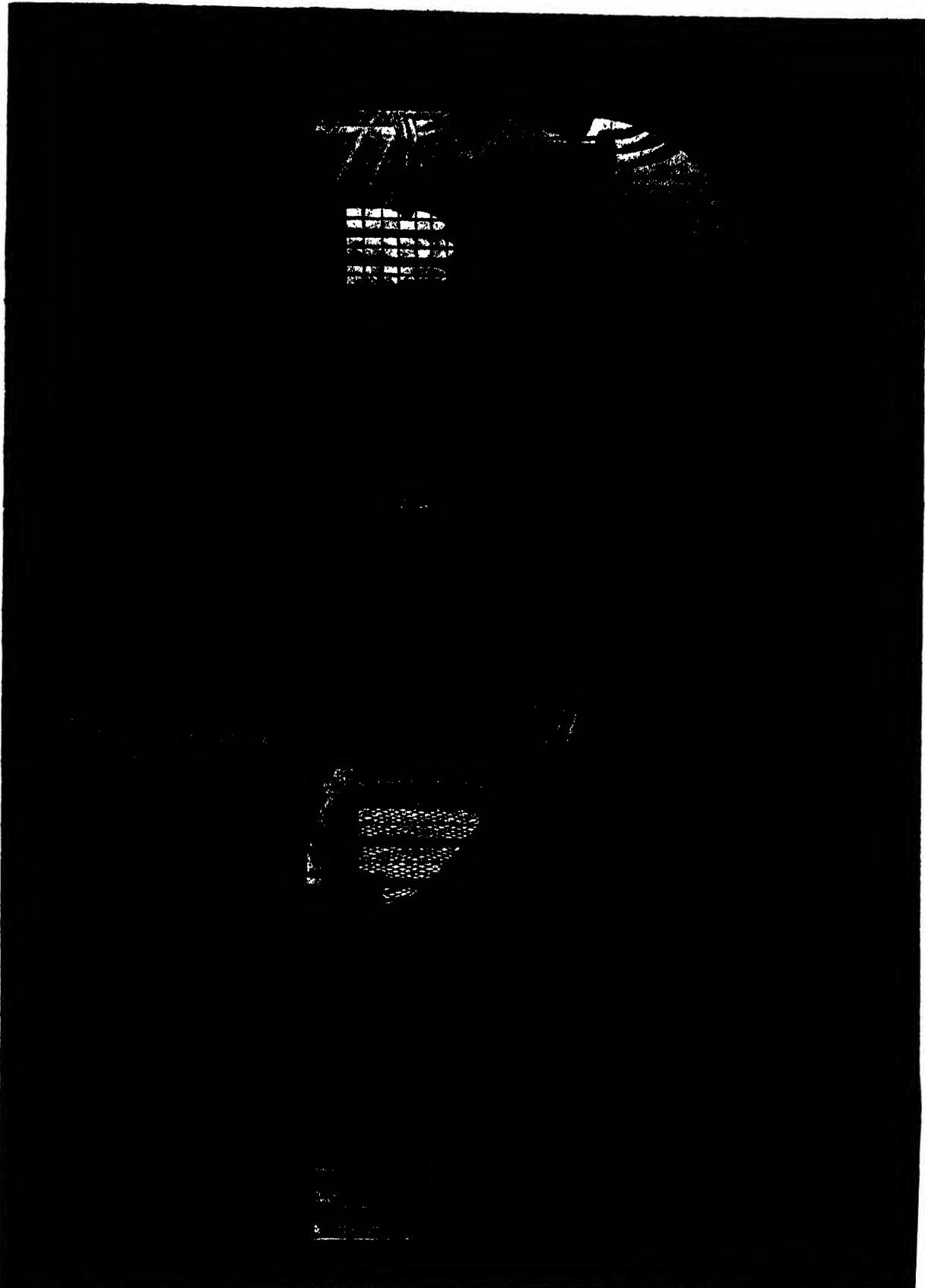
#### ST. SEPULCHRE'S,

commonly called "The round church," from its peculiar form, which was adopted in imitation of the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. This is said to be the oldest church in England built after the same model. The others, now in existence, are those of the Temple, in London, of Little Maplestead, in Essex, and St. Sepulchre's, Northampton. The simplicity of its original shape has, however, been a good deal entrenched upon by subsequent alterations, of which the earliest on record bear date so high as in the reign of Edward II. when the windows and chancel were added, bells introduced, and the ornaments about the door defaced and partly concealed by a wooden portal.

" The original building is completely circular, with a peristyle in the interior, of " eight round pillars of considerable magnitude, and far greater solidity than could be " necessary to support the conical roof with which it appears to have been furnished. " The arch over the west door is embellished with round and zigzag mouldings, in the " Saxon style of architecture. This entrance was probably the only one when the church " was first built; but the circular area is now thrown open to the chancel. The pillars " of the upper portico were formerly hidden by a projecting gallery, but this has been " lately removed, and the inside of the fabric repaired and whitewashed. The inside is " still heavy and inconvenient, and does not contain a single monument worthy of par- " ticular notice,"

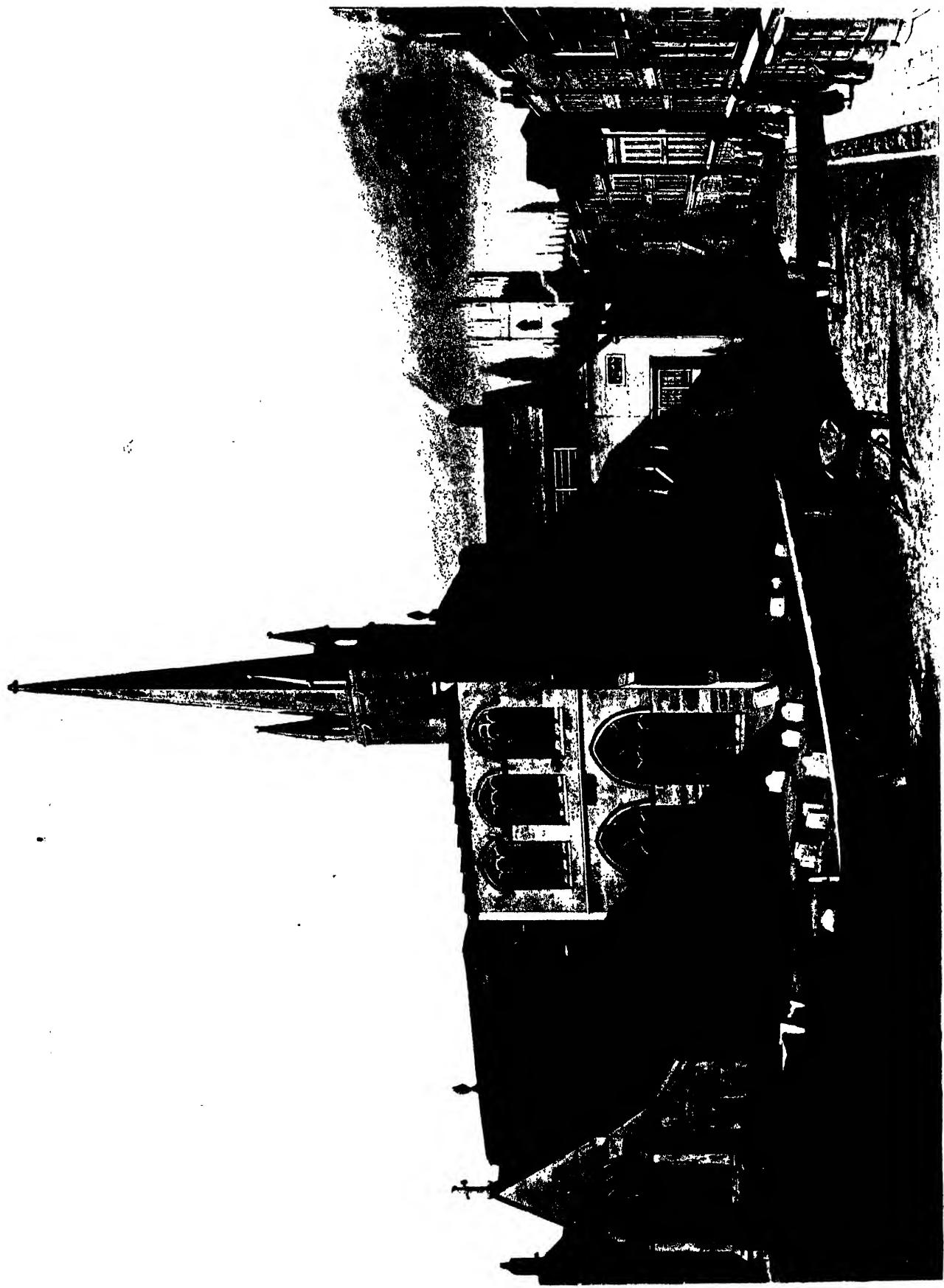












The name of the founder cannot be ascertained, and it is no more than conjecture that attributes the erection to some person who was engaged in the first Crusade, and returning from the Holy Land, his mind strongly impressed with the objects of religious veneration which he had witnessed, undertook to furnish his compatriots with this resemblance of the most holy among all those sanctified reliques. Mr. Essex, the architect, appears, however, to have pronounced with tolerable certainty, that it was constructed in the reign of Henry I. between the first and second Crusades.

The last of the churches which we have noticed as deserving of mention is

#### TRINITY CHURCH;

a handsome Gothic building, the date of the erection of which cannot be ascertained, although it appears sufficiently evident, from the style of architecture, that it must be much later than the year 1174, when the original church belonging to this parish was consumed by fire. This church is built in the form of a cross, having a lofty chapel on each side, middle and side aisles, and a large chancel. The tower is of a square form, containing five bells and a saint's bell, and surmounted by a lofty spire. Over the altar is a fine copy of Rubens' picture of the *Four Penitents*, which was presented by James Burleigh, Esquire.

The town of Cambridge contains a FREE GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, founded by Dr. Stephen Perse, whose will bears date 1615, for one hundred scholars, to be taught gratis; the master to be a M. A. of this University, with a salary of 40*l.* and an usher, who must be a B. A. with a salary of 20*l.* per annum. This institution has of late years fallen into great neglect.

The general hospital or infirmary, called, from the name of its founder,

#### ADDENBROOKE'S HOSPITAL,

stands at the entrance of the town from the London road. It is a modern and commodious brick building, with good gardens, fronted by a stream of water and a pair of handsome gates. Its founder was John Addenbrooke, an eminent doctor in physic, and fellow of Catharine Hall, who, dying in 1719, left 4000*l.* to trustees for the purpose of this establishment; but the funds falling considerably short of the end designed, application was made to Parliament for an act converting it into a general hospital, which was passed accordingly, and the hospital first opened for the reception of patients in 1766. The managers of this excellent institution are enabled, by the extent of the present voluntary contributions to its support, to cure, or relieve, seven hundred patients annually.

#### MARKET-PLACE, &c.

The market-place is situated near the centre of the town, consisting of two oblong squares, which, by comparison with the narrow streets which lead to it, may be considered as handsome and spacious, and lined with houses of superior dimensions and appearance to those of the town in general. At the bottom stands the SHIRE-HALL, which was built in 1747, at the expence of the county; and, behind it, the Town-Hall,

rebuilt for the use of the corporation in 1782, but so obstructed by the neighbouring edifice as to be scarcely visible to passengers.

Opposite to the Shire-Hall is the CONDUIT, celebrated for the sake of its founder, Thomas Hobson, the carrier of Cambridge, whose death was honoured with two whimsical epitaphs by the first of English poets, and whose name has been ever since rendered familiar to his countrymen by the proverbial expression of "Hobson's choice ;" originating in an anecdote respecting this worthy personage which has been too frequently told to require repetition in this place. The water is conveyed to this conduit from springs about three miles from the town, along a brook which is conducted beneath the principal streets by an aqueduct. The structure itself is of stone, decorated with rude carvings, with two inscriptions, the one recording its foundation and the death of its founder, January 1, 1630; the other memorializing a subsequent bequest by Edward Potts, formerly an alderman of this town, of two tenements, the rents of which are to be applied towards the repairs of the same.

#### THE CASTLE,

which is situated on the only elevated part of the town, at its north-western extremity, and on the road leading to Huntingdon, is the building which boasts the highest antiquity within it; having been erected by William the Conqueror on the site of an old Roman station, subsequently occupied as a Danish fortress. The immediate motive of the Norman monarch in its construction, appears to have been the resistance of the monks of Ely to his sovereignty; and it was here that he received the submission of those unfortunate defenders of their country's liberty. From his time the Kings of England, of the Norman and Angevin dynasties, continued to make this castle their occasional residence; but after this practice was disused, it fell into gradual decay, and was so much neglected, that, in the time of Henry IV. the Master and Fellows of King's Hall obtained leave to employ part of the stones and timber in the erection of their new chapel. Queen Mary, long subsequently, bestowed a further part of its materials on Sir John Huddlestone, for the purpose of rebuilding his house at Sawston, in this county.

In the year 1632, the castle and land were granted in fee-farm to Henry Brown and John Cliffe, subject to the annual rent of 16*s. 8d.* in trust for the county; after which the quarter-sessions were held in the castle, till after the building of the shire-hall in 1747. During the civil war, the castle was made a garrison for the Parliament, and some works had been thrown up adjoining the castle-ditch. All that now remains of the ancient building is a part of the gate-house, which had been long used as a prison before the building of the present county gaol.

Near the castle is an artificial hill, which affords a commanding prospect of the town and University, and of the surrounding country to a great extent. From this spot Ely cathedral is distinctly observable. The hill is deeply entrenched about, and on the north side was, till lately, a deep hole of the same shape as the hill inverted, from which it is therefore probable that the earth forming the hill was taken; but when, or for what purpose, it was thrown up, history nowhere informs us.





A NEW PRISON is now built in the castle-yard, of which the following account is extracted from the late Mr. Neeld's valuable work on the State of Prisons:—

“ This new gaol, built in the centre of the old castle-yard, was completely finished “ and began to be inhabited in the year 1810. The boundary wall, 20 feet high, incloses “ an acre and quarter of ground; and being, upon an average admeasurement of the “ circuit, about 30 feet from the prison, it affords the keeper a convenient garden for “ the growth of vegetables. The turnkey's lodge is in front of the building, and occu- “ pies a space of about 18 feet; so that executions, which are to be performed on the “ flat roof of the whole (about 38 feet by 15), may be rendered more public. The turn- “ key's sitting and sleeping-room windows command a view of four court-yards. The “ gaoler's house stands in the middle of the area; and the approach to it is by a narrow “ slip, inclosed by posts and chains, extending 55 feet by 16, and bordered with flowers “ and shrubs. On the ground-floor, which is elevated three feet above ground, are the “ keeper's hall, parlour, and kitchen, together with the visiting magistrates' committee- “ room, the windows of which also command the court-yards of the prison, except those “ appropriated to the women debtors and women felons, which are under the eye of the “ turnkey. Here is also a reservoir, with a pipe, that supplies the whole prison with “ water, and holds thirty-six barrels; and at the top of the building is a lead flat, about “ 40 feet square, with a parapet wall, for convalescents to take air and exercise.

“ The gaol itself consists of four wings, detached from the keeper's house by an “ area of 16 feet, and encircled by the ten different court-yards, whose average size is “ 55 feet by 40, with open fences at each end, so that a thorough air is transmitted. All “ the sleeping cells throughout this gaol and Bridewell are alike in size; but those of the “ debtors have glazed windows. Every door has a small wicket in it, about six inches “ square, through which the keeper inspects the cell without going into it. The com- “ munication from the different wings to the chapel is by four stone bridges, with iron “ rails over the area, of 16 feet round the keeper's house. These bridges serve not only “ for a passage-way in different directions to the chapel, but likewise for the keeper to “ visit the various districts at night, as he may find occasion. In his garden is an engine- “ house, where the pump, worked by two men-prisoners, one at each handle, fills the “ reservoir before noticed in about two hours. When full, the warning-pipe, which is “ in the cistern or reservoir at the keeper's house, gives notice to leave off. The well “ from whence the water is thus drawn must be a happy resource. I was assured it is “ no less than 140 feet deep and 8 feet in diameter, and that the water with which na- “ ture supplies it constantly rises after pumping to within six feet of the surface.

“ Debtors in this prison have occasional relief, though very scantily, from legacies “ and donatives paid by several colleges in the University of Cambridge. From Sidney- “ Sussex College 4*l.* are annually given at Christmas to poor debtors; from St. John's “ College sixteen-penny-worth of bread every Saturday morning. At Christmas, in “ each year, a collection is sometimes suffered to be publicly made in the town of “ Cambridge.”

Before we take leave of the public buildings of Cambridge, it seems proper to notice one, which is venerable on account of its antiquity, but more properly belongs to the University than to the town, though now used only for the vulgar purposes of a barn. This is the edifice commonly called PYTHAGORAS's SCHOOL, respecting which term various conjectures have been formed, but none more satisfactory than that made by Fuller: *either* that the doctrines of that philosopher were once studied here, *or* that it was originally built in the form of the letter Y: but of which extraordinary shape not a vestige remains. It is reported by tradition to have been the place where the monks of Croyland delivered their lectures: and it appears to have been subsequently used as a kind of infirmary to St. John's Hospital. It now belongs, with other buildings, and a farm of about 100 acres, to Merton College, Oxford; and appears to have been given to that foundation by King Edward IV, who seized it from King's College, to which it had been granted by Henry VI.

The walls are composed of rough stone, supported, though irregularly, by arches, and strengthened by buttresses. The arches are chiefly Saxon: and the building is wholly without any thing which appears to have been designed for ornament, except one window on each side, which is separated into two parts by a slender pillar, having a capital decorated with a round moulding.

The greater part of the ancient building is now converted into a granary: and the remainder forms part of a dwelling-house, at present occupied as a boarding-school.

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As we have been insensibly led back from the town to the University by the mention of this ancient hostile, we shall not improperly come to the conclusion of our undertaking by making some mention of the origin and antiquities of that venerable establishment, the present state and condition of which formed the principal part of our design.

Leaving to other writers the discussion of the various fables invented, and conjectures formed, respecting this interesting subject, and treating as deservedly exploded the tales of Prince Cuntaber and King Gurguntius, in which the imaginations of the elder children of this University so frequently indulged themselves, we shall here only repeat, after a late industrious historian (Mr. Dyer), that the first public instrument relating to the University, that can be spoken of as undoubtedly authentic, is the 13th of Henry III. A. D. 1229; and that the earliest mention to be found of any literary institution, which may support even a conjecture in favour of such an antecedent establishment at Cambridge, is to be found in a passage which Mr. Dyer has selected from the History of the venerable Bede, and which we accordingly transcribe.

“In those times of the kingdom of the East Angles,” (viz. about the year 637,) “after Earpwald, the successor of Redwald, Sigbert his brother was king; a good and religious man, who, while flying from the enmities of Redwald, he became an exile in Gaul, received the laver of baptism, and returning to his country, where he enjoyed the kingdom, soon desiring to imitate those things which he saw well disposed

" in the Gauls, instituted a school, in which boys might be instructed in literature, with the assistance of Bishop Felix, whom he introduced from Kent, supplying them with pedagogues and masters, after the manner of the people of Kent."

In this passage, it will be observed, no mention is made of any circumstances from which it can be positively inferred, that Cambridge was the spot so selected by King Sigbert, or Sigeber, for the purpose of a literary institution as there recorded. All that appears is, that a school was established by that prince *somewhere* in one of the three counties of Cambridge, Norfolk, and Suffolk ; and the only argument that can be derived from it in favour of this University is, that, since we find its existence recorded as an establishment already ancient in the days of Henry III. and, in the absence of every trace of any similar establishment within the limits of the same district, its assertion of the honour is not subject to be contested by any rival claim.

Subsequent to the era of the Heptarchy, the records of history give evidence of benefits conferred from time to time on Cambridge, considered as a seat of learning, by several succeeding monarchs. Of these, Edward, the son of Alfred, has the honour of having restored it from the effect of Danish devastations, increased its usefulness, and secured its stability ; William the Conqueror entrusted to it the education of the youngest and most accomplished of his sons, Henry, for whom the learning which he acquired within its walls obtained the honourable appellation of *Beaucherc* ; and Henry III. by his personal interference, allayed the spirit of hostility which had prevailed between the inhabitants of the town and the students, to such a degree, as to compel the latter to leave the place and erect a temporary university for themselves at Northampton ; from whence, in the year 1265, the special mandate of their sovereign recalled them.

We shall leave to other writers the task of pursuing the annals of the University from this period, which may be considered as bordering on the epoch of their authentic commencement. It was only a very few years previously that Hugh de Balsham had laid the first seeds of his foundation, the first regular college in the University ; and from thence the most material points of its history are those of the establishment of its several houses.

" In these early times," says Mr. Dyer, speaking of the period antecedent to the reign of Henry and the foundation of Hugh de Balsham, " religious houses were very numerous in the town. As to the students of the University, they did not live in colleges, as now, but in private houses, as they still do in Germany and Italy. These, at first, were most of them hired of the townsmen, and the rent fixed by censors or arbitrators, called *Taxors*, two of whom were scholars, and two of the town. Those houses were called *halls*, *hostles*, or *inus* : *Principals* were the persons presiding in them ; the *Magistri* were the tutors, and all the rest were scholars or students : the *Chancellor*, who was only *pro tempore*, and a residing member of the University, was called *Rector*. Several of these houses were at length deserted, and sunk into decay ; others, being purchased in succession by patrons of literature, and obtaining incorpo-

" ration, with right of mortmain, became permanent, rich endowments." — DYER'S *Hist. of Camb.* vol. I. pp. 39, 60.

Of these ancient hostles, the names of many have been already mentioned in our account of the respective establishments which have since supplied their places. It is now, however, a matter of curiosity to trace their several sites and distinguishing appellations; and we cannot conclude our summary of University antiquities better than with the following curious list, which we find in a late work on the same subject\*, and there copied from Fuller's *Church History*.

#### CATALOGUE OF THE NAMES AND SITES OF THE ANCIENT HOSTLES.

1. *St. Augustine's Hostle*, now King's College pensionary, at the east end of the chapel, next to the Provost's lodge.
2. *Bernard's Hostle*, situate where is now the Master's garden of Bene't College, but belonging to Queen's, as purchased by Andrew Ducket, the first Principal, and bestowed thereon.
3. *Bolton's Place*, now part of Pembroke Hall.
4. *Borden's Hostle*, near the back gate of the Rose Tavern, opening against Caius College: anciently it belonged to St. John's Hostle, and afterwards to Clare Hall.
5. *St. Botolph's Hostle*, between the church and Pembroke Hall, where, says Fuller, "Wenham, a cook, dwelt in my time," and where some collegiate character is retained in the building.
6. *Clement's Hostle*, on the south of St. Clement's church.
7. *Cousin's Place*, included in Pembroke Hall.
8. *St. Crosse's Hostle*, in the street called School-lane, anciently a tenement of St. John's Hospital.
9. *Edmond's Hostle*, *nomen patet, locus latet.*
10. *St. Edward's Hostle*, near Little St. Mary's, where lately was a victualling-house, called the Chopping-Knife.
11. *Ely Convent*, near Borden's Hostle, for Ely monks to study in.
12. *Gerard's Hostle*, betwixt Trinity Hall and College, where a bridge lately (if not still) bore the name thereof.
13. *God's House*, taken down by King Henry VI. but not in that sacrilegious sense wherein the Psalmist complains, "They have taken the houses of God into their possession;" for when he took this into King's College, in lieu thereof he founded another.
14. *God's House*, now a parcel of Christ's College.
15. *St. Gregory's Hostle*, where now stands Trinity College dovecot.
16. *Harlestone's Hostle*, in Harlestone's-lane, on the east of St. Clement's church. William Grey, Bishop of Ely, in 1466, granted them leave to officiate divine service in their oratory near the High bridge.
17. *St. Hugh's Hostle*—situation not known.

\* Harraden's *Cantabrigia Depicta*, p. 20.

18. *Jesus Hostle*, or *de Panitentia Jesu*; and,
19. *St. John's Hospital*, for it is a pity to part them which stood close together, consisting of seculars, and now both compounded into Peter-House.
20. *St. John's Hostle of Regulars*, now translated into St. John's College.
21. *St. Catharine's Hospital*, now the south part of Trinity College.
22. *Knapton's Place*, absorbed at this day in Pembroke Hall.
23. *St. Margaret's Hostle*, being the east side of Trinity College.
24. *St. Mary's Hostle*, on the north-west of that church.
25. *St. Nicholas' Hostle*, opposite Christ College, where is now a house with the public name of the Brazen George: the scholars hereof as eminent for hard studying, as infamous for their brawlings by night.
26. *Oving's Inn*, the buildings under which the kennel betwixt Caius and Trinity College emptieth itself.
27. *St. Paul's Inn*, now the Rose Tavern.
28. *Phiswick's Hostle*, bequeathed by William Phiswick, Esquire Bedel to Gonville Hall, since taken into Trinity College.
29. *Pythagoras's House*, beyond the bridge; so called, either because his philosophy was studied there, or because formerly the form or building thereof resembled a Y, his beloved letter: otherwise many men will be made as soon to believe Pythagoras's transmigration of souls, as the transportation of his body hither that he ever lived in Britain. It now belongeth to Merton College, in Oxford.
30. *Kud's Hostle*, over against Emanuel College, where now stands the Castle Inn.
31. *St. Thomas's Hostle*, where is now the orchard of the Master of Pembroke Hall, and where the neighbouring lays retain the name: formerly the *Campus Martinus* of the scholars here exercising themselves, sometimes too violently; lately disused, either because young scholars now have less courage or more civility.
32. *Trinity Hostle*, on the south side of that church: some chapel-conformity is still extant in an east window thereof; and the ancient arms of the Earl of Oxford in an outward room, invites me to believe that family the founder thereof.
33. *Tiled Hostle*, on the west of Caius College and east of Trinity College.
34. *University Hostle*, which, in the year 1380, was, for some considerations, passed by the Vice-Chancellor and Regent House to Pembroke Hall.

To this catalogue we subjoin another, taken from the same work, of the several religious houses which once flourished here, and whose sites are now principally occupied by one or other of the present colleges. We shall observe, nevertheless, that it is imperfect, as not mentioning either the convent of Benedictine Nuns, dedicated to St. Radegund, which gave place to Jesus College, nor the Priory of St. Giles, on the site of which Magdalen now stands: besides which, others are probably omitted. Such as it is, however, we transcribe it, in the absence of any more complete.

1. *Dominicans*, or *Preaching Friars*, whose house, having fallen into decay, is succeeded by Emanuel College.

## HISTORY OF THE

2. *Franciscans, Minors, or Gray Friars*, whose house stood on part of the ground now occupied by Sidney College, where the situation and form of the church may still be traced. It was founded by King Edward I. given by Henry VIII. to Trinity College, and purchased of that college by the executors of Lady Frances Sidney.

3. *Augustine Friars*, on the south side of the Peas-market. Founder unknown.

4. *Carmelites*, built by Edward I. Sir Guy de Mortimer and Thomas de Hertford were great benefactors to them. Their house crossed the street now leading to King's College, and occupied the ground on which Catharine Hall and Queen's College now stand.

5. *White Canons*, nearly opposite Peter-House.

## LIST OF UNIVERSITY OFFICERS for 1816.

*Vice-Chancellor*,—The Rev. JOHN KAYE, D. D. Master of Christ's.

*Proctors*,      { The Rev. JOSEPH SHAW, M. A. Christ's;  
                    { The Rev. ROBERT JEFFERSON, M. A. Sidney.

*Taxors*,      { The Rev. JOSEPH GIBSON WHALEY, M. A. Peter-House;  
                    { The Rev. THOMAS JEPHSON, M. A. St. John's.

*Moderators*,      { The Rev. MILES BLAND, M. A. St. John's;  
                    { The Rev. WILLIAM FRENCH, M. A. Pembroke.

*Scrutators*,      { The Rev. DANIEL CRESSWELL, M. A. Trinity;  
                    { The Rev. S. DIXES, M. A. Jesus.

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